

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1897-98.



CALCUTTA:

BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS

1898.

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1897-98.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

UNDER orders of Government the General Report on Public Instruction is to be entered into in greater detail every second year. In the report for the year 1896-97, though it took the form of a quinquennial review, details were avoided in accordance with this rule. I have accordingly in writing the present report, entered at some length into the discussion of certain matters, but I have at the same time avoided prolixity, and aimed as far as possible at reducing it to as small dimensions as are compatible with the number of heads to which reference has to be made. Thus it will be seen that, whereas the report for 1895-96 occupied 138 pages, I have managed to confine the present report within more reasonable limits.

II.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

2. The following statement summarises the statistics of all classes of educational institutions for the past two years:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1896-97.		1897-98.		Average number of pupils.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
University Arts Colleges	38	6,384	38	6,440	168	169·4
Secondary {	393	83,640	400	86,069	212·8	215·1
	943	62,858	948	72,465	73·9	76·4
	1,140	65,441	1,129	65,570	57·4	57·9
Primary {	4,038	162,371	4,113	165,192	40·2	40·1
	45,612	1,081,432	43,482	1,036,635	23·7	23·8
Special (including Madrasahs and institutions for professional training).	216	10,248	129	9,574	47·4	74·2
Female	3,261	69,419	2,861	63,147	21·2	22
Total ...	55,040	1,548,593	53,100	1,504,893	27·8	28·3
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
(1) Advanced teaching—						
(a) Arabic or Persian	1,219	14,014	1,301	13,946	11·4	11·6
(b) Sanskrit	1,763	17,637	1,641	16,593	9·9	10·1
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—						
(a) With 10 pupils and upwards	598	9,428	605	9,377	15·7	15·4
(b) With less than 10 pupils	3,607	21,403	3,452	21,693	5·9	6·2
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only	4,717	59,790	4,348	55,840	12·6	12·8
(4) Other schools not conforming to the Departmental standards.	303	3,920	168	2,474	11·5	14·9
Total ...	12,207	126,162	11,413	119,923	10·3	10·
GRAND TOTAL ...	67,247	1,674,755	64,513	1,624,815	24·6	25·1

GENERAL
SUMMARY.

There was a total loss of 3,334 institutions and of 49,960 pupils. The public schools were fewer by 2,540, and the pupils in them fell off by 4,370. The number of colleges remained stationary, but there was a slight increase in the number of pupils attending them. There was some increase in the number of high English, middle English, and upper primary schools, and their pupils, but all other classes of schools and their pupils show a falling off. The lower primary schools decreased by 2,130, and the pupils attending them by 44,797. This may be accounted for by the general distress that prevailed during the year under report. Private institutions show a loss of 794 schools and of 6,259 pupils. The number of private institutions of all classes fell off except in the case of elementary schools with 10 pupils and upwards, which show a slight increase.

3. The following statement shows the comparative increase and decrease in institutions of all classes, and in their pupils during the last ten years:—

In 1889	there was a gain of	1,146	schools and a gain of	29,205	pupils.
Again in 1890	" a " of	1,657	" " a " of	9,773	"
But in 1891	" a loss of	335	" " a loss of	22,980	"
Again in 1892	" a gain of	1,874	" " a gain of	63,022	"
But in 1893	" a loss of	1,220	" " a " of	3,091	"
Again in 1894	" a gain of	613	" " a " of	14,211	"
" 1895	" a " of	2,524	" " a " of	92,252	"
" 1896	" a " of	1,112	" " a " of	85,483	"
But in 1897	" a loss of	3,006	" " a loss of	3,227	"
And in 1898	" a " of	3,334	" " a " of	49,960	"

The net result during the past decade has been a gain of 1,031 schools and 170,870 pupils. Thus in the course of the last 10 years, there was an average increase of 103 schools and 17,087 pupils a year.

4. The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in the returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of a school-going age. Of the numbers in the returns, 1,520,000 are boys and 104,815 are girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age, 27·8 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age, 1·9 per cent. are at school. The percentages in the preceding year were 28·5 and 2·0 respectively. The male scholars have fallen in number from 1,561,008 to 1,520,000, and the female scholars from 113,767 to 104,815.

5. The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

	1897.		1898.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
<i>Under public management.</i>				
Managed by Government ...	352	28,044	171	24,757
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	200	13,007	195	13,403
<i>Under private management.</i>				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	41,172	1,202,202	37,270	1,117,668
Unaided... ,	14,016	308,160	15,464(a)	348,950
Total ...	55,640	1,548,503	53,100	1,504,802
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Of indigenous instruction ...	12,207	126,182	11,413	119,923
GRAND TOTAL ...	67,847	1,674,775	64,513	1,624,615

(a) Including schools maintained by Native States.

Schools managed by Government were fewer by 81. This is chiefly due to the abolition of the guru-training classes attached to middle schools. Schools managed by District Boards decreased by 5. The loss was in middle vernacular Board schools, viz., 1 in the Burdwan, 2 in the Presidency, 1 in the Rajshahi, and 1 in the Bhagalpur Division. The number of aided schools

diminished by 3,902, while the number of unaided schools rose by 1,448. Detailed explanation of the fluctuations under the different heads will be furnished in the body of this report.

6. The following statement shows the estimated and actual receipts of the Government institutions during the year:—

HEAD OF RECEIPTS.	Budget estimates for 1897-98 (revised).	Actuals as given by the Accountant-General, Bengal, 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
FEES—	Rs.	Rs.	
Government Colleges, general	1,80,000	1,78,389	
Ditto ditto, professional	38,000	39,084	
Ditto schools, general	3,27,000	3,20,000	
Ditto ditto, special	12,000	12,503	
Total fees ...	5,57,000	5,50,066	
CONTRIBUTIONS—			
From Native States and private persons ...	6,000	5,286	
„ municipalities	6,000	5,772	
„ land and endowments	5,000	2,500	
Total contributions ...	17,000	13,558	
MISCELLANEOUS	25,000	23,050	
Total ...	5,99,000	5,86,653	

The actual fee receipts fell short of the estimates in “Government Colleges, general” and in the “Government schools, general,” while they exceeded the estimates in the “Government Colleges, professional” and in the “Government schools, special,” the net result being that the amount collected from fees was less than the estimates by Rs. 6,134.

The contribution from Native States and private persons, municipalities and land and endowments was less than the estimates by Rs. 744, Rs. 228, and Rs. 2,500 respectively. The actual miscellaneous receipts fell short of the estimates by Rs. 1,041.

7. The subjoined statement compares the Departmental expenditure for the year with the budget provision, both sets of figures being furnished by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts that have been paid from Government treasuries on account of education:—

BUDGET HEAD.	Sanctioned estimates for 1897-98 (revised).	Actuals, Accountant-General's figures for 1897-98.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Direction	67,000	67,281	
2. Inspection	3,54,000	3,66,400	
3. Government Colleges, general	5,32,000	5,12,002	
4. Ditto ditto, professional	1,84,000	1,76,483	
5. Ditto schools, general	5,82,000	5,86,242	
6. Ditto ditto, special	1,87,000	1,82,305	
7. Grants-in-aid (including primary schools)	6,28,000	6,05,552	
8. Scholarships	1,96,000	1,90,907	
9. Miscellaneous	69,000	68,411	
10. Refunds	1,000	579	
Total ...	27,60,000	27,65,268	
Less receipts	5,99,000	5,86,653	
Net ...	21,61,000	21,79,915	

The total expenditure fell short of the estimate by Rs. 11,732, and taking receipts into account the net cost of the Department to Government was less than the estimates by Rs. 1,085. An explanation of the difference under each head where needed is given below:—

(1) INSPECTION.—The increase of Rs. 12,406 under this head is mainly due to the appointment of two Inspectors in two new circles, viz., Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle and Rajshahi Circle, and to the increase in the grade pay of some officers.

GENERAL.
SUMMARY.

(2) **GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, GENERAL.**—The saving of Rs. 19,308 under this head is owing to the transfer of officers from this head to that of inspection for the two new circles referred to above, and to the fact that the grant of Rs. 5,12,000 passed originally under this head was raised in the revised estimate to Rs. 5,32,000.

(3) **GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL.**—The increase of Rs. 11,493 under this head is due to the smaller provision in the revised estimates prepared in the office of the Accountant-General, the original provision under this head having been Rs. 1,75,000.

(4) **GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, GENERAL.**—The increase of Rs. 7,242 under this head is chiefly owing to the transfer of the Uttarpara School to this Department during the year.

(5) **GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, SPECIAL.**—The saving of Rs. 4,695 under this head is mainly accounted for by the abolition of the guru-training schools attached to middle schools.

(6) **GRANTS-IN-AID.**—The saving of Rs. 22,448 under this head is due to the increased provision of Rs. 28,000 in the revised estimate prepared in the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal.

(7) **SCHOLARSHIPS.**—The excess of Rs. 3,907 is owing to an inadequate provision under this head in the revised estimates.

8. The following table compares for the last two years the net expenditure as taken from the Departmental returns. The class of instruction, and not the Budget head of expenditure, is here made the basis of classification :—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	1896-97.				1897-98.			
	NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.				NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.			
	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total expenditure.	From Provincial funds.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ... ..	...	...	...	1,61,430	...	...	...	1,40,868
Collegiate	5,40,574	...	...	10,84,539	5,17,333	...	...	11,02,436
Secondary	4,37,885	2,32,845	23,704	34,70,489	4,36,601	2,18,984	20,331	35,57,004
Primary	1,64,023	5,11,945	53,468	28,90,289	5,57,143	4,62,684	53,891	28,22,704
Female	1,65,007	30,174	11,216	8,75,961	1,60,634	34,640	10,937	8,53,815
Special	2,66,184	14,814	1,930	4,60,881	2,05,669	16,684	1,792	4,95,834
Scholarships	1,67,698	28,336	169	2,21,143	1,73,826	28,580	1,013	2,35,009
Buildings	4,97,544	3,471	2,531	6,48,484	1,88,351	3,910	3,254	5,48,830
Furniture	21,398	2,125	777	65,062	19,723	2,375	371	60,589
Miscellaneous	70,804	75,858	5,830	3,80,173	90,353	61,571	6,200	4,08,268
Superintendence	4,20,370	2,73,929	3,398	7,00,530	4,44,378	2,79,708	2,333	7,30,148
Total	26,63,084	11,72,411	1,02,933	1,09,08,635	24,83,008	11,13,085	99,123	1,09,42,405

The total expenditure was less than in the previous year by Rs. 26,140. The expenditure from Provincial revenues fell off by Rs. 2,09,176, from District funds by Rs. 59,326 and from Municipal funds by Rs. 3,811. It is satisfactory to note that the total expenditure from other sources increased by Rs. 2,46,173.

The total expenditure on colleges increased by Rs. 13,887. The expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 32,241, while that from private sources advanced by Rs. 46,127.

The total expenditure on secondary education shows an increase of Rs. 86,515. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 8,716, while that from District funds and Municipal funds diminished by Rs. 3,881 and Rs. 3,463 respectively. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 85,143. The total expenditure on primary education declined by Rs. 60,585. The decrease in the expenditure on account of primary education from the Provincial revenues was Rs. 7,784, from District funds Rs. 49,261, from Municipal funds Rs. 577, and from private sources Rs. 2,963.

The total expenditure on female education decreased by Rs. 42,146, viz., under Provincial revenues by Rs. 5,273, under District funds by Rs. 4,494, under Municipal funds by Rs. 279, and under private sources by Rs. 32,100.

Special instruction shows an increase of Rs. 34,953 in the total expenditure. There was an increase of Rs. 28,685 and Rs. 1,870 respectively under Provincial revenues and District funds, while the municipalities spent Rs. 138

less on special education. There was an excess expenditure of Rs. 8,016 on scholarships.

The expenditure from Provincial revenues on buildings was less than in the previous year by Rs. 2,49,293.

There was a diminution of Rs. 4,473 in the total expenditure on furniture. And under the head "Miscellaneous" the total expenditure rose by Rs. 28,095.

The cost of superintendence rose by Rs. 29,818. The expenditure from Provincial revenues and District funds on that account increased by Rs. 24,006 and Rs. 5,879 respectively, while that from Municipal funds decreased by Rs. 65.

9. The following table summarises the statistics of attendance and expenditure in all classes of public institutions for Indian boys; schools for Europeans, which for their numbers are by far the most expensive institutions, are separately dealt with in a subsequent section:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year for each school.	Average daily attendance for each school.	Percentage of attendance on the roll number.	AVERAGE YEARLY COST OF EACH PUPIL.		Percentage of public fund expenditure to total cost.
					To public funds.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	49	206	216	81.3	Rs. A. P. 13 5 6	Rs. A. P. 30 11 0	30.3
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	5	368	303	82.1	2 15 7	22 13 7	13.
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	178	159	124	77.9	3 5 3	19 10 11	16.9
Unaided	159	230	116	77.9	.....	18 1 2	.....
Total High Schools ..	391	204	160	78.5	.....	22 2 6	.....
MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	6	110	67	79.4	11 3 6	18 5 2	61.2
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	17	81	65	80.2	3 11 4	10 10 5	34.8
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	654	71	57	79.5	2 15 3	10 2 9	26.9
Unaided	256	65	50	77.8	.....	7 2 2	.....
Total Middle English Schools ...	933	70	55	79.1	.....	10 10 1	.....
MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	39	68	52	76.1	5 8 2	9 3 3	59.8
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	144	54	44	81.9	4 11 3	8 3 7	87.1
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	799	52	41	79.7	3 10 5	7 12 2	34.1
Unaided	147	58	45	77.2	.....	5 9 5	.....
Total Middle Vernacular Schools ...	1,129	53	42	79.4	.....	7 9 3	.....
UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	10	29	18	64.3	5 12 9	5 12 10	99.8
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	11	39	27	70.	3 12 8	4 4 4	88.7
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	3,847	37	29	75.4	1 6 3	3 8 5	30.5
Unaided	239	36	28	78.4	.....	2 13 7	.....
Total Upper Primary Schools ...	4,107	37	29	79.3	.....	3 7 9	.....
LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	13	29	16	55.6	2 13 1	2 13 1	100.
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	7	37	28	76.8	2 7 4	4 0 7	60.9
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	29,317	24	19	80.9	0 10 4	2 8 7	25.4
Unaided	14,145	16	18	83.2	.....	2 0 2	.....
Total Lower Primary Schools ...	43,462	21	17	81.5	.....	2 6 7	.....

The average strength of a high English school rose from 201 to 204.

The average strength of all other classes of schools also show some improvement except in the case of middle vernacular schools. It is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the large decrease in the numbers of primary schools, their average strength shows a slight increase.

GENERAL
SUMMARY.

10. The following table shows the creed of the pupils in institutions of all classes for the past two years, and their proportion to the total number of pupils:—

RACE AND RELIGION.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number.	Proportion to total number.	Number.	Proportion to total number.
1	2	3	4	5
Hindus	11,30,835	68·	11,24,441	69·2
Muhammadans	4,77,019	28·4	4,45,179	27·4
Europeans and Eurasians	7,818	·4	7,602	·4
Native Christians	7,772	·4	8,602	·5
Miscellaneous races or religions	42,931	2·5	38,454	2·3
Total	10,74,775	100·	10,24,815	100·

There is an increase of 1·2 in the percentage for Hindus, and a decrease of one per cent. for Muhammadans. The percentage of the pupils professing other religions remained almost stationary.

11. The following statement gives in a summary form the expenditure from different sources of income and the proportion which each bore to the total expenditure:—

Sources from which expenditure on education is met.	1897.		1898.	
	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Provincial revenues	26,03,084	24·5	21,83,008	23·7
District funds	11,72,411	10·8	11,13,085	10·2
Municipal funds	1,02,033	·9	59,122	·9
Fees	49,61,541	44·3	40,08,171	44·0
All other sources	21,38,006	19·5	23,38,209	21·3
Total	1,00,04,035	100·	1,00,42,405	100·

There is a proportionate decrease in the expenditure from Provincial revenues and District funds, the proportionate cost from Municipal funds remaining stationary, while that from fees and all other sources shows greater liberality on the part of those for whom education is provided.

12. The subjoined table shows the proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of a school-going age, taken at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the male population. The changes in the relative position of districts in the last two years as shown in columns 1 and 2 are interesting:—

Position 1896-97.	Position 1897-98.	DISTRICT.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	NUMBER OF BOYS AT SCHOOL.		PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AT SCHOOL TO BOYS OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE.	
					Year 1896-97.	Year 1897-98.	Year 1896-97.	Year 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	Calcutta	440,748	49,000	34,658	33,855	70·7	69·0
2	2	Midnapore	1,308,100	196,215	115,516	117,106	58·5	59·7
3	3	Hoochly	500,185	70,377	43,754	42,718	57·2	55·9
4	4	Chittagong	615,865	92,380	56,593	54,840	61·2	49·5
5	5	Bankura	525,041	78,891	37,587	37,506	47·6	47·5
6	6	Backergunge	1,104,443	165,666	76,602	78,209	46·2	46·0
7	7	24 Parganas	980,278	146,392	67,679	67,163	45·6	45·2
8	8	Burdwan	682,872	102,430	44,549	45,660	43·4	44·4
9	9	Balasore	481,638	72,245	31,377	31,933	43·3	44·2
10	10	Nirbhum	369,639	55,445	24,165	27,700	41·3	42·3
11	11	Tippura	911,799	136,770	67,435	67,012	41·9	41·6
12	12	Dacca	1,300,583	190,867	75,696	74,839	41·5	41·3
13	13	Noakhali	506,737	76,309	36,764	31,396	38·1	41·1
14	14	Patna	865,733	129,859	43,685	40,123	33·8	37·8
15	15	Howrah	384,844	57,722	31,777	31,751	55·0	35·2
16	16	Cuttack	940,587	141,063	55,351	50,229	39·2	35·6
17	17	Singhbhum	271,417	40,712	12,849	12,696	31·5	31·0
18	18	Khulna	617,981	92,697	28,954	27,872	31·2	30·1
19	19	Puri	474,530	71,179	22,310	20,868	31·3	30·3
20	20	Murshidabad	605,665	90,840	25,631	25,811	29·2	28·4
21	21	Faridpur	893,091	135,974	37,960	36,175	27·9	26·0
22	22	Jessore	941,334	141,300	40,063	36,458	28·4	25·8
23	23	Nadia	803,147	120,323	30,708	30,063	25·5	25·6
24	24	Angul	85,765	12,665	2,928	2,819	32·8	31·9

Position 1896-97.	Position 1897-98.	DISTRICT.	Male popula- tion.	Number of boys of school- going age.	NUMBER OF BOYS AT SCHOOL.		PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AT SCHOOL TO BOYS OF SCHOOL- GOING AGE.		GENERAL SUMMARY.
					Year 1896-97.	Year 1897-98.	Year 1896-97.	Year 1897-98.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
26	25	Mymensingh...	1,788,610	268,292	62,534	58,185	22.4	21.6	
28	26	Malda ...	300,017	59,987	13,181	12,972	21.9	21.6	
34	27	Bogra ...	392,974	58,946	15,484	15,618	24.6	21.4	
31	28	Monghyr ...	987,072	148,060	28,308	30,823	19.1	20.6	
29	29	Patna ...	677,252	101,587	19,812	20,063	19.5	19.7	
27	30	Lohardaga ...	551,873	82,780	18,133	16,039	21.9	19.3	
30	31	Manbhum ...	583,199	88,979	17,283	16,045	19.4	18.7	
32	32	Gaya ...	1,045,011	160,751	29,015	29,166	18.5	18.6	
33	33	Jalpaiguri ...	364,659	54,098	9,091	10,057	17.7	18.3	
32	34	Rajshahi ...	717,047	107,691	18,544	19,399	18.9	18.9	
34	35	Dinajpur ...	774,380	110,167	22,480	20,354	18.4	17.1	
36	36	Darjeeling ...	123,046	18,456	2,839	3,010	15.9	16.3	
43	37	Muzaffarpur ...	1,305,374	195,806	30,058	31,007	15.3	15.8	
37	38	Rangpur ...	1,001,812	160,271	26,068	24,592	16.3	15.4	
40	39	Sonhal Parganas ...	870,567	130,585	20,667	20,019	15.8	15.3	
36	40	Hazariabagh ...	560,064	85,044	11,252	13,052	16.7	15.2	
44	41	Darbhanga ...	1,370,985	205,047	31,410	31,156	15.2	15.1	
41	42	Bhagalpur ...	1,004,865	180,730	23,403	22,796	15.1	15.1	
43	43	Palamau ...	294,320	44,148	6,860	6,637	15.5	15.6	
38	44	Shahabad ...	980,700	144,610	23,891	20,088	16.0	13.5	
45	45	Purnea ...	963,498	149,024	20,035	20,063	13.4	13.4	
46	46	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	840,450	127,417	10,002	16,876	12.6	13.3	
46	47	Champaran ...	930,135	140,420	17,291	17,402	12.3	13.4	
47	48	Buran ...	1,133,026	170,088	21,800	19,893	12.8	11.7	
46	49	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	69,506	8,935	1,224	1,035	13.7	11.5	
Total ...			36,412,749	5,461,012	1,548,314	1,500,873	23.3	22.6	

The districts in which 20 per cent. and under of the boys of a school age are at school are found in the Divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur, and in the Orissa Tributary Mahals and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

13. The classification of pupils according to their progress in all schools of general instruction is shown in the following table. The *high stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of a high English school teaching the University Entrance course, the *middle stage* includes pupils in the intermediate classes of these schools and in the higher classes of middle schools down to the point which marks the limits of primary education; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section and the *lower primary* the lower section of primary schools, these last again being subdivided into those that read printed books and those that do not read printed books:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of pupils on the 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
High English ..	413	87,603	26,850	202	27,052	23,269	300	23,569	22,043	371	22,414	13,774	438	14,212	248	108	356	96,184	1,419	87,603
Middle " ..	972	75,104	2	...	2,477	444	12,921	19,377	008	19,385	36,927	781	37,708	3,812	670	4,488	72,595	2,609	75,104	
Upper Vernacular ..	151	66,556	11	...	11,049	99	10,648	15,971	178	16,140	32,020	985	33,005	5,850	293	6,143	65,001	1,555	66,556	
Lower " ..	4,294	173,104	...	...	542	18	560	24,000	811	25,501	108,933	6,015	115,848	27,045	3,250	31,105	162,080	11,024	173,104	
Total ..	54,101	1,086,611	...	...	...	...	...	3,412	147	3,559	723,446	50,340	773,786	278,753	30,413	308,166	1,005,611	80,900	1,086,511	
Total for 1896-97	53,933	1,448,978	26,863	202	27,065	46,837	861	47,698	55,403	2,145	87,008	915,708	59,450	975,159	316,008	34,740	351,548	1,391,471	97,407	1,489,878
Total for 1896-97	55,386	1,531,961	27,829	191	28,020	46,328	1,082	47,410	78,054	2,180	81,134	941,583	60,800	1,002,383	332,118	41,036	373,154	1,426,612	106,349	1,531,961

The pupils in all stages except middle and upper primary have fallen considerably. In the upper primary stage there was an advance of 6,474 pupils.

14. The following compendious summary of the foregoing table compares the salient figures for the past two years:—

STAGE.	Number of pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1897.	1898.		
1	2	3	4	5
High ...	28,020	27,065	...	955
Middle ...	47,410	47,698	288	...
Upper Primary ...	81,134	87,618	6,474	...
Lower Primary, higher section	1,002,343	975,159	...	27,084
Do., lower section	373,154	351,348	...	21,806
Total ...	1,531,961	1,488,878	6,763	46,845

Net decrease ... Rs. 43,082

GENERAL
SUMMARY.

The decrease in the high stage is slight. The falling off in both the sections of the lower primary stage is due chiefly to the loss of pupils in primary schools consequent upon disasters of various kinds.

15. The number of pupils in all classes of institutions, aided and unaided, public and private, is shown in the following table for each division:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									
	Colleges.*		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Special schools.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ...	867	847	40,746	42,437	270,653	270,914	559	513	312,823	314,701
Presidency ...	249	290	40,334	41,014	165,489	154,701	609	375	208,712	200,280
Calcutta ...	5,277	5,311	31,747	31,037	15,095	15,676	2,279	2,311	44,438	44,235
Rajahmahi ...	128	129	17,748	17,739	99,385	97,611	517	460	117,778	118,947
Dacca ...	608	968	41,191	43,194	193,921	184,804	1,190	985	237,198	230,081
Chittagong ...	74	71	10,251	10,601	123,072	105,075	948	1,077	139,349	132,856
Patna ...	474	579	15,941	16,157	180,772	150,749	1,278	1,219	178,455	177,706
Bhagalpur ...	194	178	9,181	9,460	92,615	91,431	331	366	102,301	101,474
Orissa ...	70	81	6,477	6,514	103,300	96,975	293	274	110,149	103,544
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	1,323	1,503	14,999	15,783	4	4	16,331	17,289
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	6,000	6,314	68,615	61,960	304	137	74,909	68,373
European schools	...	...	7,031	7,374	1,052	946	47	...	8,130	8,330
Total ...	8,378	8,424	224,094	231,243	1,807,667	1,250,615	8,359	7,590	1,546,593	1,504,892

* Including Professional colleges.

Division.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										Grand total.	
	Advanced.		Elementary.		Teaching the Koran only.		Other schools.		Total.			
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	2,820	2,323	307	196	687	857	63	...	3,876	3,376	3,16,090	3,18,077
Presidency	948	899	8	39	326	249	...	...	1,180	1,187	2,07,693	2,01,487
Calcutta	70	112	1,080	930	1,707	1,844	...	...	2,857	2,416	47,295	46,651
Rajahmahi	1,065	892	606	801	855	1,002	...	12	2,546	2,907	1,20,354	1,18,754
Dacca	5,245	5,001	3,805	2,257	28,267	30,047	340	275	37,487	37,588	2,74,085	2,67,616
Chittagong	5,323	5,212	1,661	676	24,690	18,940	941	860	30,015	22,708	1,69,261	1,45,538
Patna	11,746	12,029	11,523	13,171	2,001	2,153	2,046	868	27,204	28,818	2,06,694	2,06,622
Bhagalpur	4,310	4,370	5,303	5,442	1,125	832	411	325	10,949	10,978	1,13,240	1,12,432
Orissa	1,274	1,243	7,234	7,075	84	10	75	84	8,681	8,411	1,19,810	1,12,256
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	190	148	95	172	31	16	25	33	341	369	16,672	17,656
Chota Nagpur	732	507	269	621	23	50	...	...	1,024	1,268	75,933	69,1
European Schools..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,130	8,1
Total	51,641	50,530	50,831	51,070	59,790	55,840	3,920	2,474	1,26,188	1,19,923	16,74,775	16,34,615

The decrease in the pupils attending public schools took place in all the divisions except Burdwan and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. The pupils attending European schools increased by 90.

III.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING
AGENCIES.

16. I remained in charge of the Department throughout the year. I spent 51 days on inspection. I visited the districts of Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Singhbhum, Chittagong, Patna, Rajshahi, Cuttack and Dacca. In Calcutta I inspected the Presidency College; and I twice visited the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur, on one of which occasions the College was honoured with a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who expressed themselves as much pleased with what they had seen. I attended 9 University meetings, 4 meetings of the Governors of the Bruce Institution, one meeting of the Visitors of the Civil Engineering College and one meeting of the Committee of the Zoological Gardens, besides several prize distributions.

17. The work done by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools is shown in the following table :—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Days ' quart	SCHOOLS VISITED.								TOTAL VISITS PAID in situ TO SCHOOLS.				Number of days on duty as an inspecting officer.	REMARKS.
		High.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Girls'.	Special and indige- nous.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Special and indige- nous.	Total.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Rai Radhika Pravanna Mukherji Bahadur, In- spector of Schools, Presidency Circle.	127	72	29	21	14	53	45	7	241	127	112	7	246	322	Was on privilege leave from 17th February. From 17th February to 31st March.
Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L., Offi- ciating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.	15	5	4	3	.	9	2	...	23	12	11	...	23	43	
.. Chandra Mohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division.	139	48	36	29	27	65	52	5	232	113	114	5	232	322	
Mr. J. A. Reuther, Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Circle.	190(a)	32	25	27	27	96	17	4	228	103(b)	123	4	230	365	From 21st April 1897 to 25th March 1898. Was on privilege leave up to 24th June 1897. From 1st April to 24th June 1897. From 1st April to 1st August. From 2nd August to 18th November. From 10th November to 31st March. Was on privilege leave for 3 months from 6th January. Joined on the 12th Jan- uary. Was on privilege leave for 45 days.
Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.	135	46	24	16	18	89	23	5	221	87	129	5	221	280	
.. Haridas Banerji, M.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.	12	7	.	3	3	8	1	...	23	10	12	...	22	85	
Mr. J. Slater, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Raj- shahi Circle.	21	22	51	38	4	21	20	14	170	63	13	4	70	123	
Babu Matilal Maitra, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle.	66													109	
Mr. M. Prothero, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle.	121													133	
Babu Matilal Maitra, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.	35	4	21	13	17	36	9	2	102	12	6	18	171	171	
.. Harihar Das, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.	63													79	
Rai Sahib Dina Nath Sen, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.	116	27	20	31	36	78	30	6	234	96	142	6	234	320	
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division.	153	34	56	64	23	36	21	1	240	136	84	1	240	365	
.. Kumud Bandhu Basu, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.	165	15	24	79	24	41	29	5	217	137	94	5	240	368	
Mr. S. C. Hill, Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle.	69	27	7	16	23	44	10	14	143	50	79	14	143	181	Excluding 25 days on special duty at Bombay. Was in charge of office duties only.
.. A. Pedler, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle.	89	13	12	12	16	51	6	4	114	61	73	6	140	159	
.. M. Prothero, in charge of the office of the Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
.. J. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division.	4	15	24	46	42	140	9	27	303	90	191	23	309	18	
Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterjee, Assistant In- spector of Schools, Patna Division.	186													340	
Mr. S. C. Hill, Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle.	83													182	
Babu Hariprasad Banerjee, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division.	173*	9	37	33	41	182	29	19	350	87	269	21	377	365	
Mr. E. A. LeFevre, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division.	185	12	29	40	68	80	20	4	282	160	191	4	295	365	
Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Orissa Circle.	74	1	12	9	16	100	16	19	182	39	100	17	147	291	
Babu Madhu Sudan Rao, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Orissa Circle.	53													74	

(a) Including 4 days in Bihar and 12 days' joining time.
(b) Including 3 colleges.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.	NAME OF OFFICER.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	SCHOOLS VISITED.								TOTAL VISITS PAID in situ TO SCHOOLS.				Number of days on duty as an inspecting officer.	REMARKS.
			High.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Girls'.	Special and indig- nous.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Special and indig- nous.	Total.		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, Presidency Circle and Orissa Division.	130	24	20	20	14	66	26	39	231	93	106	30	230	308*	* Was on privilege leave
	.. Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, Burdwan and Rajshahi Circles.	150	11	32	36	47	74	7	9	216	61	128	9	216	265	
	Mr. H. A. Hamford, Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.	8													40	From 1st April to 10th May.
	.. C. W. Peake, Officiating Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.	61		9		3		27		39	72	10		82	325	From 11th May to 31st March.
	Mrs. M. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools	40†						133		133	8	76†	40	133	265	† Also spent 47 day within 5 miles of head-quarters.

18. *Presidency Circle.*—Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherji Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, was on privilege leave for 54 days, with effect from the 17th February, and Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, acted for him in addition to his own duties.

Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherji Bahadur was on tour for 127 days, of which 104 days were given to the Presidency Division and 23 days to the Chota Nagpur Division. In the former he spent 34 days in the 24-Parganas, 23 days in Nadia, 22 days in Murshidabad, 16 days in Jessore, and 9 days in Khulna. In the Chota Nagpur Division he spent 8 days in Hazaribagh, 6 days in Manbhum, and 9 days in Singhbhum. As already stated in previous reports, the Presidency Inspector has many engagements at head-quarters by reason of his duties in connection with the Central Text-Book Committee, the University of Calcutta, and various other matters. As Officiating Inspector, Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar was on tour for 15 days. He was on tour as Assistant Inspector in the Presidency Division outside of head-quarters for 139 days, viz., 54 days in the 24-Parganas, 47 in Nadia, 5 in Murshidabad, 23 in Jessore, and 10 in Khulna, besides 26 days spent in inspecting the schools situated within a radius of 5 miles from head-quarters. As no officer was appointed in his place when he was on deputation as Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, more days were not given to Murshidabad and Khulna. During the 308 days in which Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Presidency Circle and Orissa Division, was on duty, he was on tour for 130 days, viz., 35 days in the 24-Parganas, 13 in Murshidabad, 16 in Jessore 10 in Khulna, 12 in Nadia, 18 in Balasore, 13 in Hazaribagh and 13 in Manbhum.

19. *Burdwan Circle.*—Up to the first of April 1897, the Circle Inspectors' jurisdiction contained the two Divisions of Burdwan and Rajshahi. These were then each formed into a separate Inspector's Circle. Mr. J. A. Reuther took charge of the Burdwan Circle from the 21st April 1897, and remained in charge to the 25th March 1898, when he left to assume charge of the Eastern Circle.

Mr. Reuther, Inspector of Schools, was out of head-quarters for 174 days, of which 41 days were spent in Burdwan, 13 in Birbhum, 24 in Bankura, 31 in Midnapore, 23 in Hooghly, and 42 in Howrah. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., the Assistant Inspector, was on duty for 9 months, during which he was on tour for 135 days which were thus distributed:—Burdwan 36, Birbhum 22, Bankura 21, Midnapore 25, Hooghly 15, and Howrah 16. Babu Hari Das Banerji, who acted for him, inspected for 11 days in Hooghly and 1 day in Howrah. Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, the Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan Education, was out on tour for 150 days, out of which 44 days were spent in Burdwan Division, viz., 7 in Burdwan, 3 in Birbhum, 14 in Hooghly, and 20 in Howrah. The remaining 106 days were spent in Rajshahi Division, viz., 7 in Rajshahi, 20 in Dinajpur, 14 in Jalpaiguri, 2 in Darjeeling, 24 in Rangpur, 17 in Bogra, and 22 in Pabna. In the previous year he did not inspect the Rajshahi Division; he therefore, under instructions, devoted his time mainly to that Division during the year under review.

20. *Rajshahi Division*.—Mr. J. S. Slater acted as Inspector of Schools of the Division from 1st April to 1st August 1897, and Babu Mati Lal Maitra held charge of the Inspectorship in addition to his own duties as Assistant Inspector, from 2nd August to 18th November 1897. Since the 19th November 1897 Mr. M. Prothero, M.A., has held permanent charge as Inspector of Schools. Babu Mati Lal Maitra, the Assistant Inspector, was on privilege leave for three months from the 6th January 1898, and Babu Harihar Das, Deputy Inspector of Khulna, acted for him from 12th January to 5th April 1898.

Mr. Slater was for 18 days on inspection, viz., 5 in Dinajpur, 6 in Darjeeling, 5 in Rangpur, and 2 in Patna. Mr. Prothero inspected for 60 days in Rajshahi, 2 in Dinajpur, 11 in Jalpaiguri, 21 in Darjeeling, 6 in Rangpur, 27 in Bogra, and 14 in Malda; the latter district being for inspection purposes attached to the Rajshahi Circle. Mr. Prothero's tour in the Dinajpur district was cut suddenly short by his transfer to the Patna Circle: the order of transfer was subsequently cancelled. The districts in which the Assistant Inspectors inspected schools and the days spent in each are shown below:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Darjeeling.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Patna.	Total.
Babu Mati Lal Maitra. { As Officiating Inspector.	6	2	11	8	2	12	25	66
{ Assistant Inspector.	7	14	...	...	8	4	2	35
Babu Hari Har Das, Officiating Assistant Inspector.	...	16	...	...	29	...	18	63
Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan Education.	7	20	14	2	24	17	22	106

21. *Eastern Circle, comprising the Divisions of Dacca and Chittagong*.—Rai Sahib Dinanath Sen was Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, throughout the year, except from 18th May to 1st July 1897, during which period he was on privilege leave, and Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, acted for him in addition to his own duties. Rai Sahib Dinanath Sen spent 36 days in Dacca, 14 in Mymensingh, 9 in Faridpur, 22 in Backergunge, 24 in Tippera, and 11 in Noakhali. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee spent 57 days in Dacca, 37 in Mymensingh, 27 in Faridpur, and 32 in Backergunge. I regret to see that Dinanath Babu did not visit the Chittagong district at all. He has now retired from Government service.

Babu Kumad Bandhu Bose, the Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division, spent 165 days on tour outside, besides 9 days spent on inspection at head-quarters. Of the 165 days, 53 days were given to Tippera, 44 to Noakhali, 58 to Chittagong, and 10 to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

22. *Patna Circle*.—Mr. G. A. Stack, who had been Officiating Inspector of Schools of the Bihar Circle for some little time, having resigned the Government service on the 31st March 1897, was succeeded by Mr. S. C. Hill, who was appointed permanent Inspector from 1st April. In the middle of the year the Government of Bengal having decided to re-arrange the areas allotted to some of the inspecting officers, Mr. Hill was, on 1st October, transferred to the charge of a new circle called the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle, and Mr. A. Pedler was appointed to officiate as Inspector of the Patna Circle. Mr. Pedler remained in charge until 7th January 1898, when he was temporarily deputed to Vizianagur, in the Bombay Presidency, to assist Sir Norman Lockyer's party which had been sent out by the English Government to take observations of the total eclipse of the sun on 22nd January. Mr. Pedler resumed charge of the Circle on 31st of January, and continued as Inspector until the close of the official year.

Mr. Reuther was in charge of the office of Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, up till 18th April 1897, and then was succeeded by Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterjee, who joined the appointment on 20th April 1897,

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and remained in charge up till 31st March 1898, when he proceeded to take charge of the office of Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Circle.

The following table will show the number of days spent by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools in each district within the areas under their inspection:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	NUMBER OF DAYS SPENT IN EACH DISTRICT.						
	Patna.	Coya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champan.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. C. Hill,* Esq., B.A., B.Sc., Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle.	26	...	7	14	.	.	...
A. Pedler, Esq., F.R.S., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle.	24	9	16	13	6	7	11
Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterji, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division.	24	23	40	21	20	25	26
							Total.
							47
							89
							186

* Mr. Hill as Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, also inspected for 20 days in the Bhagalpur Division, and subsequently in the new Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle he carried on further inspection work.

Regarding Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterjea, the Assistant Inspector, Mr. Pedler writes:—

"It is desirable to place on record that though Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterjea joined the Patna Circle without any previous experience in the inspecting line, yet by his natural ability he was quickly able to thoroughly master the whole work of inspection, and by his great energy and capacity for work he had developed into a most valuable Assistant Inspector. His promotion, therefore, at the close of the year to a higher post was thoroughly well deserved."

23. *Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Division.*—Mr. Hill, the Inspector of the newly formed Circle, writes:—

"Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherji Bahadur was in charge of the Division from the 1st April 1897 to the 30th September 1897, and Mr. S. C. Hill from the 1st October 1897 to the 31st March 1898. The former was on tour in the Division for 23 days, and paid 50 visits to schools *in situ*. The latter was on tour in the Division for 52 days, and paid 121 visits. As Mr. Hill's work during the year covered three Divisions, it is stated in full in the table below. He was on tour altogether for 154 days. The total number of visits to schools made by him was 316."

Mr. Hill was on inspection in Patna for 26 days, in Shahabad for 7 days, in Saran for 14 days, in Monghyr for 25 days, in Bhagalpur for 12 days, in Purnea for 6 days, in the Sonthal Parganas for 12 days, in Hazaribagh for 13 days, in Lohardaga for 10 days, in Palamau for 14 days, in Manbhum for 10 days, and in Singhbhum for 5 days.

Mr. LeFevre, B.A., the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, was on tour for 185 days, viz., 42 in Monghyr, 41 in Bhagalpur, 31 in Purnea, 29 in Malda, and 42 in the Sonthal Parganas.

Babu Hari Prasad Banerji, the Assistant Inspector of Chota Nagpur, was on tour for 25 days in Hazaribagh, 38 in Lohardaga, 14 in Palamau, 53 in Manbhum, and 36 in Singhbhum. Regarding this officer Mr. Hill writes:—

"I wish to put on record my appreciation of the excellent work done by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Babu Hari Prasad Banerji, whose knowledge of the Division, as well as his great experience in educational matters, have been of the very greatest assistance to me."

24. *Orissa Circle.*—Rai Radha Nath Rai Bahadur was in charge of the Circle throughout the year except for a period of two months-and-a-half, from 16th January 1898, which was the best part of the touring season. He had been ailing for a long time, and was compelled to take privilege leave, and Babu Madhusudan Rao, Head Master, Cuttack Training School, acted for him. He reports as follows:—

"I and my *locum tenens*, Babu Madhusudan Rao, jointly devoted 138 days to inspection, viz., 61 days in Cuttack (inclusive of 13 days spent on inspection of schools at head-quarters), 17 days in Balasore, 6 days in Angul, 35 days in Puri, and 19 days in the Orissa Tributary States. The unfavourable outturn in my case was due to the fact that I was out of health during a greater part of the year. Judging, however, from the records of inspection left by Babu Madhusudan Rao, who is an officer of established reputation, he seems to have made sufficient amends for the unavoidable shortcoming in my case."

I can testify to the fact that Rai Radha Nath is a most efficient officer, and it will be most difficult to replace him, in case failing health should force him to retirement. I desire now to express my opinion that it will be in every way to the benefit of education in Orissa for Government to grant him an extension of service after he attains the age of 55 years, in case his health will permit of his continuing in service.

25. *European education.*—Mr. Bamford went on leave on the 11th May 1897, and on the same day Mr. Peake assumed charge of the office of the Inspector of European Schools. Mr. Peake spent 61 days on tour out of head-quarters. During his service as Inspector he paid 82 visits to schools. He has given much care and attention to his new duties.

26. *Female Education.*—Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, spent 40 days on inspection of schools outside head-quarters and paid 133 visits to schools. Her chief work of inspection is to be found in the schools for girls in Calcutta. Reference to her work will again be found in the section on Female Education at page 106.

27. The following table shows the work done by the Deputy Inspectors:—

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	DAYS ON TOUR OUTSIDE HEAD-QUARTERS.		Secondary schools under inspection.	Secondary schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools.	REMARKS.
			Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BUDWAN DIVISION.	Burdwan ... { Bahu Sripati Banerjee	283	126	161	49	49	69	196	From 1st to 14th April and again from 6th July to 31st March.
	Maulvi Muhammad Sulaiman, B.A. (additional).	305	193	193	71	71	96	306	
	Birbhum ... Babu Becha Ram Ganguli	365	170	170	40	40	66	240	Was in the district up to 17th December. Was on privilege leave from 3rd August to 15th October. From 3rd August to 15th October.
	.. Hira Lal Pal, B.A.	188	65	126	67	67	27	90	
	Bankura ... { Pramatha Nath Chatterjee, M.A. (Offg.)	73	38	100			17	35	.. 18th December to 31st March.
	.. Mahendra Nath Datta	104	75	203	102	100	67	170	
	.. Mati Lal Malik, M.A.	178	77	157			23	57	.. 1st April to 10th June and again from 27th July to 4th November. Was on leave from 17th June to 26th July.
	Midnapore ... { Bhola Nath Samanta Rao (Offg.)	40	29	264			16	37	
	.. Hira Lal Pal, B.A.	104	67	260	101	100	53	140	Was on privilege leave from 15th October. From 13th October to 23rd November.
	Hooghly ... { Kali Nath Chaudhuri	323	185	209			124	246	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	.. Nilmani Mukherjee (Offg.)	42	18	156	58	58	10	21	.. 1st to 14th April. .. 15th April to 5th July. .. 6th July to 31st March.
	Howrah ... { Jadu Nath Pal, B.A.	14	...	106			5	11	
	.. Sripati Banerjee	82	24	106	79	79	80	187	.. 1st April to 2nd December. 13th December to 31st March. Joined his post on the 10th April.
	.. Rameswar Sen	209	158	214			84	209	
	24 Parganas ... { Phani Bhushan Basu, M.A.	256	147	210	64	63	73	313	From 1st to 30th June. .. 9th August to 31st March.
	.. Dwarka Nath Banerjee	109	89	204			123	204	
	Maulvi Abul Maquod, B.A. (Additional).	356	203	208	63	45	18	106	Was on privilege leave for three months from 22nd October. For three months from 22nd October.
	Nadia ... { Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari, M.A.	91	37	144			35	167	
	.. Kedar Nath Sen, M.A.	235	138	214	68	68	35	46	From 1st April to 12th December. .. 13th December.
	Murshidabad ... { Madusudan Sinha, B.A.	273	100	134			86	160	
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	Maulvi Atai Elahi, B.A. (Offg.)	92	51	202	96	96	37	74	On deputation from 10th January to 31st March. From 10th January to 31st March.
	Jessore ... { Babu Dwarka Nath Banerjee	280	92	131			109	167	
	.. Gopal Chandra Chatterjee	109	58	194	84	...	35	46	1st April to 15th October. Babu Jogeswar Ghosh (in charge) from 14th October to 24th November. From 29th November to 31st March.
	Khulna ... { Harihar Das	284	131	155			86	160	
	.. Nabin Chandra Kar (Offg.)	51	52	231	35	35	37	74	From 8th December.
	Calcutta ... { Isan Chandra Ghosh, M.A.	196	...	...			15	27	
	.. Tripura Charan Banerjee, B.A.	123	...	...	29	29	51	117	From 27th June.
	Rajahahi ... { Adinath Mitra	365	162	162			87	233	
	Dinajpur ... { Mahendra Nath Datta	251	117	170	34	34	44	161	Was on privilege leave for three months. For three months only.
	.. Pramatha Nath Chatterjee, M.A. (Offg.)	114	72	230			27	108	
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	Jalpaiguri ... { Rameswar Sen	87	17	71	54	54	8	17	From 8th December.
	.. Manmatha Kumar Ghosh, B.A.	276	116	155			52	130	
	Rangpur ... { Giridhari Basu	273	113	151	31	31	66	118	Was on privilege leave for three months. For three months only.
	.. Kalikrishna Das (Offg.)	92	48	170			18	49	
	Bogra ... Maulvi Mir Sajjad Ali	246	131	131	62	62	73	134	
	Patna ... Babu Jadu Nath Chakravarti	265	157	157			112	267	

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ROLLING ENGINE.		NAME.	Days serving as an inspect- ing officer.	DAYS ON TOUR OUTSIDE HEAD- QUARTERS.		Secondary schools under in- spection.	Secondary schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools.	REMARKS.	
DISTRICT.	Actual.			Reckoned in pro- portion to a full year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
DACCA DIVISION.	Dacca ... {	Babu Uma Kisor Roy ...	334	143	156	109	108	141	215	Was on leave for a month from 2nd July.	
	.. Tarak Handhu Chakravarti (additional).	362	176	176	71	71	126	233			
	Mymensingh {	.. Radha Kisor Chakravarti	365	157	157	87	84	103	191	Joined in the middle of April.	
	Maulvi Enayet Karim, B.A. (additional).	362	160	166	82	80	99	182			
Faridpur ... {	Babu Mahim Chandra Chatterjee,	259	68	81	44	42	49	114	Was on sick leave from 16th December to 31st March. Joined in the middle of April.		
Maulvi Ashanulla, M.A. (addi- tional).	313	174	179	63	63	87	270				
Backergunge...	Babu Bhubaneswar Gupta ...	335	174	196	104	98	143	274	Was on privilege leave from 27th De- cember.		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	Tippera ...	.. Sarada Kanta Sen ...	365	156	156	81	81	131	314	
	Noakhali ...	.. Brinath Guha ...	365	151	151	57	57	89	284	
	Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.. Mahim Chandra Basu ...	366	164	164	63	63	132	260		
PATNA DIVISION.	Patna ...	Babu Ram Prakas Lal ...	365	229	229	11	11	61	401	From 17th February. Up to 16th February.	
	Gaya ... {	.. Dwarka Prasad ...	43	25	212	14	14	{	10 45		274
	.. Girwardhari Lal (Offg.) ...	366	171	204							
	Shahabad ...	.. Radha Lal ...	352	178	144	16	16	82	390	Was on privilege leave for 13 days.
	Saran ...	Pandit Somnath Jharkandi, B.A.	365	183	183	17	17	90	294		
	Champaran...	.. Sripati Mukherjee, B.A.	324	162	182	11	11	{	42 5	293 49	Was on privilege leave from 22nd May to 1st July. From 30th May to 1st July.
	.. Narayan Lal (Offg.)	33	20	221							
	Muzaffarpur	Pandit Baldev Misra, B.A.	305	144	184	16	16	68	311	.. 6th April to 6th October. Was on sick leave for six months from 6th April to 6th October.	
Darbhanga ... {	Babu Mukund Lal (Offg.)	183	75	149	12	12	{	22 26	167 229		
.. Ramdhan Pande ...	182	98	196								
BRAGALPUR DIVISION.	Monghyr ...	Babu Bhagabati Sahai, M.A., B.L.	216	87*	147	23	20	{	51 40	133 203	From 1st April to 2nd November. * Employed for 54 days on quinquennial returns and reports of the Division in the Assistant Inspector's office. From 5th November to 31st March. .. 1st to 20th April and from 20th July to 6th November. Was on privilege leave from 21st April to 19th July. From 21st April to 19th July. .. 7th November to 31st March.
	.. Harbans Sahai ...	145	93	231							
	Bhagalpur ... {	.. Harbans Sahai ...	130	61	171	13	11	{	23 8	113 60	From 1st to 2nd April and from 5th January to 31st March. Was on deputation from 3rd April to 5th October and on privilege leave from 6th October to 4th January. .. 3rd April to 20th July. .. 21st July to 4th January.
	.. Thakur Prasad, B.A. (Offg.)	90	34	154							
	.. Bhagabati Sahai, M.A., B.L.	145	68	171	11	11	{	10 25	84 135	.. 1st April to 3rd September and from 16th February to 31st March. Was on deputation from 4th October to 15th February and on privilege leave from 4th September to 3rd October. .. 4th September to 15th February.	
	.. Mukund Lal ...	88	44	186							
	Purnea ... {	.. Dayal Narayan Lal (Offg.)	100	50	167	19	12	{	10 5	84 25	.. 1st April to 24th August and from 25th February to 31st March. .. 25th August to 2nd November. .. 3rd November to 27th February.
	.. Thakur Prasad, B.A. (Offg.)	168	88	191							
	.. Hari Nath Chatterjee ...	200	79	144	26	24	{	56 "	120	Held charge of the Deputy Inspector- ship of the Sonthal Parganas from 3rd November to 27th February in addi- tion to his own duties.	
	Malda ... {	.. Jogeswar Mukherjee (Offg.)	163	85							188	15	15	{	40 80	.. 1st April to 24th August and from 25th February to 31st March. .. 25th August to 2nd November. .. 3rd November to 27th February.
	.. Jogeswar Mukherjee (Offg.)	178	79	163	19	12	{	5 8	25 110	Held charge of the Deputy Inspector- ship of the Sonthal Parganas from 3rd November to 27th February in addi- tion to his own duties.	
	Sonthal Parganas.	.. Haridas Banerjee, M.A.	70	21							109	3	3	{	8 8	233
Mr. Samuel Bibhudan Mandal, B.A. (Offg.)	117	59	184								
Mr. Samuel Bibhudan Mandal, B.A., Special Deputy Inspector.	248	147	216								
ORISSA DIVISION.	Cuttack	Babu Pyari Mohan Sen	365	174	174	36	34	67	174		
	Balasore	.. Baghunath Ghosh	363	210	210	34	34	103	412		
	Puri	.. Bhagabati Chaman Sen	365	163	153	21	21	51	209		
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	Hazaribagh...	.. Kalikarnada Mukherjee	296	153	198	13	12	{	47 11	237 78	Was on privilege leave for 79 days. From 20th May.
	.. Sital Chandra Chatterjee (Offg.)	75	53	218							
	Lohardaga ... {	.. Ram Taran Samanta ...	237	100	143	20	20	{	43 4	220 39	Was on privilege leave for 35 days. From 5th June. .. 16th January.
	.. Nagendra Nath Basu (Offg.)	35	27	242							
	.. Thakur Prasad, B.A.	73	42	210	7	7	{	27 28	358 83	From 1st April to 2nd August. .. 11th August to 3rd December. .. 30th January to 31st March.	
	Palamau Matl Lal Sarkar ...	363	214							214
	Manbhum ... {	.. Kedar Nath Sen, M.A.	124	30	89	27	26	{	13 19	41 41	Was on privilege leave for 26 days.
.. Gopal Chandra Chatterjee	115	41	120								
.. Ram Taran Samanta	61	39	233								
Singbhum...	.. Gopal Chandra Ghosal ...	339	172	184	16	16	49	250			

Apparently some of these officers failed to put in the prescribed minimum of 150 days on tour out of head-quarters, but an examination of the table shows that in most instances where there was an apparent failing the officers served in more than one district, and shortcomings in one district were compensated for by the work done in another. Actual short work is observable in the cases of Babu Madhu Sudan Singh of Murshidabad, Maulvi Mir Sajjad Ali of Bogra, and Babu Mahim Chandra Chatterjea of Faridpur, and Babu Hari Nath Chatterjea of Malda. The short work of Babu Madhu Sudan Singh is explained by the fact that he was on leave during a considerable period of the best season of the year for touring. Regarding Maulvi Mir Sajjad Ali Mr. Prothero writes:—

“The Bogra Deputy Inspector fell short by 19 days, and ascribes the short touring to ill-health. The excuse, I am afraid, is not satisfactory. I have had to find grave fault with his work in other respects.”

This officer has never given me much satisfaction as an inspecting officer, and I question whether it would not be well to send him back to the teaching line. Babu Hari Nath Chatterjea's shortcoming was to the extent of six days only. This has been ascribed to ill-health and the earthquake, which left him and his family houseless for some time, but as the Inspector says:—“The fact that he was away from the district from the 4th September to the 15th February, during which most of the touring is done, would appear to have been the obvious cause.” Babu Mahim Chandra Chatterjea of Faridpur was very ill for a large portion of the year, and was ultimately obliged to take leave on medical certificate. He is a man very much aged beyond his years from suffering, and I believe his ill-health will necessitate his retirement before he attains the age of 55. The Presidency Inspector writes:—

“Judging the work personally performed by each officer, it is seen that Babu Kedar Nath Sen, M.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nadia, heads the list in the Presidency Division with 138 days on tour during a period of 235 days, *i.e.*, 214 days reckoned in proportion to a full year. Babu Dwarka Nath Banerjea paid the largest number of visits to secondary schools, Maulvi Abul Maqsum standing second in this respect.”

The Deputy Inspectors in the Burdwan Circle who have received the highest praise, are Babu Becharam Ganguli and Babu Mohendra Nath Dutta. The latter is highly commended for his very able and thorough method of inspection. Of Babu Rameswar Sen, Mr. Duke, Magistrate of Howrah, says:—

“This officer has worked with great energy and industry, and has already, in my opinion, effected a marked improvement in the administration of the schools which he supervises.”

The Inspector of the Rajshahi Circle speaks well of all his Deputy Inspectors excepting Maulvi Mir Sajjad Ali referred to above. He accords the greatest measure of praise to Babu Jadu Nath Chakravati, whom he describes as an intelligent, active, and careful officer. In the Dacca Division, Babu Bhuvanessar Gupta and Babu Umakisor Roy are specially spoken of for the large number of secondary schools inspected by them. Taking the Deputy Inspectors of the Chittagong Division, the Magistrate of Chittagong remarks:—“Babu Mahim Chandra Bose has continued to deserve the high opinion I have always held of him. I have found him a most useful coadjutor,” and the Magistrate of Noakhali writes:—“Babu Sri Nath Guha, Deputy Inspector of Schools, is an experienced, sound, and judicious officer.” But the Assistant Inspector, who has had an opportunity of judging of the work of all the Deputy Inspectors of the Division, reports:—“For efficient supervision of schools, for well judged recommendations, and for thoroughness and completeness of office work, I would, however, give the first place to Babu Sarada Kanta Sen, Deputy Inspector of Tippera.” I am personally well acquainted with the work of this officer, and am of opinion that the Assistant Inspector is right in giving him the palm for superior work among the Deputy Inspectors of the Chittagong Division. In the Patna Division Mr. Pedler, the Inspector, who had the opportunity of making inspection tours with all the Deputy Inspectors except Babus Dwarka Prasad and Makund Lal, records his opinion of the excellent work done by Babus Ramprakash Lal, Somanath Jharkhandi, and Baldev Misra, of the good work of Babu Sripati Mukerjea, and, as far as his health

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allows, of the fair work of Babu Ramdhani Pande. The Inspector in charge of the Bhagalpur Division, without definitely estimating the value of each Deputy Inspector's work, appears to reckon Mr. Samuel Bibhudan Mandal and Babu Bhagabati Sahai and Babu Harbans Sahai as specially deserving of commendation. The Deputy Inspectors of the Chota Nagpur Division appear to have generally worked well during the year. Babu Kalikananda Mukherjee of Hazaribagh is highly spoken of for energy, but the Sub-Inspectors are said to complain of him for harsh treatment. The probability is that the "harsh treatment" is nothing more than careful supervision coupled with censures for slackness of work. The Inspector of the Orissa Circle writes:—

"Of the three Deputy Inspectors, that of Cuttack will retire from service next month after a useful career of about 30 years. Babu Raghunath Ghosh of Balasore is the most energetic Deputy Inspector in the Division. Babu Bhagabati Charan Sen, Deputy Inspector of Puri, has worked successfully in his own quiet way in the direction of ameliorating the condition of the middle and primary schools under his inspection".

In the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, no Deputy Inspectors of Schools are employed.

28. The following general remarks made by Mr. Pedler on the subject of controlling agencies are well worthy of attention and consideration:—

"There are a few points also in connection with the controlling agencies which may be briefly referred to. Just in the same way as the opinion is apparently held, or at all events is acted on, in India, that school teachers are born and not made, so in the same way it appears to be assumed that provided an individual has been a teacher, or has passed a certain examination at the University or school, he also is qualified to join the inspecting line, and that he requires no special training or instruction for such work.

"In other words, each person who becomes a Sub-Inspector, Deputy Inspector or Inspector of Schools is left to work out a scheme of inspection in schools, &c., from his own inner consciousness, and he has to prove his methods for himself; i.e., the inspecting officer has to learn his work at the expense of making many mistakes, for some of which he himself suffers, and for the majority it is feared the schools and the pupils suffer, without the possibility of any redress. Each inspecting officer has his own particular experiences and troubles, and has overcome such difficulties in his own way.

"It is very greatly to be regretted that such special experience is lost to all except the individual. What is wanted is that such knowledge should become common to all inspecting officers, and that all may profit by it.

"Again even in the matter of collecting the figures for the tables required in the preparation of this annual report, there is much room for difference of opinion, and for diversity in practice, which, unless removed, must lead to incorrect and misleading statements. As an illustration that this is felt even by those who have had years of experience in inspecting work, the following quotation is made from a memorandum signed by five out of the seven Deputy Inspectors of the Circle, who have all been a good many years as Deputy Inspectors:—

"We, the undersigned Deputy Inspectors, met to-day to consider and settle the disputed points in connection with the annual returns. We find that the question cannot be easily settled, and that it will take some time to arrive at a definite conclusion. At the present time all the Deputy Inspectors are not present here, and we cannot devote any considerable portion of our time now to any extra work, lest by so doing the submission of the Divisional report be delayed. We therefore propose that the Inspector of Schools may be moved to direct all the Deputy Inspectors to assemble in the Inspector's office in order to take up and dispose of the important business referred to."

"The opinion expressed by the Inspector on this point is given in the following extract:—

"I have already expressed, in conversation with several of the Deputy Inspectors of this Division, that in my opinion periodical conferences are desirable. It is not only in the system of making up the tables for the annual report that I think the necessity of consultation arises, but I am convinced of the great desirability, and I would even go so far as to say the great urgency of having at least annual conferences between the Circle Inspector, the Assistant Inspector, and all the Deputy Inspectors. At such conferences all the varying subjects which constitute efficient school inspection and efficient administration could be discussed in turn."

"What appears therefore to be really wanted is a brief record of facts and opinions brought out at such conferences, which might be printed and circulated as instructions to inspecting officers of all classes, so that the experience of all might be available, and that such experience might steadily accumulate.

"In other departments and countries this is done, and in England for instance periodic educational conferences are held of such bodies as head masters, other teachers, teachers in special subjects such as science, elementary school teachers, secondary school teachers, &c., and also conferences of Educational Inspectors, &c., &c. It is in this instance, only with the

last class, that the suggestion of conferences is *at present* made. The natural result of such conferences would be the gradual evolution of a set of instructions for the guidance of the various grades of inspecting officers, which would probably be of great value, and must improve and facilitate the work. In the case of the Educational Inspectors in England, it may be mentioned that a most excellent and comprehensive set of instructions and suggestions, which occupies 27 pages of very small print, in connection with the Code, is issued to them by the Secretary to the English Educational Department, and it is a set of suggestions and instructions of such a kind as this that is desired, for it is felt such instructions would be of very great value in Bengal in the present state of education and of educational inspection."

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I fully agree with Mr. Pedler in his estimate of the benefit which would result from holding periodical conferences, to be attended by educational inspecting officers. A conference of Inspectors of Schools was held in Darjeeling by Sir Alfred Croft some twelve or fourteen years ago with most important results, and I think a similar conference should again be held at a very early date. Each Inspector should be invited to come to the conference fully prepared with matter for consideration and discussion and with suggestions for the improvement of inspectional work. On his return to his circle he should hold a conference to be attended by the Assistant and Deputy Inspectors at his head-quarters, and acquaint them in detail with the result of the deliberations of the conference of Inspectors, and point out the best methods of performing the most important duties which are entrusted to them. I think that a conference of Inspectors should be held every five years at least, and that Inspectors should confer with their Assistant and Deputy Inspectors every second and third year alternately. The time devoted to such conferences might be allowed to reckon as time spent upon inspection work.

29. The following table shows the work done by the Sub-Inspectors:—

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited (including secondary and special).	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.			Average number of primary schools under inspection.	Average number of visits paid to primary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools in situ.	REMARKS.
					Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	6	1,259	1,354	1,263	32	1,295	210	325	2,152	
	Birbhum ...	3	632	770	888	43	931	200	332	1,102	
	Bankura ...	4	940	1,187	1,297	65	1,362	324	337	1,472	
	Midnapore ...	11	2,305	3,175	4,832	62	4,894	430	501	4,247	
	Hoochly ...	6	1,192	1,254	1,225	80	1,305	204	336	2,234	
	Howrah ...	3	554	659	755	38	793	252	280	926	
	Average for the Division.	...	208	255	311	10	321	...	317	368	
PRESIDENCY ...	24 Parganas ...	11	2,294	1,453	1,585	36	1,621	144	317	3,841	
	Nadia ...	6	1,331	901	794	...	794	132	348	2,367	
	Murshidabad ...	4	735	713	650	13	663	162	333	1,439	
	Jessore ...	4	1,081	1,040	1,054	14	1,072	211	304	1,904	
	Khulna ...	5	1,068	969	801	5	806	160	319	1,910	
	Average for the Division.	...	200	162	157	2	159	...	336	368	
CALCUTTA ...	.....	1	...	201	291	120	411	...	156	188	
RAJSHAHI ...	Rajshahi ...	5	1,083	610	590	14	604	114	317	1,671	
	Dinajpur ...	6	1,260	714	787	45	832	131	338	2,149	
	Jalpaiguri ...	3	626	442	430	...	430	143	323	1,015	
	Darjeeling ...	1	230	241	30	...	30	30	231	841	
	Rangpur ...	8	1,531	923	849	27	876	106	340	2,624	
	Bogra ...	2	444	342	348	91	439	171	341	735	
	Pabna ...	4	895	575	601	30	640	125	356	1,500	
	Average for the Division.	...	213	133	121	8	129	...	322	346	
DACCA ...	Dacca ...	6	1,247	1,278	1,516	2,576	4,092	253	311	2,235	
	Mymensingh ...	7	1,576	1,601	2,216	309	2,527	317	346	2,753	
	Faridpur ...	4	842	615	1,368	208	1,576	342	308	1,443	
	Backergunge ...	5	1,073	1,196	2,766	534	3,302	554	299	1,816	
	Average for the Division.	...	219	226	358	165	523	...	316	375	

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DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited (including secondary and special).	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.			Average number of primary schools under inspection.	Average number of visits paid to primary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools in situ.	REMARKS.
					Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CHITTAGONG ...	Tipperra ...	5	1,025	1,130	1,579	305	2,274	376	333	1,849	
	Noukhall ...	4	805	725	954	317	1,271	234	302	1,370	
	Chittagong ...	4	871	728	940	371	1,511	235	325	1,474	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	235	2	55	14	69	53	101	101	
	Average for the Division.	...	210	189	273	93	308	...	305	342	
PATNA ...	Patna ...	4	1,010	892	1,559	534	2,093	389	390	1,546	
	Gaya ...	4	849	834	1,440	504	1,357	237	311	1,397	
	Bhahabad ...	4	851	571	515	279	793	129	354	1,523	
	Saran ...	4	845	689	517	240	757	129	315	1,487	
	Champeran ...	2	365	294	441	140	781	320	293	694	
	Muzaffarpur ...	4	844	810	1,030	722	1,742	255	304	1,753	
	Darbhanga ...	4	683	628	841	553	1,430	294	376	1,208	
	Average for the Division.	...	207	181	234	114	348	...	348	370	
BHAGALPUR ...	Monghyr ...	3	600	658	1,135	657	1,492	378	343	1,194	
	Rhagalpur ...	4	828	744	824	384	1,208	206	327	1,451	
	Purnea ...	4	600	878	840	237	1,077	210	333	1,588	
	Malda ...	2	374	350	370	15	395	185	283	630	
	Sonthal Parganas	8	1,087	628	674	153	827	84	269	2,460	
	Average for the Division.	...	224	190	183	64	247	...	315	349	
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	5	1,063	1,316	2,803	342	3,208	573	420	2,226	
	Balasore ...	5	665	702	1,222	131	1,954	607	413	1,380	
	Angul ...	2	462	165	152	11	163	76	440	461	
	Puri ...	3	633	813	1,133	737	1,870	378	378	1,210	
	Average for the Division.	...	217	235	459	94	553	...	423	407	
	Orissa Tributary States.	5	1,310	863	1,245	47	1,292	249	223	1,224	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Average ...	...	262	173	209	9	218	...	223	205	
	Hazaribagh ...	3	689	478	400	35	525	163	395	1,205	
	Lohardaga ...	4	836	697	644	14	658	161	292	1,210	
	Palamu ...	3	455	226	233	32	355	116	342	702	
	Manbhum ...	3	530	873	615	4	609	202	294	960	
	Singbhum ...	2	437	319	318	14	332	159	342	730	
	Average for the Division.	...	211	157	164	6	170	...	327	346	

It will be seen that the prescribed minimum of 200 days was exceeded in all the Divisions.

The Presidency Inspector calls attention to short work performed by Babus Ram Dayal Ghosh and Rasik Lal Rai of the 24-Parganas, who were last year also called to task for the same failure of duty. The same may be said of Maulavi Atai Elahi in Murshidabad.

In the Burdwan Division Babu Dwarka Nath Bagchi did short work, but his state of health was such as to render his touring next to impossible at certain periods of the year. In the Midnapore district, 3 out of 11 Sub-Inspectors fell short of 200 tour days, viz., Babu Sarada Prasad Banerji, Sub-Inspector of Ghatal, Babu Barada Prasad Sarkar, Sub-Inspector of Jhargram, and Babu Gopi Nath Sen, Sub-Inspector of Sadar. Babu Sarada Prasad suffered repeatedly from malarious fever. Babu Barada Prasad Sarkar was also a victim to Midnapore malaria, and was compelled to take leave for 52 days in two periods. Babu Gopi Nath Sen's failure to complete the number of days was, to a certain extent, due to his detention in the District Board's Office to compile the quinquennial report returns. In the Hooghly district Maulavi Abdul Latif "failed badly both in the number of tour-days and in the number of visits." The District Board was obliged to dispense with his services. In the Rajshahi Division the Inspector speaks of Babu Syama Charan Sen of Rajshahi as being "a careless and inattentive officer." The District Board of Rangpur speaks disparagingly

of Babu Radhika Prasanna Deb and Munshi Maijuddin Ahmed. In Bogra the Inspector says :—

“Babu Utsab Chandra Maitra does not seem to have profited by the warning given him last year, and I am reluctantly compelled to recommend that severe measures be taken with him.”

The pay of the Sub-Inspector has, at my instance, been reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 40 for six months. The action of the Pabna District Board in regard to a vacant Sub-Inspectorship is surprising. The Inspector reports :—

“The death of Babu Ram Chandra Chakravarti, Sub-Inspector of Sadar, took place in May 1897, and the District Board appointed Babu Benod Bihari Adhikari, Education Clerk, to act in his place. According to the rules for the appointment of Sub-Inspectors, this man is not eligible. The Board subsequently passed a resolution confirming his appointment, and requested the Director of Public Instruction to accord his sanction to it. The Director has long declared his ineligibility, but he still continues in the post.”

In thus acting the Board has set the orders of Government at defiance, and serious notice should be taken of its conduct. Possibly the Chairman of the Board has some explanation to offer.

The Sub-Inspectors of the Dacca Division are all spoken of in high terms of commendation, with the exception of Babu Kali Prasanna Das of Faridpur, regarding whom the Chairman of the District Board complains that he is “always prone to leaving his jurisdiction.”

In the Chittagong Division, Babu Ambika Charan Chatterjee of Noakhali was only 172 days out on tour, and paid no more than 274 visits, so that 97 of the lower primary schools under his inspection remained unvisited. The Chairman of the Noakhali District Board says :—“He has been allowed an extension for one year, after which he must retire.”

The Sub-Inspector, Babu Gagan Chandra Barua, of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, was on tour 235 days, but he succeeded in paying no more than 101 visits to schools. Of the 55 schools in all under his inspection, he visited only 51, so that 4 schools out of this small number remained unvisited. As the schools in the Hill Tracts are few and far between, I should not feel inclined to regard this officer's work as unsatisfactory, were it not that he left four of his schools unvisited during the year.

In the Patna Division Babu Naga Ram of Gaya fell short of the required number of days on tour by 14 days. He suffered from bad health during the year. In Saran Babu Bhola Nath Mittra is reported for perfunctory work, and Babus Hira Lal, Krishna Jewan Lal, and Ram Prasad are likewise charged with rapid and perfunctory work. Portions of this Division suffered very much from the famine, so that some allowance is made for short work on the part of some of the other Sub-Inspectors and only a few names are now mentioned unfavourably.

In the Bhagalpur Division, all the Sub-Inspectors either actually or by proportionate calculation attained the prescribed minimum except Babu Juman Ram of Monghyr, Babus Kandhji Sahay, B.A., Brijbehari Sahay and his successor, Jadunandan Sahay, Bhagalpur, who fell short by 28, 19, 2 and 12 days respectively. Babu Juman Ram pleads ill-health, Babu Kandhji Sahay, and Babu Brijbehari Sahay ascribe their shortcomings to the tenure of their service falling within the first half of the year in which touring is disturbed by the annual work and the summer vacation, and Babu Jadunandan Sahay to his being new to the district. In the Sonthal Parganas Munshi John Chand Rai is pronounced to be “an incorrigible officer, neither able nor willing to perform his work.” The Inspector will be called upon to report specially upon this matter.

Regarding the shortcomings of certain Sub-Inspectors in the Chota Nagpur Division the Inspector writes :—

“It must be said in justification of all the officers whose field of action lay in the famine-stricken districts that much of their time was occupied in famine work for several months of the year, and that they had often to perform their additional work while out on tour to the detriment of their legitimate duty of inspection.”

I do not think it proper, therefore, to name those officers who have been reported for having done either short or perfunctory work in this division.

In the Orissa Division no complaints of shortcomings are to be noticed.

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30. Having brought to notice the names of Sub-Inspectors whose work has not been wholly satisfactory, it is a relief to mention those who are specially mentioned for good and efficient work. These are—

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Sub-Inspectors.
1	2	3
Presidency	24-Parganas ...	Babu Jadu Nath Chaudhuri.
		„ Sris Chandra Chaudhuri.
		„ Kedar Nath Ray.
		„ Arun Chandra Ganguli.
	Nadia ...	„ Krishna Chandra Banerjea.
		„ Rati Kanta Laha.
	Murshidabad ...	„ Satkari Sanyal.
		„ Priya Nath Brahmachari.
	Jessore ...	„ Hari Oharan Mukherji.
		„ Nabin Chandra Kar.
Burdwan	Khulna ...	„ Sures Chandra Ray.
		„ Rasik Lal Das.
	Burdwan ...	„ Rasik Lal Bhaduri.
		„ Durga Das Sur.
	Birbhum ...	„ Durga Das Ghosh.
		„ Rama Nath Chatterji
	Bankura ...	„ Akshay Kumar Datta, B.A.
		„ Rasbihari Sikdar.
		„ Mathura Nath Maitra.
		„ Bijoy Krishna Banerji.
Rajshahi	Midnapore ...	„ Gopi Nath Mozumdar.
		„ Sarada Prasad Banerji.
		„ Ram Gopal Mukherji.
		„ Bhola Nath Samonto Rao.
		„ Satis Chandra Mukerjee, B.A.
	Hooghly ...	„ Jogendra Nath Banerji.
		„ Haribar Mitra.
	Rajshahi ...	„ Janaki Nath Mazumdar.
	Dinajpur ...	Maulvi Ahmed Hosein.
	Jalpaiguri ...	Babu Prasanna Chandra Datta.
Dacca		„ Govinda Chandra Banerjea.
	Rangpur ...	„ Hari Lal Saha.
		Munshi Mahamad Miajan.
Chittagong	Dacca ...	Babu Prasanna Kumar Mazumdar.
		„ Akhay Kumar Gupta.
	Tippera ...	„ Rames Chandra Das.
Patna		„ Hari Har Nag.
	Noakhali ...	„ Purna Chandra Gupta.
	Chittagong ...	„ Rajani Kanta Chakravarti.
Bhagalpur		Munshi Ahmad Ulla.
	Gaya ...	„ Deyanat Hossain.
	Saran ...	Babu Jint Lal.
Chota Nagpur	Monghyr ...	„ Gauri Prasad Singh.
		Maulvi Zainuddin Ahmad.
	Bhagalpur ...	Babu Umes Chandra Lal.
	Purnea ...	„ Dayal Narayan Lal.
	Sonthal Parganas ...	„ Tarak Ram Dube.
Orissa	Hazaribagh ...	„ Sures Chandra Sarkar.
	Lohardaga ...	„ Bhabendra Narayan Chaudhuri.
	Manbhum ...	„ Sital Chandra Chatterji.
	Palamau ...	„ Sib Sankar Lal.
		„ Jadu Nath Ray.
Tributary States	Cuttack ...	„ Raj Kumar Sen.
		„ Chandra Nath Palit.
	Balasore ...	„ Mathura Nath Sen.
	Angul ...	„ Balkrishna Patra.
	Puri ...	„ Mahes Chandra Roy.
		„ Hrishikes Rautraya.
		„ Advaita Chandra Mahapatra.

31. The qualifications of Sub-Inspectors in the several Divisions are compared below for two years :—

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DIVISION AND YEAR.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	EXAMINATION PASSED.								No certificate.	
		M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Old teachership examination.	Entrance.	M.E.	M.V.	Final of training school or read in a col.	Read Entrance course.	Did not read Entrance course.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Burdwan ... { 1896-97	33	...	6	9	...	11	1	...	2	4	...
... { 1897-98	33	...	6	9	...	11	1	...	2	5	1
Presidency ... { 1896-97	33	...	8	6	1	12	...	...	2	3	1
... { 1897-98	31	...	8	5	1	12	...	...	...	5	...
Calcutta ... { 1896-97	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1897-98	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ... { 1896-97	29	...	5	6	...	10	...	...	6	2	...
... { 1897-98	29	...	5	5	...	11	...	...	5	3	...
Dacca ... { 1896-97	22	1	2	7	...	11	...	...	1	...	...
... { 1897-98	22	...	1	8	*1	11	...	...	1	...	...
Chittagong ... { 1896-97	14	...	6	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
... { 1897-98	14	...	6	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
Patna ... { 1896-97	25	...	1	5	...	7	1	2	1	7	1
... { 1897-98	26	...	1	7	...	6	2	2	1	6	1
Bhagalpur ... { 1896-97	21	...	1	6	...	10	...	...	1	3	...
... { 1897-98	21	...	1	6	...	6	2	1	...	2	3
Orissa ... { 1896-97	13	...	2	2	...	5	...	...	3	1	...
... { 1897-98	13	...	1	3	...	5	...	...	3	1	...
Tributary Mahals ... { 1896-97	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
... { 1897-98	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Chota Nagpur ... { 1896-97	14	...	4	2	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
... { 1897-98	14	...	4	2	...	4	1	...	...	3	...
Total ... { 1896-97	210	1	36	4	1	76	2	2	16	27	3
... { 1897-98	209	...	34	48	2	72	6	3	10	28	6

* Also passed the Entrance Examination.

32. The work done by the inspecting pandits is shown in the following statement :—

DIVISION.	Number of men employed.	Number of visits.	Average visits paid to schools by each officer.	
			1896-97.	1897-98.
Burdwan ...	58	27,777	490	478
Presidency ...	9	3,692	431	410
Calcutta ...	4	1,450	391	362
Rajshahi ...	34	12,924	369	360
Dacca ...	63	32,756	548	520
Chittagong ...	43	19,955	466	464
Patna ...	80	45,108	596	564
Bhagalpur ...	61	26,080	447	427
Orissa ...	75	40,208	553	536
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	9	2,017	188	224
Chota Nagpur ...	31(a)	9,275	360	299
Total	466	220,742	496	474

(a) Exclusive of one temporary inspecting pandit appointed in the district of Manbhum for four months.

The average number of visits paid by each officer has fallen from 496 to 474. This is not to be regretted provided the inspecting pandits have followed instructions and devoted a considerable portion of time to improving the method of teaching in the pathsalas under them.

In the *Presidency Division* the posts of inspecting pandits were abolished in the districts of Nadia and Jessore for purposes of economy, and the number of officers of this class employed in the division was reduced from 23 to 9 only. The work of the Sub-Inspectors has very largely increased in consequence of these reductions.

In the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapore and Hooghly in the Burdwan Division, the work of the inspecting pandits is said to have been unsatisfactory. As a matter of fact this will always be the case unless the

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Sub-Inspectors exercise strict supervision over their work, and it is a constant complaint from all quarters that this is not done.

From the Dacca Division the report is—"I have had always my doubts as regards the efficiency of the system of inspecting pandits. These men are either not qualified for, or cannot find time to do their legitimate work of 'explaining to the gurus the proper method of their work, and showing them by example how it should be done.' They have to keep the Sub-Inspectors in humour by doing their clerical work and by running their errands."

In the *Rajshahi Division* the inspecting pandits in the Rajshahi and Rangpur districts appear to have been singularly wanting in energy. I have called upon the Inspector to bring the Sub-Inspectors of these districts to task and to stir up the Deputy Inspectors, as well as to bring the matter to the notice of the District Boards concerned.

From the *Patna Division* it is stated that the work of the inspecting pandits was often of a very unsatisfactory nature. "Altogether it is found that the system of inspecting pandits is by no means so successful as it ought to be, and it is desirable that some changes, probably of a radical nature, should be introduced into this section of the educational work of the circle."

The services of most of the inspecting pandits in the *Chota Nagpur Division* were utilized for several months of the year in famine relief work.

From the *Orissa Division* it is reported that "complaints of malpractices against the inspecting pandits are happily growing fewer and fewer."

Personally I have come of late to distrust more and more the value of inspecting pandits as an inspecting agency and I agree with Mr. Pedler—"A good deal of work is shown on paper, while spasmodic activity reigns when the Inspector happens to be in the neighbourhood of the schools under their charge. Beyond this nothing is absolutely certain." I have recently* sent

* My No. 2408, dated Calcutta, 18th May 1898.

up a proposal to Government to allow District Boards at their option to substitute for inspecting pandits a limited number of "Assistant Sub-Inspectors" who will be, to a great extent, of the class from which the present grades of Sub-Inspectors are drawn. With the prospect before them of possible admission into the ranks of Sub-Inspectors, I think this class of agency will become very useful for inspection purposes.

33. The qualifications of inspecting pandits are shown in the following table:—

DIVISION.	Number of inspecting pandits.	CERTIFICATES.											REMARKS.
		First Arts.	Entrance.	Vernacular master-ship.			Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Other examinations.	Read Entrance course.	No certificate.	
				1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan ...	68	...	7	25	2	1	2	13	..	1	4	3	* 1 vacant.
Presidency ...	9	...	...	...	2	..	...	2	...	...	...	5
Calcutta ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rajshahi ...	34	...	...	6	...	1	3	18	...	...	3	3
Dacca ...	62	...	6	2	2	6	2	30	...	1	6	7	
Chittagong ...	43	...	...	10	2	...	2	20	...	3	1	6
Patna ...	80	...	4	42	3	7	3	12	...	...	1	3
Bhagalpur ...	61	...	...	22	3	6	2	19	...	1	8	...
Orissa ...	75*	...	...	25	1	...	7	27	...	9	3	2
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	9	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	1	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	31	...	1	4	1	...	4	9	2	2	2	6	
Total ...	466*	...	19	137	21	23	27	154	2	19	30	34	
Total for 1896-97 ...	479	1	29	129	22	20	25	155	2	18	31	38	

Comparing the totals for the three years, I observe that the qualifications of the officers employed in 1897-98 are rather below those of the inspecting pandits

employed in 1896-97. This is not as it should be. A remedy will be found, if this auxiliary subordinate agency is to be continued at all, in Government laying down standards of qualification below which candidates should be declared ineligible for these posts. When the decision of Government is known, my successor in office might be required, in consultation with the Inspectors, to propose standards of qualification in accordance with this suggestion. I should be inclined to weed out those who belong to classes as mentioned in columns 8 to 13.

34. *District Boards.*—Harmonious relations between the District Boards and the Department are reported from the *Presidency Division*. No friction of any kind is reported from any of the districts of the *Burdwan Division*, but delay in the transaction of educational business is reported as a general failing, more particularly in regard to the passing of grant-in-aid and reward bills; this was remarkably so in the case of the office of the Midnapore District Board, where primary school bills were so much delayed that cheques issued for more than Rs. 11,000 remained uncashed at the close of the year. From the *Rajshahi Division* relations are described as having been "generally cordial." Harmony is also reported from the districts of the *Dacca* and *Chittagong Divisions*. From the *Patna Division* the report is that "relations have been of the most cordial and satisfactory nature in practically every district throughout the year. Harmonious relations between the Boards and the Department are also reported from the *Bhagalpur* and *Orissa Divisions*."

Instances of considerate and well-timed charity are reported from the districts of Patna, Gaya, Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur, where the Boards granted relief to the poorer masters, drawing less than Rs. 50 a month, by allowing them to have educated one son free and one son at half the usual rates in schools under their control.

The following statement shows the work of the District Boards:—

DISTRICT.	Number of members.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.		REMARKS.
			1896-97.	1897-98.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan	19	14	14	11	
Birbhum	13	13	8	8	
Bankura	15	11	9	8	
Midnapore	25	14	11	11	
Hoochly	27	12	15	16	
Howrah	11	12	7	6	
24 Parganas	25	25	18	16.8	
Nadia	21	18	12.9	12.9	
Murshidabad	21	9	13.7	12.2	
Jessore	25	18	15.4	15	
Khulna	17	12	9.8	10.5	
Rajshahi	21	11	10.6	9.4	
Dinajpur	23	16	8	10	
Jalpaiguri	17	16	6.8	8.7	
Bankpur	21	14	10	10.8	
Bogra	18	17	8.3	7.8	
Patna	18	14	8.8	9.7	
Dacca	29	12	15.5	11.9	
Mymensingh	25	19	10.1	11.2	
Faridpur	24	15	15.7	16	
Backergunge	25	16	8.9	13.7	
Tippura	19	13	10.2	11.0	
Noakhali	13	16	8.1	7.6	
Chittagong	19	12	12.9	16.2	
Patna	25	16	12	13.6	
Gaya	21	18	10	9.5	
Shahabad	24	12	11.8	12.7	
Saran	21	21	14.9	10.9	
Champaran	17	12	8.3	9.08	
Muzaffarpur	19	11	7.8	8.2	
Darbhanga	26	18	12	11	
Monghyr	24	12	2.3	3	
Bhagalpur	31	13	4	4.2	
Purnea	25	14	3.2	3	
Malda	13	13	3.2	3	
Cuttack	21	15	9.8	8.3	
Balasore	16	11	6.6	8.5	
Puri	13	22	4.8	5.1	

In all cases the Education Sub-Committees of the District Boards first considered the matters for decision, and the recommendations of the Sub-Committees were almost invariably followed. The nature of business transacted at the Boards' meetings was of the usual kind. A list of business considered by the District Boards of the Bhagalpur Division is given below. The work of other District Boards was of a like nature:—

Monghyr—

1. Framing of the Education Budget.
2. Selection of candidates for the Bihar School of Engineering.

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3. Renewal of grant-in-aid to the Jalalabad Middle English School.
4. Selection of candidates for the lower primary scholarship.
5. Consideration of the grant-in-aid application of Gogri and Sambho Schools.
6. Consideration of an increment of Rs. 5 to the pay of the Jamui Sub-Inspector.

Bhagalpur—

1. Increase of pay of the 2nd pandit of the Sultanganj Middle English School.
2. Renewal of grant-in-aid to Bhaptiahi Middle English School.
3. Forfeiture of reward earned by a guru of a non-stipendiary lower primary school on false pretences and declaration that no school set up by him will ever be recognised in future.
4. Consideration of the Quarterly Inspection Report of the Deputy Inspector.
5. Preparation of the Educational Budget.
6. Consideration of the question of redistribution of jurisdiction of Sub-Inspectors.
7. Consideration of indent of prize-books.
8. Consideration of Circular No. 3, dated the 6th January 1898, from the Director of Public Instruction, regarding concession to teachers for educating their children free under certain conditions.
9. Consideration of the question of requiring boys in lower primary schools of middle and primary schools to be passed at the central, lower primary, and upper primary, examinations as a condition of promotion to higher classes.
10. Award of lower primary scholarship.

Purnea—

1. Consideration of the Director of Public Instruction's Circular No. 75, dated 21st April 1897, *in re* text-books.
2. Selection of schools for advance.
3. Consideration by the Educational Budget Estimate.
4. Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 5800, of 28th October 1897.
5. Inspector's Circular No. 76, dated 14th December 1897, regarding class promotion in lower primary, upper primary and middle schools.
6. Increment to the pay of the head pandit of Dhulbaja.
7. Director's Circular No. 3, dated 6th January 1898, respecting the concession of free tuition to teachers' children.
8. Lower primary examination rewards and award of lower primary scholarship.

Malda—

1. Application for increase of pay to teachers of Board schools.
2. Special grant for furniture to Board schools.
3. Free studentship in Board schools.
4. Permission to provide furniture to Board schools from the surplus balance.
5. Approval of the list of holidays.
6. Application for renewal of grant-in-aid to aided schools.
7. Special grant for furniture to middle schools.
8. Sanction of monthly stipends to primary schools and maktabas.
9. Approval of the indent of prize-books.
10. Grant of special scholarships to poor Muhammadan girls passing lower primary examination.

35. *Local Boards.*—The work of these bodies is generally confined to the award and transfer of stipends allotted for primary schools and the passing of reward and stipend bills and the issue of cheques in payment for the same. They are also supposed to check the work of inspecting pandits, but I believe this is a duty which they perform in a very unsatisfactory manner. In my opinion it would be better not to require Local Boards to deal with any educational matters. All business of this kind had much better be transacted by the District Boards aided by their Educational Sub-Committees.

36. *District Committees of Public Instruction.*—These are bodies who act as the advisers of the Deputy Commissioners in the districts to which the Local Self-Government Act has not been extended. The Inspector of Schools, Rajsbahi Circle, makes no mention in his report of the District Committee of Darjeeling. It met only once during the year, and five members attended the meeting. The Committee in the Chittagong Hill Tracts consists of 19 members. It met six times, and on an average six members attended each meeting. The matters for discussion were wholly connected with the Rangamati High School and its attached boarding-house. The District Committee of the Sonthal Parganas held two meetings during the year "to discuss the annual report of the zilla school, the lower primary examination results, and the

award of the scholarships. The meetings were attended on an average by 4 members out of 10, of whom the Committee consists."

The following statement shows the work of the District Committees in Chota Nagpur during the year :—

CONTROLLING
AGENCIES.

DISTRICT.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.		NATURE OF WORK DONE.
			1896-97.	1897-98.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hazaribagh ...	12	2	6.7	6	Considered the report of the zilla school and awarded scholarships; disposed of papers in connection with the free studentship in the zilla school.
Lohardaga ...	22	1	11	8	(1) Maintenance of a boarding-house for Kol boys attending the zilla school; (2) to fix the limit of age for eligibility of Kol boys to departmental scholarships; (3) to consider the advisability of sending boys from the Ranchi Industrial School to Sibpur College; (4) to consider the proposal of the Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle, to open Apprentice Engineering classes in the zilla school.
Palamau ...	20	None	...	...	Nil.
Manbhum ...	15	2	6	7.5	Considerations of the questions of opening technical classes in connection with the local zilla school; award of free studentship.
Singhbhum ...	15	2	8	8.5	Recommended the creation of 5 free-studentships for non-aboriginal boys in the zilla school; considered all questions regarding finance of the zilla school; recommended the appointment of new members in places of members who left the district; considered the results of the Lower Primary Scholarship examination and awarded scholarships.

There has been no meeting of the District Committee of Palamau for the last two years. This is much to be regretted, as in an out-of-the-way district like Palamau the co-operation of the native gentry in the promotion of education is very desirable.

37. *Municipal Boards.*—In most municipalities these bodies are called upon to supply the money required for the provision of primary education to one-half the number of boys of a school-going age. This they do, but as they act largely without guidance from any one experienced in educational matters, it is feared that the best use is not made of the money so provided. I think it would be very desirable that the Deputy Inspector should be *ex-officio* a member of each municipality in his district, and that, as in the case of District Boards, the members should form an Educational Sub-Committee, of which the Deputy Inspector should be a member. If this suggestion be followed, money would be regularly and systematically disbursed, and the reports which are heard of gurus hopeless of aid giving up their schools in despair would come to an end.

IV.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

38. The returns show 38 colleges in arts—the same number as in the preceding year. The Uttarpara College has been transferred from the aided to the unaided list. The Harendra Lal College, Munsiganj, in the Dacca district, and the Hetampur College in Birbhum (both unaided) have been returned for the first time, while the Calcutta Boys' School, College Department, and La Martinière for girls are no longer retained on the list of colleges. Of the 38 colleges in our list, 11 are maintained by the department, 1 is under municipal management, 6 are aided, and 20 are unaided. The total number of college students was 6,440 against 6,384 in the preceding year.

39. The following table shows the comparative strength of these institutions on the 31st March for the last five years:—

COLLEGES, GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GOVERNMENT (11)—						
<i>First-grade Colleges—</i>						
1. Presidency College	Rs. 12 and 10	578	545	533	497	561
2. Hooghly "	6	207	202	171	181	129
3. Dacca "	6	190	186	244	318	301
4. Krishnagar "	5	93	73	75	83	78
5. Patna "	6	221	204	193	188	216
6. Ravenshaw " (Cuttack)	5 and 4	68	50	70	71	64
7. Itajshahi "	3	139	115	89	104	116
8. Bethune School (College Department)	3	13	19	21	23	28
<i>Second-grade Colleges—</i>						
9. Sanskrit College	5 and 2	92	80	98	54	71
10. Calcutta Madrasah	2	4	40	48	53	43
11. Chittagong College	3	45	35	47	60	58
Total ... ..	...	1,645	1,568	1,595	1,632	1,665
<i>Municipal College (1)—</i>						
1. Midnapore College	5	40	36	20	31	42
<i>Aided Colleges (6)—</i>						
1. General Assembly's Institution	5	494	486	473	532	540
2. Free Church Institution (Duff College)	5	214	276	314	414	323
3. St. Xavier's College	6	389	350	418	369	344
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur	5	103	101	98	85	112
5. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	10	14	14	10	12	13
6. Victoria College, Narail	5	73	58	50	47	39
Total ... ..	...	1,291	1,291	1,319	1,459	1,370
<i>Unaided Colleges (20)—</i>						
1. Metropolitan Institution	Rs. 4 and 3	492	509	421	239	205
2. City College	4 and 3	644	633	601	623	522
3. A. bert	3	143	145	89	80	65
4. Riton	4 and 3	561	580	648	612	506
5. Raj College, Burdwan	Nil	249	212	230	274	288
6. Jagannath College, Dacca	3	202	251	215	222	189
7. Berhampore College	3	112	120	116	130	125
8. Tej Narayan Jubilee, Bhagalpur	5 and 4	133	105	114	145	142
9. Bangabasi	4 and 3	70	83	91	225	328
10. Raj Chandra College	3	96	103	77	71	111
11. Braja Mahan Institution, Barisal	3	143	144	168	180	215
12. Bihar National College	4 and 3	127	153	145	184	206
13. Doveton College	5	21	18	12	14	34
14. Loreto House	12	3	4	8	8	8
15. Central College	4 and 3	...	99	73	113	104
16. Arya Mission Institution	3	...	...	24	39	59
17. Century College	3	...	...	...	27	34*
18. Harendra Lal College (Munshiganj)	3	...	...	...	...	23
19. Uttarpara	4	67	53	48	50	34
20. Hetampur	2-8	...	...	...	...	17
Total ... ..	...	3,192	3,231	3,168	3,236	3,363
GRAND TOTAL FOR 38 COLLEGES ... ..	...	6,314*	6,116*	6,163*	6,358*	6,440

* Excludes colleges not returned in 1898.

The number of students in Government colleges has advanced from 1,632 to 1,665. The greatest gain (64) was in the Presidency College, and the greatest loss (52) was in the Hooghly College.

The municipal college at Midnapore shows a gain of 11 pupils. The aided colleges show a loss of 89 pupils, of whom 34 are accounted for by the transfer of the Uttarpara College to the unaided list. The heaviest loss (92) took place in the Free Church Institution (Duff College).

The unaided colleges had an accession of 127 pupils.

Of the 6,440 college students, 3,976 belonged to 18 colleges in Calcutta, and 2,464 to the 20 colleges in the mufassal, the corresponding figures in the preceding year having been 4,095 and 2,098, respectively. As explained in a previous report, Calcutta attracts by far the largest number of pupils, not only because it offers exceptional educational facilities in some of its institutions, but also because some of them have graduate scholarships and other special prizes and scholarships attached to them which induce promising students to flock to the metropolis. It remains to be seen how the attendance of the Calcutta colleges will be affected in the course of the current year, from the plague scare and the general exodus that followed: so far as I can foresee, it will be found that they will lose heavily, and the mufassal colleges will have a corresponding gain.

40. The following table compares the total number of college students at different stages of progress on the 31st December 1896, on the same date of 1897, and on the 31st March 1898:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	READING FOR F. A.			READING FOR H. A.			READING FOR M. A.			TOTAL—		
	On the 31st December 1896.	On the 31st December 1897.	On the 31st March 1898.	On the 31st December 1896.	On the 31st December 1897.	On the 31st March 1898.	On the 31st December 1896.	On the 31st December 1897.	On the 31st March 1898.	On the 31st December 1896.	On the 31st December 1897.	On the 31st March 1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government ...	1,189	1,223	1,005	758	800	868	76	95	92	1,063	2,118	1,665
Aided* ...	930	894	830	638	571	544	51	60	38	1,619	1,525	1,412
Unaided ...	2,670	3,053	2,512	945	1,068	835	4	10	16	3,020	4,151	3,303
Total ...	4,729	5,170	4,347	2,342	2,439	1,947	131	165	146	7,202	7,774	6,440

* Including municipal.

A comparison is made of the numbers on the rolls on the 31st December of two successive years, as this is the time when the college classes are at their fullest. It is to be noted that the number reading for the First Arts examination shows an increase of 441. Of those reading for the B.A. examination, there is a gain of 97, and of those reading for the M.A. examination a gain of 34 students. The Government and unaided colleges show a gain all round, while the aided colleges show a gain in the M.A. and a loss in the two earlier stages.

41. The following table shows the expenditure from all sources in Government aided and unaided institutions:—

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1897-98—					COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT—		
				From public funds.		From private funds.		Total.	From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
				Provincial revenues.	District or municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Government.											
1. Presidency College ...	561	604	578	87,289	...	85,856	...	1,78,145	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2. Hooghly " ...	129	173	148	18,928	...	12,700	...	31,716	144 8 3	142 2 4	286 10 7
3. Dacca " ...	301	354	335	29,163	...	24,902	...	54,155	109 6 4	73 14 10	183 5 3
4. Krishnagar " ...	78	81	65	21,975	...	3,722	1,633	27,330	82 6 1	70 9 7	152 15 8
5. Patna " ...	216	200	231	22,578	...	19,974	...	42,550	271 4 8	66 1 10	337 6 6
6. Ravenshaw, Cuttack " ...	84	86	73	14,340	...	4,444	900	19,688	86 13 3	76 13 3	163 10 5
7. Rajshahi College " ...	116	133	111	6,309	...	5,214	10,237	21,850	106 11 10	62 3 0	228 14 10
8. Bethune " ...	28	27	21	9,555	...	1,032	...	10,587	48 1 9	114 2 9	164 4 6
9. Benakrit " ...	71	73	64	20,894	...	2,432	...	23,326	353 14 2	38 3 7	392 1 9
10. Calcutta Madrasah " ...	43	49	43	15,798	...	1,106	...	16,904	286 3 6	33 5 0	319 8 6
11. Chittagong " ...	53	78	64	4,708	...	3,106	70	8,061	281 9 5	24 6 6	306 0 0
Total ...	1,665	1,918	1,733	2,49,710	...	1,64,852	12,840	4,27,402	81 7 7	41 13 11	133 5 6
Total for 1896-97 ...	1,632	1,795	1,551	2,69,854	...	1,54,871	12,802	4,37,557	...	...	...
Municipal.											
1. Midnapore " ...	42	49	38	610	...	2,683	1,849	5,143	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total for 1896-97 ...	31	37	28	1,220	...	2,341	1,908	5,369	12 7 1	92 8 4	104 15 5
Total for 1896-97 ...	31	37	28	1,220	...	2,341	1,908	5,369	32 15 7	112 2 2	145 1 9

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COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1897-98.					COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT—		
				From public funds.		From private funds.		Total.	From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
				Provincial revenues.	District or municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Aided.</i>											
1. General Assembly's Institution	540	520	470	7,200	...	25,193	20,118	22,511	13 13 6	87 2 2	100 15 8
2. Free Church Institution (Duff College).	322	350	297	6,000	...	15,322	21,563	23,885	17 2 3	105 3 5	122 5 8
3. St. Xavier's College	344	392	290	5,400	...	14,449	14,351	34,200	17 14 1	95 5 9	113 3 11
4. London Missionary Society's College, Bhawanipour.	112	112	92	3,000	...	5,678	7,422	16,100	26 12 6	116 15 5	148 12 0
5. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	13	12	12	1,900	...	1,160	9,700	12,660	150 0 0	905 0 0	1,055 0 0
6. Victoria College, Narail	79	46	30	1,000	...	600	2,304	3,804	21 11 9	60 15 3	82 11 1
Total*	1,370	1,342	1,181	24,400	...	62,492	75,358	1,62,180	18 2 11	100 10 5	120 12 4
Total for 1896-97*	1,509	1,426	1,155	25,283	...	70,794	76,567	1,72,654	17 11 9	103 5 5	121 1 2
<i>Unaided.</i>											
1. Metropolitan Institution	295	495	435	...	...	21,847	...	21,847	...	45 0 0	45 0 0
2. City College	522	511	440	...	...	17,292	5,726	23,018	...	48 8 9	42 8 9
3. Albert	65	64	49	...	...	3,420	...	3,420	...	53 7 0	53 7 0
4. Ripon	506	495	429	...	...	16,325	...	18,325	...	37 0 0	37 0 0
5. Raj College, Burdwan	248	230	247	...	...	...	9,247	9,247	...	30 14 9	30 14 9
6. Jannath College, Dacca	188	221	191	...	...	8,955	497	9,523	...	43 1 4	43 1 4
7. Berhampur College	155	121	82	...	...	3,027	12,005	15,032	...	124 3 8	124 3 8
8. Tejnarayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	152	103	101	...	...	5,078	5,056	14,014	...	72 9 9	72 9 9
9. Bangabali College	324	313	260	...	...	6,572	8,617	15,219	...	48 9 11	48 9 11
10. Rajchandra College, Barisal	111	112	94	...	...	1,342	2,072	3,414	...	30 7 8	30 7 8
11. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal	215	215	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Bihar National College	206	275	250	...	...	9,679	300	9,979	...	36 4 7	36 4 7
13. Doveton College, Calcutta	34	31	27	...	...	2,236	4,304	6,540	...	210 0 0	210 0 0
14. Loreto House, College Department.	8	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Central College	104	103	74	...	...	2,778	7,655	10,431	...	101 4 4	101 4 4
16. Arya Mission Institution	59	52	38	...	...	120	2,280	2,400	...	46 2 11	46 2 11
17. Century College	34	55	42	...	...	1,663	8,57	2,500	...	45 7 3	45 7 3
18. Harendra Lal College, Munshiganj	22	20	18	...	...	291	2,165	2,456	...	122 12 9	122 12 9
19. Uttarpara College	34	45	30	...	...	2,306	908	3,204	...	71 3 2	71 3 2
20. Hetampur Ariana Chandra College.	17	18	12	...	...	98	0,002	0,100	...	353 13 2	353 13 2
Total*	3,363	3,067	3,094	...	...	1,07,797	64,871	1,70,668	...	46 11 11	46 11 11
Total for 1896-97*	3,212	3,310	2,814	...	...	82,000	40,584	1,32,184	...	39 14 11	29 14 11
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98	6,440	6,976	6,046	2,74,730	...	3,37,734	1,54,918	7,71,372	39 11 6	71 12 11	111 8 5
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1896-97	6,384	6,504	5,548	2,90,397	...	3,10,506	1,40,961	7,47,764	45 2 0	68 11 7	113 13 7
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1895-96	6,103	6,573	4,993	2,82,240	...	3,22,071	1,33,915	7,38,826	42 15 2	69 7 7	112 6 8

* Uttarpara College transferred from the aided to the unaided list.

The total expenditure on collegiate education has advanced from Rs. 7,47,764 to Rs. 7,71,372, or by Rs. 23,608. The increase has taken place mainly in the unaided colleges, while in the Government and the aided colleges the cost decreased by about Rs. 10,000 each.

In Government colleges the expenditure from Provincial revenues declined from Rs. 2,69,884 to Rs. 2,49,710. There was a decrease of Rs. 9,610 in the Presidency College, of Rs. 6,331 in the Hooghly College, of Rs. 8,431 in the Patna College, of Rs. 3,283 in the Ravenshaw College, and of Rs. 3,134 in the Rajshahi College, while there was an increase of Rs. 6,729 in the Krishna-and College, and of Rs. 3,631 in the Bethune College. The receipts of the aided colleges from Provincial revenues remain pretty much what they were in the preceding year. The total cost of education in each college has declined from Rs. 113-13-7 to Rs. 111-8-5, and the Government share of that cost has declined from Rs. 45-2 to Rs. 39-11-6.

42. The following is a useful summary :—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cost of each pupil ...	Rs. 114	Rs. 114	Rs. 113	Rs. 114	Rs. 113
The Government share of the same } taking the nearest rupees	46	46	43	45	40

43. **FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.**—The following table shows the results of the First examination in Arts held in March 1893:—

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NAME OF COLLEGE.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total passed.	Percentage of success. (Nearest whole number.)
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Government Colleges.</i>						
1. Presidency College	111	12	29	44	85	76
2. Hooghly	82	2	7	30	39	48
3. Dacca	113	6	17	39	62	55
4. Krishnagar	37	...	2	10	21	56
5. Patna	95	4	4	27	35	31
6. Ravenshaw	37	1	2	10	22	59
7. Rajshahi	65	1	4	17	22	34
8. Bethune	6	...	...	4	4	67
9. Sanskrit	26	...	4	11	15	58
10. Calcutta Madrasah	19	1	3	8	12	63
11. Chittagong College	33	...	1	21	22	66
Total	624	27	73	239	339	55
<i>Municipal.</i>						
1. Midnapore College	18	...	2	6	8	47
<i>Aided.</i>						
1. General Assembly's Institution	175	3	20	74	97	55
2. Free Church Institution and Duff College	95	1	10	35	46	48
3. St. Xavier's College	80	1	7	33	41	46
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur	38	1	5	9	15	40
5. Narail Victoria College	20	...	3	6	8	40
Total	417	6	45	156	207	49
<i>Unaided.</i>						
1. Metropolitan Institution	183	1	5	83	89	49
2. City College	179	3	11	57	71	40
3. Albert College	41	...	3	9	12	30
4. Ripon	192	5	16	37	58	30
5. Maharaja's College, Hurdwan	118	1	12	31	44	37
6. Jagannath College, Dacca	170	1	9	65	75	43
7. Berhampore College	55	1	5	19	25	47
8. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	96	...	4	33	37	39
9. Bangabasi College	116	...	6	56	62	53
10. Raj Chandra College, Barisal	46	...	3	12	15	33
11. Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal	114	1	14	52	67	59
12. Bihar National College, Bankipore	104	1	6	45	52	52
13. Doveton College, Calcutta	16	...	1	5	6	44
14. Loretto House, College Department	3	...	2	1	3	100
15. Central College, Calcutta	47	...	5	14	19	40
16. Arya Mission Institution	36	1	2	13	16	44
17. Century College	55	...	7	29	36	65
18. Uttarpara College	21	...	4	5	9	43
19. Harendra Lal College, Munshiganj(Dacca)	11	...	2	2	4	40
20. Hetampur College	3	...	...	2	2	66
Total	1,065	15	117	570	702	43
Grand Total for Colleges	2,724	48	237	971	1,250	46
Grand Total for Colleges, 1896-97	2,631	40	180	767	1,008	38

The number of candidates from colleges increased by 93, and that of their successful candidates by 250. Again, the Government colleges passed 55 per cent. of their candidates, aided colleges 49 per cent., the municipal college at Midnapore 47 per cent., and the unaided colleges 43 per cent. Of the 11 Government colleges, the Presidency, Dacca, Krishnagar, Ravenshaw, Chittagong, the Bethune College, the Sanskrit College, and the Calcutta Madrasah passed more than half their candidates, the Presidency college having passed 76 per cent. Again, the Presidency College passed 12 and the Dacca College 6 candidates in the 1st division. Of the aided colleges, the General Assembly's Institution passed 55 per cent. of its candidates—3 of them in the 1st division. Of the unaided colleges, the Loretto House passed all its three candidates, and the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal, and the Hetampur College passed 66 per cent., the Century College 65, Arya Mission Institution 62, and the Bangabasi College 53 per cent. of their candidates. Again, the General Assembly's Institution passed the largest number—97, the Metropolitan Institution 89, the Presidency College 85, the Jagannath College, Dacca, 75, the City College 71, the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal, 67, the Bangabasi College 62, the Ripon College 58, and the Bihar National College, Bankipur, 52 candidates.

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44. The following table shows the award of the *senior scholarships*, including the two special scholarships for girls:—

COLLEGES.	First grade.	Second grade.	Total.
1	2	3	4
<i>Government colleges—</i>			
1. Presidency	3	4	7
2. Hooghly ... ..	...	3	3
3. Dacca	3	3	6
4. Krishnagar ... ..	...	1	1
5. Patna	1	3	4
6. Ravenshaw ... ..	...	2	2
7. Rajshahi	1	3	4
8. Bethune ... ..	...	...	...
Total ...	8	19	27
<i>Aided—</i>			
1. St. Xavier's ... ..	...	1	1
2. General Assembly's Institution	1	1	2
3. Free Church Institution (Duff College) ... ..	...	1	1
Total ...	1	3	4
<i>Unaided—</i>			
1. City College ... ..	...	2	2
2. Ripon College	1	1	2
3. Burhampore College ... ..	...	3	3
4. Burdwan Raj College ... ..	...	4	4
5. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur ... ..	...	2	2
6. Bihar National College, Bankipur ... ..	...	1	1
7. Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal ... ..	...	1	1
8. Jagannath College, Dacca ... ..	...	1	1
9. Uttarpara College ... ..	...	1	1
10. Loretto House	1	1	2
Total ...	2	17	19
GRAND TOTAL ...	11	39*	50*

* Two scholarships for Chittagong Division were not awarded, as no candidates from the Division were eligible for them.

45. Of the 50 senior scholars, 28 chose the A course and 19 the B course for the B. A. examination and three have taken admission into the Medical College. Again, 27 of the scholarships are held in the eight Government colleges named above, four in three aided colleges and 19 in ten unaided colleges.

46. Again, of the ten first grade scholarships open to general competition, no less than eight have been gained by Government colleges, the Presidency and the Dacca Colleges gaining three each. The General Assembly's Institution and the Ripon Colleges have each gained one first grade scholarship.

The following scholarships reserved for Muhammadan candidates, were also awarded on the results of the last F. A. examination:—

Senior Mohain scholarships—one at Rs. 16 a month, two at Rs. 14 and two at Rs. 12.

Senior Government special scholarships—Ten at Rs. 10 each and ten at Rs. 7 a month.

Three endowed scholarships of Rs. 10 each—Two Darbhanga scholarships and one Nawab Ashanulla scholarship.

47. The following table shows the results of the B. A. examination held in March 1898:—

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COLLEGES.	A COURSE.					B COURSE.					TOTAL.				
	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Government.</i>															
1. Presidency College ...	87	7	32	15	54(a)	88	1	10	17	28(b)	175	8	42	32	82
2. Hooghly " ...	18	...	2	4	6	24	...	...	6	6	40	...	2	10	12
3. Dacca " ...	76	1	4	15	20(c)	31	1	1	9	10	107	1	5	12	50
4. Krishnagar " ...	13	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	2	2	18	...	...	4	4
5. Patna " ...	52	...	...	14	14	31	...	...	0	0	83	...	...	20	20
6. Ravenshaw " Outack	13	...	...	5	5	3	...	...	3	3	16	...	...	8	8
7. Rajshahi " ...	8	...	...	4	4	9	...	...	1	1	17	...	...	5	5
8. Bethune " ...	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	2
Total ...	271	8	38	61	107	191	1	11	44	56	403	9	49	105	163
<i>Aided.</i>															
1. General Assembly's Institution ...	109	...	1	20	21	67	1	1	12	14(d)	176	1	2	32	35
2. Free Church Institution and Duff College ...	60	...	3	17	20	17	1	...	2	3	106	1	3	19	24
3. St. Xavier's College ...	39	...	6	9	15(e)	36	...	...	5	5	75	...	6	14	20
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur ...	10	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	4
Total ...	247	...	10	50	60	120	2	1	19	22	307	2	11	69	82
<i>Unaided.</i>															
1. Metropolitan Institution ...	130	...	3	21	24	37	...	...	0	0	107	...	3	30	33
2. City College ...	41	...	1	6	7	100	...	1	10	17	141	...	2	22	25
3. Ripon " ...	99	...	2	15	17	65	1	3	13	17	164	1	5	28	34
4. Berhampore " ...	22	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	7	7
5. Tej Narayan College, Bhagalpur ...	22	...	...	5	5	0	...	...	4	4	28	...	...	9	9
6. Rajchandra College, Barisal ...	8	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	3	3
7. Bihar National College	34	...	4	7	11	5	...	...	1	1	39	...	4	8	12
8. Doveton " ...	6	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	2	3
9. Bangabasi " ...	30	...	1	1	2	43	...	...	3	3	73	...	1	4	5
10. Central " ...	15	...	1	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	21	...	1	3	4
Total ...	410	...	13	70	83	262	1	4	40	51	672	1	17	116	134
Teachers ...	62	...	...	11	11	24	...	...	1	1	86	...	...	12	12
Private students ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	991	8	61	192	261	597	4	16	110	130	1,586	12	77	302	391
Grand Total for 1896-97 ...	982	10	68	189	257	539	3	36	60	129	1,521	13	94	279	346

(a) 11 passed with Double Honours.
 (b) 4 ditto ditto.
 (c) 2 ditto ditto.
 (d) 1 ditto ditto.
 (e) 1 ditto ditto.

The total number of candidates rose from 1,521 to 1,586, or by 4·4 per cent., and the number of successful candidates increased from 386 to 391, or by 1·2 per cent. The percentages of successful candidates in both courses together were 35·2 in Government, 22·3 in aided, and 19·9 per cent. in unaided colleges. There were examined also 62 teachers, of whom 12 passed (without honours). Of 991 candidates in the A course, 26·3 per cent. passed against 26·1 in 1897, while of 597 candidates in the B course, 21·7 per cent. passed against 23·9 in 1897. In the A course Government colleges passed 39·4 per cent., aided colleges 24·2, and unaided colleges 20·2 per cent. In the B course the corresponding percentages were, respectively, 29·3, 18·3, and 19·4. Among Government colleges, the highest place, as usual, was taken by the Presidency College, which passed 46·8 per cent. of its candidates—62 per cent. in A and 31·8 per cent. in B. No other college passed such a high percentage of its candidates. From the Honours' list we learn that of 19 students who passed with double honours, 15 were from the Presidency College, 2 from the Dacca College, and one each from the General Assembly's Institution and St. Xavier's College. This is certain evidence of the superior quality of instruction imparted in the Presidency College, in which a highly-trained European staff is employed.

On the results of the B. A. examination the endowed scholarships on the Presidency College foundation were awarded to the students named below:—

NAME OF SCHOLAR.	Name of scholarship.	Monthly value of scholarship.	
		Rs.	.
1. Trailokya Nath Ray ...	... Burdwan Scholarship ...	50	
2. Revati Mohan Chakravarti ...	... Dwarka Nath Tagore Scholarship ...	50	
3. Radha Prasad Mukherjea ...	... Bird Scholarship ...	40	
4. Rakhal Das Ghosh ...	... Ryan ditto ...	40	
5. Hira Lal Mukherjea ...	... Hindu College Foundation Scholarship ...	40	
6. Prasanna Kumar Ghoshal ...	... Ditto ditto ...	40	
7. Subadh Chandra Mitra ...	... Gopi Mohan Tagore Scholarship ...	30	
8. Saileswar Sen ...	... Hindu College Foundation Scholarship ...	30	
9. Sarat Kumar Ghosh ...	... Ditto ditto ...	25	
10. Mohitosh Biswas ...	... Ditto ditto ...	25	
11. Haridas Das ...	... Ditto ditto ...	25	

Besides the scholarships named above, three given by Maharaja Durga Charan Laha, C.I.E., of Calcutta were awarded to:—

	Rs.
1. Krishna Prasad De ...	40
2. Upendra Nath Ghosh ...	25
3. Narendra Nath Mukherjee ...	25

48. M. A. EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the results of the M. A. examination:—

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	ENGLISH.		LATIN.		GREEK.		SANSKRIT.		ARABIC.		PERSIAN.		HISTORY.		PHILO-SOPHY.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Government Colleges.</i>																
1. Presidency College.	26	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	4
2. Hooghly College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dacca College.	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Sanskrit College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	29	17	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	4
<i>Aided Colleges.</i>																
1. General Assembly's Institution.	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Free Church Institution.	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	7
Total ...	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	7
<i>Unaided Colleges.</i>																
1. City College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private students	31	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	...
Teachers ...	6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98.	86	20	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	5	3	18	11
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1896-97.	110	32	2	2	...	...	6	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	21	15

* Excluding one candidate from outside the Province, who passed.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	MATHEMATICS.				CHEMISTRY.		PHYSICS (B).		PHYSICS (C).		BOTANY.		GEOLOGY.		TOTAL.	
	Group (A.)		Group (B.)		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.												
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Government Colleges.																
1. Presidency College.	...	...	12	10	4	4	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	...	62	46
2. Hooghly College.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Dacca College.	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
4. Sanskrit College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	...	...	14	11	5	5	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	...	70	51
Aided Colleges.																
1. General Assembly's Institution.	12	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	11
2. Free Church Institution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	10
Total ...	12	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	21
Unaided Colleges.																
1. City College ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
Total ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
Private students	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	44	9
Teachers ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	9	1
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98.	14	7	21	12	7	6	...	...	15	13	1	1	...	...	172	83
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1896-97.	15	7	8	4	12	6	1	...	15	13	1	...	...	...	194	85

Though the number of candidates declined from 194 to 172, the number of those successful was the same as in the previous year. There were no candidates for the degree in Latin, Greek, Arabic, or Persian among regular students, but one private student appeared and passed in Greek and another in Arabic. The largest number of candidates (86) was for the degree in English: in other languages there were five candidates. Five candidates took up history, 18 philosophy, 35 mathematics (groups A and B), 7 chemistry, 15 physics (group C), and 1 in botany. The greatest number of candidates appeared from the Presidency College, viz., 62, and of these, 46 were successful. The General Assembly's Institution passed 11 out of 24, the Free Church Institution 10 out of 22, and the City College 1 out of 3. The other unaided colleges sent up no candidates. The Sanskrit College passed both its candidates, the Hooghly College its one candidate, and the Dacca College two out of its five candidates. The total number of M. A.'s from the Government colleges was 51, from the aided colleges 21, and from the unaided colleges 1 only. Of 44 private students, 9 were successful, and of 9 teachers only 1 obtained the degree.

49. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION.—The competition in 1897 was in literary subjects. Three out of five candidates presented themselves for examination. On the results of the examination the studentship of Rs. 1,400 a year, tenable for two years, was awarded to Jadu Nath Sarkar, M.A.

50. The variation in the number of successful candidates at the different University examinations during the last six years is shown in the following statement:—

EXAMINATIONS.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Entrance ...	3,156	65	1,946	44	2,293	48	2,308	53	2,899	59	2,721	56
First Arts ...	830	37	826	38	1,162	41	1,015	39	1,017	37	1,280	46
Bachelor of Arts ...	301	25	484	36	416	32	294	23	364	24	370	24
Bachelor of Law ...	148	47	99	32	71	24	140	40	204	51	239	51
Master of Arts ...	54	46	57	44	52	36	83	46	83	42	83	43

51. The following table shows the academical qualifications of the professors in the Government colleges:—

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	Number of Professors.	M. A.	B. A.	Senior scholarship.	D.Sc. or Sc.D.	B.Sc.	P.R.S.	A.R.C.S.	A.R.S.M.P.C.S.	L.M.S.	Not specified.	P. A.	Entrance.	Sanskrit Title examination.	Madrasah examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Presidency College	22*	13(a)	4(b)	...	2	1(c)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	28
2. Hooghly	9	8(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18
3. Dacca	13	5	4(c)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	18
4. Krishnagar	8	5(f)	1(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	13
5. Patna	8	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1(h)	1	...	10
6. Ravenshaw, Cuttack	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
7. Rajshahi College	10	7	2(i)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18
8. Sanskrit	13	3(j)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	18
9. Calcutta Madrasah	The staff of Professors has been abolished since its amalgamation in 1888 with the Presidency College.															
10. Chittagong College	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
11. Bethune	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Total	102	57	18	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	5	2	3	10	3	102
Total for 1896-97	102	58	17	...	4	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	2	12	3	109

* Including three on deputation.

(a) One is also D.Sc. and one B.L.

(b) One is also B. E.

(c) Also M. R. A. R.

(d) One is also Sc.D. of Dublin.

(e) One is also D.Sc. and one B.L.

(f) One also B. Sc. and one B.L.

(g) Also B. Sc.

(h) Also holder of senior scholarship of Sanskrit College.

(i) One also B. L.

(j) Two also B.L.

52. COLLEGE REPORTS.—The following is a short summary of the more interesting particulars from the reports of colleges.

53. *Presidency College.*—Mr. Rowe, the Officiating Principal, was on privilege leave for 15 days from the 14th March 1898. Mr. Gilliland, Officiated as Principal. Mr. Mann went on special leave for 6 months from 11th May 1897, and Mr. Wilson on furlough to Europe for 9 months and 7 days, while Babu Hriday Charan Banerji, Demonstrator of Physics, took one month's privilege leave from the 19th November 1897. Mr. Wilson shortly after his return from England was, on the 10th December 1897, appointed to officiate as Principal, Patna College. Mr. Prothero was on privilege leave for 14 days from the 13th April 1897, and was subsequently appointed as Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, on the 11th November 1897. Mr. Peake also left the college, on the 10th May 1897, afternoon, to officiate for the Inspector of European Schools; Mr. M. M. Ghose, on the 27th October 1897, afternoon, to join his appointment in the Dacca College, and Babu Jyoti Bhusan Bhaduri, in June, to join the Hooghly College. Mr. Hallward from the Ravenshaw College, and Messrs. Mukherji and Das Gupta from the Hooghly College were transferred to this college, the first in October, and the two last in May, while Dr. Bose returned from deputation to England on the 20th April 1897.

There were, besides the Sanskrit College and the Madrasah students who attend lectures in this college, 561 students on the 31st March last, against 497 on the same date of the year before. The monthly average number of students that attended lectures was 604.

The receipts show a considerable improvement, being Rs. 85,856, against Rs. 79,989 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,73,145 against Rs. 1,76,888 in the year before. The total cost of educating each student was, therefore, Rs. 287, against Rs. 315, and the Government cost Rs. 145 against Rs. 172 in 1896-97.

The library was in good condition. Only 62 books were added, as there was no grant for the purchase of books last year. The printing of the catalogue of books was finished during the year under report.

The chemical and physical laboratories were in excellent order. The latter received a new oil engine at a cost of Rs. 3,325 to replace the old steam engine for driving the dynamo. The construction of a magnetic observatory at Alipore was sanctioned. An observatory at the top of the College is in process of construction.

All the first-year class students are required to attend the gymnastic class, except those who are physically unfit or those who live at great distances.

The College Athletic Club prospered, and the compulsory levying of 2 annas a head from all students of the College worked "extremely well." The College eleven gained a victory at cricket against the Dacca College eleven, and also won the Ashanulla Silver Challenge Cup.

Discipline was efficiently maintained. The only serious case of misconduct was that of a student of the third-year class, who was expelled on grave suspicion of his having been guilty of theft of a microscope from the physical laboratory.

54. The Eden Hindu Hostel prospered well. All the students of the College who were not living with their parents or guardians were called upon to live in the hostel.

55. *Hooghly College*.—Mr. Booth, the Principal, left the College to join his post as Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Assam, on the 7th April. Mr. P. Mukherji acted as Principal till the 10th May, on which date he made over charge to Mr. Billing, and joined the Presidency College. Mr. Billing continued to act as Officiating Principal throughout the remainder of the year. Mr. J. N. Das Gupta was also transferred to the Presidency College in May, while Babus Jnansaran Chakravarti and Jyoti Bhushan Bhaduri were appointed to the college as Professors of Mathematics and Physics respectively.

There were 129 students in the College on 31st March, against 181 on the same date of the preceding year.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,716, of which Rs. 12,790 was raised from fees. The cost of educating each student was Rs. 183, the Government cost being Rs. 109.

Thirty-one books besides "Nature" and the "Indian Law Reports" were added to the library.

The College Football and Cricket Clubs continued to exist, but did not show much sign of vitality.

Two cricket matches were played by the College with two local cricket clubs, in both of which the College was defeated.

Good discipline was maintained throughout the year.

56. *Dacca College*.—Mr. Robson continued as Principal up till January, when he was appointed Principal of the Lahore College, and Mr. Mondy, Professor of Physical Science, was appointed to officiate in his place. Pandit Prasanna Chandra Vidyanidhi, lecturer on Sanskrit, went on privilege leave from the 13th July; Maulvi Abdul Aziz, the College Munshi, was on leave without pay from the 5th July to 14th August. The head pandit and the Persian teacher of the Collegiate School acted in their places, respectively. Babu Satyendra Nath Bhadra, M.A., acted temporarily as a Professor from the 8th July to 1st November, when he was relieved by Mr. M. M. Ghosh. He continued, however, to officiate for Babu Satis Chandra De, who went on privilege leave for 2½ months from the 1st November. Babu Sasi Bhushan Datta, Professor, was on privilege leave for two months from the 13th February, but none was appointed to officiate for him.

There were 301 students on the 31st March last, against 318 in the year before, but the average monthly number on the rolls was 354, the highest on record.

The total expenditure was Rs. 54,155, against Rs. 53,614 in the preceding year, while the cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 153 against Rs. 164, the Government cost on this account being Rs. 82 against Rs. 89. The fee-collections last year (Rs. 24,492) were the highest on record.

The gymnastic class was better attended, and the College Cricket, Football, and Lawn Tennis Club was "very popular and flourishing." The Phoenix Cricket Club, consisting of the boys of the second-year class, secured the gold medal by defeating the final competitors, the Ranjit Club of the Dacca Seminary. The College Cricket Club played a match with the Narayanganj European team, but was defeated. The match between the College Club and that of the Presidency College Cricket Club resulted in victory for the latter.

The damage done to the College and school buildings by the earthquake of the 12th June 1897 were all repaired during the year. The new Science building was occupied during the year under report, and the College laboratory was in good order.

The library was enlarged by the addition of 410 volumes, 242 of which were purchased; the rest (168) were presented to the College.

The conduct of the students was satisfactory.

The attached Raj Chandra Hindu Hostel was in a good condition.

57. *Krishnagar College*.—Mr. Billing was the Principal till May, when he was transferred to the Hooghly College, and was succeeded by Mr. Livingstone. Babu Janakinath Bhattacharyya, Sanskrit teacher of the Collegiate School, continued to act as Officiating Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, *vice* Babu Satis Chandra Acharyya, on deputation, till relieved by Pandit Hari Mohan Vidyanidhi on the 29th November, who, however, went on medical leave on the 28th March.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,330, against Rs. 21,018 in the preceding year. The cost of educating each student was Rs. 337 against Rs. 247, Government cost being Rs. 271 against Rs. 179. The Principal ascribes the increase to shorter fee-receipts, owing to a smaller number of students and to increased expenditure, resulting from the Principal and some of the Professors being more highly paid officers than those of 1896-97.

The earthquake of the 12th June 1897 did very great damage to the College building. The repairs were taken in hand in January 1898, but were not completed by the end of the year.

The Principal reports no case of breach of discipline in the College.

The attendance in the gymnastic class was optional, and there was a slight falling off in the attendance. More than a hundred students joined at cricket, football, stoolball, and other games.

The attached boarding-house had 12 boarders on the 31st March, against 18 in the year before. The monthly average number of boarders was 28 against 32. The conduct of the boarders was satisfactory.

58. *Patna College*.—Mr. Ewbank, who had held charge of the College for over 16 years, retired from service in April 1897, and was succeeded by Mr. Edwards, who went on special leave to England in December, when Mr. Wilson was appointed to officiate as Principal.

There were 216 students on the 31st March, against 188 in 1896-97. The average monthly number on the rolls was 260 against 214.

The total cost was Rs. 42,550, against Rs. 47,383 in the year before, and the cost of educating each pupil Rs. 164 against Rs. 220, the cost to Government having been Rs. 87 against Rs. 144 in 1896-97.

The laboratory was in a very bad state. I hope that the steps which I have taken to remedy matters will prove successful, and that its condition will be thoroughly satisfactory in the course of three or four years at latest. The late Principal asked for very little money to keep up its supply of chemicals and apparatus, and everything had been allowed to fall into a state of decay.

59. *Ravenshaw College*.—Babu Nilkantha Majumdar, the Officiating Principal, was confirmed as Principal in November, consequent on Mr. Hallward's transfer to the Presidency College. Babu Jaygopal De, Professor, was transferred to the Chittagong College in October, and was succeeded by Babu Biseswar Sen from the same institution.

There were 64 students on the 31st March last, against 71 on the same date in the preceding year, and the average monthly roll numbers in the two years were 86 and 87, respectively. Two female students were admitted into the third-year class.

The total expenditure was Rs. 19,688 against Rs. 22,883, consequent chiefly on the appointment of a Principal on a smaller pay. The cost of educating each pupil amounted to Rs. 229 against Rs. 263.

The conduct of the students was good. The conduct of the two female students has been reported to have been "extremely satisfactory." There is a debating club in which college students discuss literary and moral subjects under the guidance of the Principal and the Professors.

Cricket, football and lawn tennis are played by the students. There were two football matches—one between the College and the Collegiate School, the other between the College and the Medical School, both resulting in victory to the former. The gymnastic class was well attended, as also the drill class.

The library was in good order.

60. *Rajshahi College*.—Mr. Livingstone, the permanent Principal, was transferred to the Krishnagar College in May, and Babu Kumudini Kanta Banerji, M.A., Professor of Physical Science, was appointed to officiate for him. Babu Bijay Gopal Mukherji, M.A., was appointed Professor of English in June. Babus Brajaballabh Datta, Pramatha Nath Mukherji, and Gopal Chandra Ganguli were absent on leave; the first from 1st April to 7th May, the second from the 28th June to the 13th July, and again from the 18th February to the end of the year, and the last from the 28th June to the end of the year. Babu Rasik Lal Ghosh, M.A., third master of the Collegiate School, officiated for the first, Babu Hem Chandra Sarkar for the last, while no one officiated for the second.

The number on the rolls on the 31st March was 116, against 104 in the preceding year, and the average monthly number on the rolls 133 against 119.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,850 against Rs. 24,335. The decrease was due chiefly to the appointment of a Principal on a small salary. The cost of educating each pupil fell off from Rs. 204 to Rs. 164.

The library was in good condition.

The earthquake of the 12th June 1897 did considerable damage to the college buildings, so much so that thatched huts had to be constructed for the temporary accommodation of the classes at a cost of Rs. 724. The repairs were not taken in hand during the year.

The gymnastic class was popular. There are several cricket, football, and lawn tennis clubs besides, but football is the most popular game.

The Pramatha Nath Hindu boarding-house was well attended. The boarding fee was reduced from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 6-8 a month, and an additional bungalow was erected at a cost of Rs. 300 for the accommodation of an increased number of boarders. The average monthly number of boarders was 36.

A Muhammadan boarding-house was opened during the year for the accommodation of Muhammadan students. Government paid Rs. 500 for the building, and there is accommodation for 20 boarders.

61. *Bethune College*.—Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, M.A., was the Lady Principal throughout the year. There were 28 girls on the 31st March 1898, against 23 in the previous year. The number of boarders fell off from 29 to 25. The cost of educating each girl rose from Rs. 307 to Rs. 392, consequent chiefly on the transfer of the Lady Principal's salary from the school to the college department.

The Nawab Begum of Murshidabad, C.I., was pleased to award a gold medal to the girl who headed the list of successful candidates from the College in the Entrance examination of 1897. The medal was presented at the last distribution of prizes, when Her Excellency Lady Elgin graciously attended.

62. *Sanskrit College*.—Mahamahopadhyaya Nilmani Mukherji, the Principal, was on privilege leave from the 23rd September for one month and seven days, when Babu Bireswar Chatterji, Professor of English, officiated as Principal. Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar retired from service in November, and Pandit Pramatha Nath Tarkabhushan was appointed in his place.

There were 71 pupils on the 31st March, against 54 on the same date in 1896-97.

63. *Chittagong College*.—Babu Avinas Chandra Chatterji, the late Principal, was transferred in April to Patna as Assistant Inspector of Schools, and Babu Hari Charan Ray from the Midnapore College was appointed in his place.

Babu Bisesvar Sen, Professor, was transferred to the Ravenshaw College after the Puja holidays, and was succeeded by Babu Jaygopal De from Cuttack, who was again transferred to Rangpur, his place being taken by Babu Asutosh Chatterji. Babu Akshay Kumar Sen, lecturer, was transferred to Birbhum, and was succeeded by Babu Satyendra Nath Bhadra. The library was in good order, and had an addition of 35 volumes. The students behaved well throughout the year. Cricket and football were the principal games played. The Hindu Hostel had 16 boarders on the 31st March.

64. *Midnapore College*, now under the management of the local Municipality, had 42 pupils on the 31st March last. I found it necessary during the year to expel four students and to rusticate a fifth for two years for gross misconduct.

Since then the "moral tone" of the College, as the Principal reports, has perceptibly improved.





65. *The Calcutta University Institute.*—In consequence of famine and other causes, the Institute has failed during the year to secure liberal support from the public. It is reported that to place the institution above financial difficulties, a sum of Rs. 1,500 is still wanting.

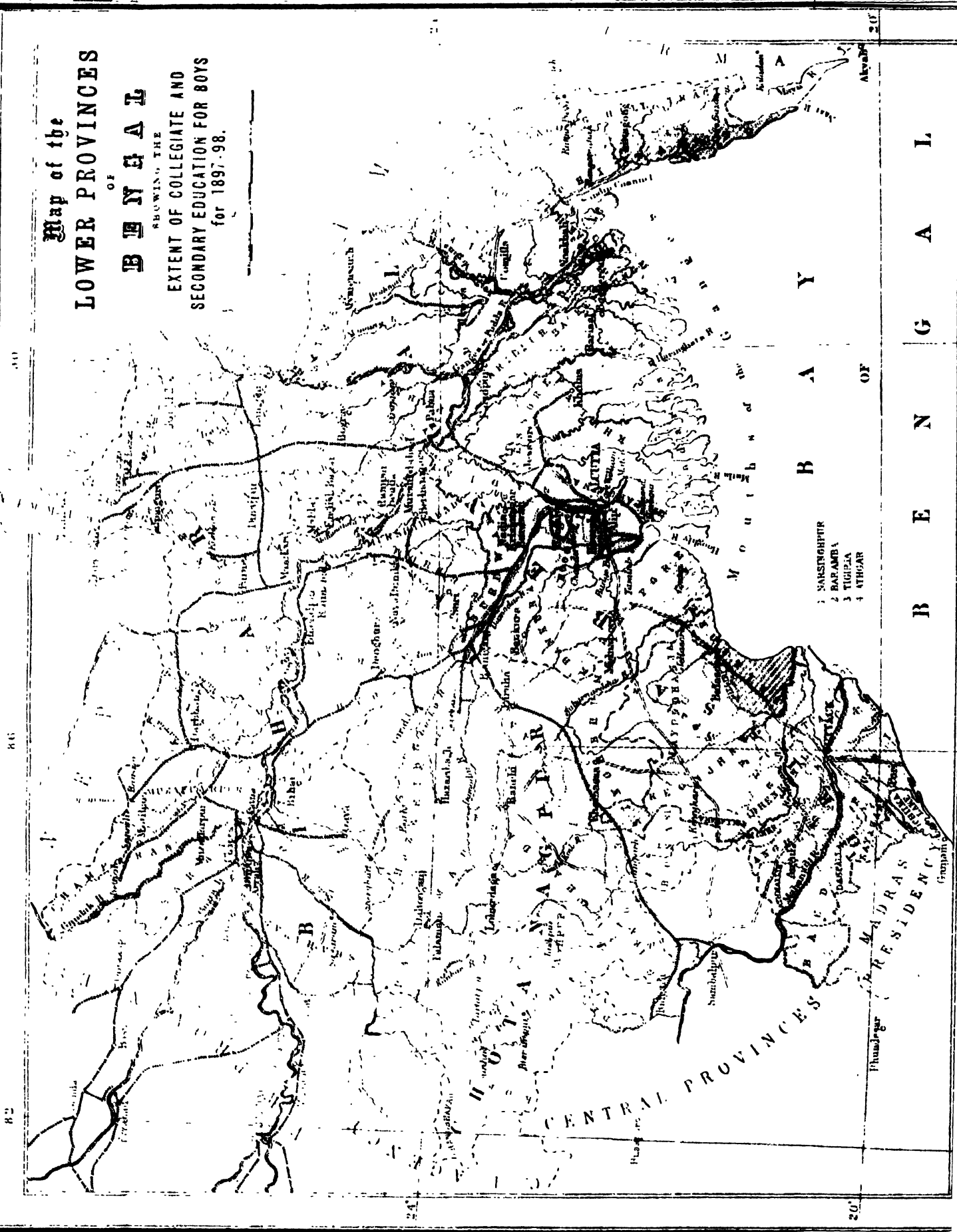
66. *The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.*—To conduct this according to the requirements of modern times funds are badly required, but the help rendered to it by the public is not encouraging. The Association possesses spacious buildings with a splendid theatre to serve as a lecture-room. I regret to say that the large quantity of scientific apparatus has been allowed to go to a great extent into a state of decay for want of proper care and supervision.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGALE
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF COLLEGIATE AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS
for 1897-98.

Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

- Class 1. 10 per cent and upwards. 
 " 2. 5 to 10 per cent 
 " 3. 2½ to 5 " 
 " 4. below 2½ " 



B E N G A L

OF

- 1 NARSTOHTUR
2 BAKAMBA
3 TIGIDIA
4 ATHGAR

CENTRAL PROVINCES
PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS

V.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

SECONDARY
EDUCATION.

67. The comparative statistics of secondary schools for Indian boys are furnished in the subjoined statement:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>High English.</i>				
Managed by Government	48	13,579	49	13,868
Do. by District or Municipal Boards ...	5	1,692	5	2,155
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	179	29,364	178	29,880
Unaided	152	37,236	159*	38,282
Total ...	384	81,921	391	84,185
<i>Middle English.</i>				
Managed by Government	6	758	6	752
Do. by District or Municipal Boards ...	17	1,402	17	1,510
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	657	48,956	654	50,218
Unaided	247	16,653	256†	18,124
Total ...	927	67,769	933	70,604
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>				
Managed by Government	37	2,804	39	2,936
Do. by District or Municipal Boards ...	149	8,820	144	8,653
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	811	45,035	799	44,547
Unaided	143	8,782	147‡	9,234
Total ...	1,140	65,441	1,129	65,370
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,451	215,131	2,453	220,159

* Includes 2 schools with 304 pupils maintained by Native States.
† Do. 10 ditto 756 ditto.
‡ Do. 15 ditto 733 ditto.

Secondary schools of all classes, taken together, have advanced from 2,451 to 2,453, or by 0·8 per thousand, and their pupils from 215,131 to 220,159, or by ·23 per cent. High schools show an increase of 7 schools and of 2,264 pupils. Middle English schools have increased by 6 and their pupils by 2,835, while middle vernacular schools show a decrease of 11 schools and of 71 pupils.

68. The following table shows in detail the attendance and expenditure in all classes of secondary schools for Indian boys:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					Total.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial reve- nues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, etc.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>High English.</i>										
Managed by Government	49	13,869	13,053	10,602	Rs. 1,74,213	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,97,410	Rs. 7,288	Rs. 4,78,911
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	5	2,155	1,843	1,514	2,640	1,250	1,599	30,022	600	42,111
Aided by Government or by Dis- trict or Municipal Boards.	178	29,880	28,452	23,142	85,537	1,941	6,961	3,61,964	1,03,314	5,00,017
Unaided*... ..	159	38,282	36,608	28,541	4,97,115	1,94,812	6,91,927
Total ...	391	84,185	79,956	63,806	2,62,690	3,191	8,560	11,92,511	3,06,014	17,72,966

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CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1908.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					Total.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, etc.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Middle English.</i>										
Managed by Government	6	752	662	526	Rs. 8,439	...	...	Rs. 5,342	...	Rs. 12,781
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	17	1,510	1,390	1,112	...	4,659	1,045	7,922	2,880	16,066
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	651	50,218	47,001	37,408	51,500	112,040	5,011	2,36,280	1,66,190	5,51,021
Unaided*	256	12,124	16,654	12,968	...	...	...	56,800	71,266	1,30,166
Total	933	70,004	66,703	52,014	39,939	1,18,699	6,056	3,08,144	2,40,336	7,11,074
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>										
Managed by Government	39	2,036	2,675	2,037	Rs. 13,283	...	1,459	Rs. 8,509	1,074	Rs. 24,325
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	144	8,653	7,940	6,444	...	36,875	97	26,300	3,500	64,672
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	799	44,547	41,785	33,302	44,445	62,319	4,159	1,41,648	71,912	3,24,463
Unaided*	147	9,254	8,574	6,621	...	...	...	21,608	26,361	47,969
Total	1,129	65,370	60,895	48,407	57,728	99,194	5,715	1,96,265	1,02,847	4,61,749
GRAND TOTAL	2,453	220,150	206,557	163,227	3,60,357	2,18,894	20,331	16,96,920	6,49,197	29,46,789
Grand Total for 1896-97	2,451	215,131	203,063	161,218	3,54,867	2,22,865	23,794	16,48,990	6,46,886	28,97,492
					6,01,520			23,96,876		

* Includes schools maintained by Native States.

The total expenditure increased by Rs. 48,387, or by 1·6 per cent. This is the net result of an increase in the contribution from local sources by Rs. 50,241 and a decrease in those from public sources of Rs. 1,854. Under public sources there has been an increase of Rs. 5,490 in the amount spent from Provincial revenues, and a reduction in the amounts spent from district and municipal funds of Rs. 3,881 and Rs. 3,463, respectively. The reduction in the case of municipal contributions was due to the pressure put upon municipalities urging the necessity of increasing their expenditure on primary education. That there has been a small increase in the number of high schools during the year under review (a year of catastrophes of various kinds detrimental to the cause of education) shows how fully high school education is appreciated by the people.

69. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the past five years are contained in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	EXPENDITURE—		
			From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,86,658	27,96,398
1895-96 ...	2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089
1896-97 ...	2,451	215,131	6,01,526	22,96,876	28,97,402
1897-98 ...	2,453	220,159	6,99,672	23,46,117	29,45,789

The above table shows an increase of 80 secondary schools, or 3·3 per cent. during the past five years, and of 21,423 pupils, or 10·7 per cent. The increase of expenditure from public funds was Rs. 5,344, or 0·9 per cent., and from local sources was Rs. 2,12,366, or 9·9 per cent.

70. HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The statistics of these schools are repeated:—

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High English—	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	48	13,579	49	13,868
Do. by Municipal Boards or Joint Committees ...	5	1,622	5	2,155
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	179	29,864	178	29,880
Unaided ...	152	37,286	159	38,282
Total ...	384	81,921	391	84,185

The number of high schools maintained by the Department increased by one, owing to the Uttarpara Collegiate School (returned in the previous year as aided) having been separated from the Uttarpara College and taken over as a Government school from the 1st April 1897. The number of schools under the management of District or Municipal Boards remained the same, viz., five. These are the three Joint-Committee schools at Howrah, Barisal, and Monghyr, and the two municipal schools at Midnapore and Santipur. These classes of schools show increases in the numbers of pupils of 289 and 463, respectively.

The number of aided high schools decreased by one, though there has been an increase of 516 pupils. This loss of one school has been brought about by the fact that there has been a decrease of three schools in the Burdwan Division, while the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions show an increase of one school each. The aided high schools are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 53, Presidency 56, Calcutta 1, Rajshahi 12, Dacca 23, Chittagong and Patna 8 each, Bhagalpur and Orissa 7 each, and Chota Nagpur 3. High schools, as a rule, get their grants from Provincial revenues. In some few cases they also receive some aid from municipalities. District Boards are empowered to continue their grants to middle schools which are raised to the high English class until they can be subsidized by grants-in-aid from the Department.

The unaided schools number 159, against 152 in the previous year. They are thus distributed:—Burdwan 29, Presidency 17, Calcutta 43, Rajshahi 7, Dacca 25, Chittagong 4, Patna 22, Bhagalpur 8, Orissa Tributary Mahals 2, and Orissa and Chota Nagpur one each.

71. In the following table the results of the Entrance examination for the past two years are compared:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1897.							1898.						
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Percentage.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.					First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government schools ...	55	1,049	196	353	239	788	74·71	56*	1,008	168	309	238	715	70·7
Schools under private management { Aided ...	176	1,539	152	281	293	826	61·2	178	1,286	110	331	339	780	60·6
	135	2,279	219	520	439	1,178	43·5	142	2,460	190	461	512	1,163	47·2
Total ...	366	4,867	567	1,254	971	2,792	59·6	376	4,754	468	1,101	1,089	2,658	55·8

* Includes Dacca and Chittagong Madrasahs.

The 56 "Government schools" shown in this table as having sent up candidates to the last Entrance examination, include the three Joint-Committee schools at Howrah, Monghyr and Barisal, the two municipal schools at Midnapore and Santipur, and the English branches of the Government Madrasahs at Dacca and

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Chittagong. The percentage of success is lower in the and aided schools and slightly higher in the case of unaided schools.

72. The following tables show the comparative success of Government, aided, and unaided schools for Indian boys in each division for the past two years:—

DIVISION.	1897.															
	Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH SENT CANDIDATES.				NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH PASSED CANDIDATES.				Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED IN THE—				Percentage of success.	Scholarships gained.
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan ...	86	6	55	21	82	6	54	19	79	700	96	233	146	477	68.1	19
Presidency ...	81	8	56	12	76	8	54	12	74	620	93	177	117	387	62.5	21
Calcutta ...	47	4	1	43	48	4	1	41	46	1,143	114	260	203	577	50.4	20
Rajshahi ...	24	7	12	5	24	7	12	5	24	212	47	75	38	160	75.4	17
Dacca ...	48	5	23	20	48	5	22	10	46	889	102	181	185	468	52.6	19
Chittagong ...	16	5	7	4	16	5	7	4	16	218	22	57	56	135	61.9	6
Patna ...	37	7	6	17	30	7	6	17	30	572	59	186	143	388	72.9	14
Bhagalpur ...	21	5	6	9	20	5	6	9	20	189	14	47	42	103	54.4	12
Orissa ...	11	3	7	1	11	3	7	1	11	70	4	12	22	38	46.3	10
Do. Tributary Mahals	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	9	...	2	2	4	44.4	...
Chota Nagpur ...	9	5	3	1	9	5	3	1	9	76	14	24	17	55	73.6	8
Total ...	344	55	176	135	366	53	172	130	357	4,667	567	1,254	971	2,792	59.6	182

DIVISION.	1898.																
	Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH SENT CANDIDATES.				NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH PASSED CANDIDATES.				Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED IN THE—				Percentage of success.	Scholarships gained.	Percentage improved or otherwise.
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Burdwan ...	89	7	53	25	85	7	52	24	83	603	77	155	161	393	59.4	20	No.
Presidency ...	81	8	56	15	79	8	50	14	72	602	55	191	171	417	68	18	Yes.
Calcutta ...	48	4	1	43	48	4	1	41	46	1,182	108	263	242	613	51.8	18	Yes.
Rajshahi ...	26	7	12	6	25	7	11	5	23	182	34	55	41	130	63.1	16	No.
Dacca ...	52	5	23	22	50	5	23	22	50	906	98	211	219	528	60.7	23	Yes.
Chittagong ...	16	5	8	4	17	4	8	4	16	218	23	50	42	115	52.8	8	No.
Patna ...	37	7	6	17	30	7	7	16	30	573	33	75	115	223	38.9	19	No.
Bhagalpur ...	20	5	7	6	18	5	7	6	18	347	23	64	56	143	57.8	13	Yes.
Orissa ...	11	3	7	1	11	3	7	1	11	80	10	22	18	50	62.5	10	Yes.
Do. Tributary Mahals	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	7	...	1	3	4	57.1	...	Yes.
Chota Nagpur ...	9	5	3	1	9	5	2	1	8	75	7	14	21	42	56	7	No.
Total ...	391	56	178	142	376	55	168	136	359	4,754	468	1,101	1,069	2,655	56.9	152	

Rangamati Government schools failed to pass any pupils.

The one Government school which failed to pass any pupils at the last examination was the Rangamati School in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, which was attended by 86 pupils against 83 of the preceding year, most of them being sons of hill people. The hill boys are allowed free tuition and free board up to

the limit of 53 boarders. The total expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 3,877, of which Rs. 422 was met from fees paid by Bengali boys, and Rs. 240 from subscriptions paid by the Chakma Raja, and the rest from Provincial revenues. The school has no drawing master. Both the school and the boarding houses were destroyed by the cyclone.

73. The Government high schools for Indian boys are either schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principals, or zilla schools of the first, second, or third class under the supervision of Circle Inspectors. The class of a zilla school is determined by the number of its pupils, according as it contains 300 or more, between 300 and 175, or less than 175.

74. *Collegiate Schools.*—The following table shows the results of the Entrance examination for these schools separately:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	1897.					1898.					MERIT-MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1897.	1898.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1. Hindu School ...	404	70	20	18	15	53	65	11	23	13	47	77.4	64.5
2. Hare School ...	322	59	7	15	7	29	49	8	20	10	38	41.2	57.4
3. Dacca Collegiate School	533	60	11	7	23	41	48	10	14	14	38	47.8	57.0
4. Hooghly ..	278	33	8	13	7	28	19	4	10	3	17	52.7	31.3
5. Patna ..	244	42	2	13	15	30	34	...	9	15	24	33.5	29.3
6. Ravenshaw ..	307	19	3	7	7	17	17	6	8	3	17	26.8	23.9
7. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah.	361	23	3	10	3	16	20	3	6	6	15	23.2	20.2
8. Rajshahi Collegiate School.	373	27	8	6	9	23	23	4	6	5	15	38.3	18.9
9. Sanskrit ..	230	14	3	7	3	13	15	4	3	4	11	24.1	16.1
10. Bethune ..	145	6	2	2	2	6	6	2	2	2	6	12.0	12.0
11. Krishnagar ..	216	20	5	8	4	17	19	3	4	3	10	20.7	10.5
12. Chittagong ..	281	19	4	8	2	14	22	3	4	2	9	22.1	7.7
13. Hooghly Branch School	213	15	1	4	3	8	13	1	2	1	4	7.5	2.4
Total ...	4,007	391	74	118	100	296	350	69	108	80	247	...	...

The merit marks are calculated as usual by assigning three marks to each pass in the first division, two marks for each pass in the second, and one mark for each pass in the third, and then multiplying the total for each school by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of successful candidates and the denominator the number sent to the examination.

75. Judged by this standard, the Hindu School again occupies the first place. The Hooghly Collegiate School has been dislodged from the second to the fourth place, while the Dacca Collegiate School retains the same place (third) as in the previous year. The Hare School came up from the fourth to the second place. The steady rise of this school within the last few years under its present head master is highly satisfactory. The Patna Collegiate School moved from the eleventh to the fifth place. The Rajshahi Collegiate School came down from the fifth to the eighth place; and the Krishnagar Collegiate School from the sixth to the eleventh, its place being taken by the Ravenshaw Collegiate School. The Sanskrit Collegiate School lost one place, while the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrasah rose from the ninth to the seventh place. The Bethune and Chittagong Collegiate Schools interchanged places, the former having gained and the latter having lost two places. The Hooghly Branch School remains at the bottom of the list. The total passes were 247, against 296 in the preceding year. The total number of candidates declined from 391 to 350, and the total merit marks from 431.5 to 333.8. The general decline in merit marks seems to point to a stiffer examination in the last than in the previous year.

76. *Zilla Schools, first class.*—The number of this class of schools increased by one from 15 to 16, Mymensingh and Dinajpur having risen from the second to the first, and Rangpur having been reduced from the first to the second class. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Rangpur Zilla School declined from 303

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to 286;—the loss is not serious, and no reason in explanation of it has been advanced in the Divisional Report:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	1897.					1898.					MERIT-MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1897.	1898.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Mymensingh ...	321	17	11	5	...	16	22	6	10	6	22	40.5	44.0
2. Monghyr ...	691	14	3	4	...	11	39	1	18	15	33	18.8	42.6
3. Comilla ...	380	20	4	8	8	20	17	7	9	1	17	36.0	40.0
4. Barisal ...	336	35	7	13	9	29	34	8	11	6	25	46.4	38.2
5. Pabna ...	354	23	8	6	4	18	16	7	3	3	13	33.7	24.3
6. Chapra ...	661	28	3	27	7	27	29	1	5	16	22	48.2	22.0
7. Bhagalpur ...	371	27	1	7	5	13	23	4	10	...	14	10.6	19.4
8. Ranchi ...	305	9	3	3	1	7	17	4	4	5	13	15.4	19.1
9. Birbhum ...	396	23	8	11	2	21	20	2	3	11	16	45.3	18.4
10. Dinajpur ...	308	9	5	4	...	9	6	4	2	...	6	23.0	16.0
11. Purulia ...	314	15	2	7	5	14	16	3	2	5	10	19.4	10.6
12. Nawab of Murshidabad's High.	347	9	1	4	...	5	13	1	3	5	9	6.1	10.6
13. Arrah ...	410	33	5	17	4	26	35	1	3	10	14	41.7	7.6
14. Muzaffarpur ...	445	30	1	6	13	20	19	2	3	4	9	18.6	7.6
15. Patna City ...	304	14	3	5	5	13	12	2	3	...	5	22.3	5.0
16. Gaya ...	350	24	5	9	6	18	28	1	1	6	8	24.7	3.1
Total ...	6,163	332	68	120	73	267	345	53	91	91	235	...	...

The Chapra School, which occupied the first place during the two previous years, came down to the sixth place during the year under review, while the Mymensingh School, which occupied the first place of the second class of zilla schools, has advanced to the head of the first class. The Monghyr School came up from the twelfth to the second place, the Comilla School from the fifth to the third, the Bhagalpur School from the fourteenth to the seventh, and the Ranchi School from the thirteenth to the eighth. The Barisal School came down from the second place to the fourth; the Pabna School gained one place; the Birbhum School lost six places; the Purulia School lost one place; the Murshidabad High School gained three places; Arrah and Gaya Schools lost each nine places; the Muzaffarpur School three places, and the Patna City School seven places.

77. *Zilla Schools, second class.*—The number of these schools was 16, against 18 in the previous year. There was a loss of two schools, made up by the transfer of Mymensingh and Dinajpur to the first class and of Barrackpore and Hazaribagh to the third class, while Rangpur has been relegated from the first to the second class; and the Uttarpara School (recently taken over by Government) has secured a place in this class:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	1897.					1898.					MERIT-MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1897.	1898.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Faridpur ...	297	30	5	6	7	18	26	6	14	3	23	30.6	45.3
2. Bankura ...	205	15	5	10	...	15	21	5	7	5	17	25.0	27.5
3. Bogra ...	241	14	3	5	1	9	11	5	3	3	11	12.8	24.0
4. Noakhali ...	275	12	5	5	2	12	16	2	10	1	13	27.0	21.9
5. Rangpur ...	296	15	4	7	1	12	15	3	6	4	13	21.6	21.6
6. Uttarpara ...	233	13	1	3	3	7	11	3	5	3	10	64.0	17.3
7. Jalpaiguri ...	227	7	...	5	2	7	9	2	4	3	9	12.0	17.0
8. Barasat ...	239	12	1	4	1	6	12	2	4	3	9	6.0	13.7
9. Taki ...	202	9	2	4	1	8	10	2	2	4	8	15.1	11.3
10. Darjeeling ...	227	4	1	3	...	4	5	1	4	...	5	9.0	11.0
11. Motihari ...	254	...	...	7	2	9	9	2	3	2	7	16.0	10.8
12. Jessore ...	234	13	1	4	6	10	13	2	4	1	7	12.3	8.1
13. Purnea ...	244	11	...	1	3	4	9	...	3	4	7	1.8	7.7
14. Palamau ...	176	6	2	2	1	5	5	...	1	3	4	9.1	4.0
15. Balasore ...	187	6	...	1	3	3	11	...	2	3	5	2.0	3.1
16. Khulna ...	223	11	5	5	1	11	8	...	...	4	4	26.0	2.0
Total ...	3,641	177	35	73	32	140	191	34	72	46	158	...	...

The following are the alterations in the relative positions of the second-class zilla schools. The Faridpur School came up from the third to the first place; Bankura and Noakhali kept their places (viz., second and fourth, respectively). Bogra gained six places, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling and Purnea four places each, Barasat seven places, and Balasore one place, while Taki and Palamau lost one place each, Motihari four places, Jessore two places, and Khulna, which occupied the fifth place in 1896-97, came down to the last place during the year under report.

78. *Zilla Schools, third class.*—The increase of two schools in this class is due, as has been before stated, to the transfer to it of the former second class schools at Barrackpore and Hazaribagh:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	1897.					1898.					MERIT-MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1897.	1898.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Malda ...	159	10	3	2	2	7	9	3	4	2	9	10.5	10.0
2. Barrackpore ...	181	12	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Puri ...	134	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Dumka ...	153	7	1	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Hazaribagh ...	165	14	4	1	4	9	13	1	3	1	5	11.0	9.8
6. Chaibassa ...	139	9	1	4	1	6	4	...	2	1	3	8.0	5.7
7. Rangamati ...	86	5	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	990	62	9	14	12	35	40	11	12	9	32	...	...

The following are the alterations in the relative positions of the third-class zilla schools:—Malda and Dumka continue to occupy the first and the fourth places respectively. Chaibassa came down from the second to the sixth place. Rangamati, which passed five pupils in the previous year, utterly failed at the last Entrance examination. Puri gained two places, though it shows a loss of 25 pupils. It is worthy of notice that all the three candidates that were sent up to the last examination from this school passed in the first division, and two of them obtained second grade and one a third-grade junior scholarship.

79. The following table shows the distribution of *Government junior scholarships* awarded on the results of the Entrance examination for the last two years. The special scholarships for Muhammadans, aborigines and female candidates are not included in this statement:—

DIVISION.	1897.							1898.						
	First grade scholar-ship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholar-ship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholar-ship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	PASSED IN—			First grade scholar-ship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholar-ship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholar-ship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	PASSED IN—		
					First division.	Second division.	Third division.					First division.	Second division.	Third division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan ...	1	6	12	19	19	...	...	2	6	12	20	20	...	...
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	1	...	10	11	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	1	...	12	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	...	...	12	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	9	12	10	1	1	1	3	12	19	19	...	...
Orissa ...	...	...	6	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	1	2	5	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	47	95	152	145	6	1	10	47	95	152	144	8	...

(a) Includes one second grade and one third-grade scholarships being the Rangpur district special scholarships.

The Dacca Division carried off more than half the first grade open scholarships. Out of 152 candidates who gained scholarships, 144 passed in the first division; the remaining 8 passed in the second division.

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80. The Dacca Imperial Seminary, Islam High School in Calcutta, L. M. School at Baduria in the 24-Parganas, and Sonamukhi Jubilee School in Bankura not having passed more than 20 per cent. of the candidates sent up by them to the Entrance examination of the last three years were warned by the University that, if they continued in future years to show unsatisfactory results, their names would be struck off the list of recognised schools. Of these, the first passed 15 out of 22, the second totally failed to pass any though it sent up two candidates, the third has been abolished, while the last passed two out of the six candidates sent up. The Berhampore Hindu Academy, which was called upon to submit to the Calcutta University an explanation of the want of success of its candidates, was abolished during the year under report.

81. *Drawing in High Schools.*—As in conformity with the orders of Government, the marks obtained in drawing at the Entrance examination are to be taken into consideration in the award of junior scholarships, arrangements for teaching this subject have been made in all high schools under public management (except Ranganati) and in many of the schools under private management. Even where there are no regular drawing masters employed, the boys get lessons in this subject from the class masters. For certain Government high schools a whole-time drawing master is not employed, and they are therefore taught the subject on only two or three days in a week. In such cases the progress is poor. Regarding the general popularity of the subject, the Inspector of the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle writes:—

“The general impression I have received in both divisions of this Circle is that free-hand drawing is not very attractive to the boys, and not of anything like so much use as geometrical or arithmetical drawing would be. Again, the drawing masters are exceedingly expensive, and in many cases they are not sufficiently educated to do any other work, so that their employment is a serious drain on the resources of the school. In two instances the drawing masters are employed for only two months at a time, their services being shared by two schools thus, Bhagalpur shares a drawing master with Gaya, and Purulia with Chaibassa. In the two months when the drawing master is absent the boys forget all they have learnt in the previous two months, and the constant change is very trying to the discipline of the school, as the routine has to be altered.”

82. The following statement compares the success in drawing of candidates at the Entrance examination from Government high schools for the last two years:—

Name of School.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number of pupils examined in drawing.	Number of pupils successful.	Number of pupils examined in drawing.	Number of pupils successful.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Arrah Zilla ...	25	5	30	3
2. Balasore „ ...	6	2	6	1
3. Bankura „ ...	13	8	21	6
4. Barasat Government ...	8	4	10	4
5. Barisal Zilla ...	13	6	12	6
6. Barrackpore Government ...	12	5	6	2
7. Bethune Collegiate ...	1	...	...	...
8. Bhagalpur Zilla ...	23	8	21	8
9. Birbhum „ ...	16	6	12	2
10. Bogra „ ...	13	1	6	2
11. Calcutta Madrasah ...	5	1	14	10
12. Chapra Zilla ...	28	5	25	6
13. Chittagong Collegiate ...	8	6	12	8
14. Chaibassa Zilla ...	4	...	2	...
15. Comilla „ ...	3	3	8	4
16. Dacca Collegiate ...	45	19	32	9
17. Dacca Madrasah ...	6	2	9	5
18. Darjeeling High ...	4	2	5	4

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Name of School.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number of pupils examined in drawing.	Number of pupils successful.	Number of pupils examined in drawing.	Number of pupils successful.
1	2	3	4	5
19. Dinajpur Zilla ...	8	1	6	5
20. Dumka „ ...	7	4	8	3
21. Faridpur „ ...	19	11	20	3
22. Gaya Zilla ...	23	12	26	7
23. Hare School ...	26	10	24	8
24. Hazaribagh Zilla ...	7	3	11	1
25. Hindu School ...	43	11	42	8
26. Howrah Zilla ...	4	3	9	3
27. Hooghly Branch ...	6	2	10	3
28. Hooghly Collegiate ...	10	5	12	6
29. Jalpaiguri Zilla ...	...	...	8	1
30. Jessore „ ...	5	4	12	3
31. Khulna „ ...	10	3	5	1
32. Krishnagar Collegiate ...	13	8	6	3
33. Malda Zilla ...	10	3	8	2
34. Motihari „ ...	9	2	9	1
35. Midnapore Collegiate ...	11	4	8	6
36. Monghyr Zilla ...	8	3	14	3
37. Muzaffarpur Zilla ...	9	2	15	5
38. Mymensingh „ ...	8	3	6	4
39. Nawab's High, Murshidabad...	6	3	6	3
40. Noakhali Zilla ...	8	5	13	4
41. Pabna „ ...	9	3	15	6
42. Palamau „ ...	3	1	3	1
43. Patna City ...	6	2	11	2
44. Patna Collegiate ...	28	2	27	6
45. Puri Zilla ...	...	...	3	2
46. Purnea Zilla ...	4	...	4	...
47. Purulia „ ...	5	2	8	1
48. Rajshahi Collegiate ...	16	3	17	3
49. Ranchi Zilla ...	5	4	12	2
50. Rangpur „ ...	5	5	6	5
51. Ravenshaw Collegiate ...	6	5	10	4
52. Sanskrit ditto „ ...	8	3	7	2
53. Santipur Municipal ...	10	1	7	...
54. Taki ...	2	1	8	4
55. Uttarpara	9	4
Total ...	589	217	655	199

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The number of those who took up the subject in Government schools rose from 589 to 655, but the number who came out successful fell from 217 to 199. This is not encouraging, but it is believed that the test was a more difficult one in 1897-98. I am glad to say the University has it in contemplation to make the drawing examination a greater test of merit than it has hitherto been.

83. The following table shows the qualifications of the masters employed in high schools, Government, aided and unaided :—

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers employed.	HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATE OF—															Holding no certificate.	Number of vacancies which occurred during the year.	BAMA BKS.
			M. A.	B. A.	P. A.	Entrance.	VERNACU- LAR MAS- TERSHIP.			Guru-training school.	M. E.	M. V.	U. P.	L. P.	Sanskrit title exam- ination.	Madrasah central exam- ination.	Other examination.			
							First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
High English	{ Govern- ment ... Aided ... Unaided ...	56	802	34	156	126	102	34	2	...	...	5	7	...	...	36	28	32	140	88
		183	1,001	25	263	271	359	40	12	5	2	38	38	...	...	104	31	32	432	156
		159	1,870	61	311	305	361	25	7	3	1	23	20	1	...	107	34	21	564	136
Total	...	308(a)	4,333	123	750	702	912	115	21	8	3	66	65	1	...	247	93	85	1,142	380
Total for 1896-97	...	300(b)	4,090	114	671	647	889	97	17	19	6	67	88	...	...	240	91	73	1,063	384

(a) Includes 7 high English schools for females.
(b) Do. 8 ditto ditto.

The number of teachers employed in high schools increased during the year from 4,090 to 4,333, or by 5·9 per cent. The increase in the number of teachers of superior qualifications as shown by the comparative figures in the totals under columns 4, 5, 6 and 8 is satisfactory.

84. MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The statistics of these schools for Indian boys are repeated.

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	6	758	6	752
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards ...	17	1,402	17	1,510
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	657	48,956	654	50,278
Unaided* ...	247	16,653	256	18,124
Total ...	927	67,769	933	70,604

* Includes schools maintained by Native States.

The number of schools under public management remains unchanged, but their attendance has increased by 102, or 4·7 per cent., owing chiefly to the increase of 55 and 45 pupils in the Board schools in the Rajshahi and Patna Divisions, respectively. Of the six departmental schools, five are the practising schools attached to the training schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Rangpur, and Cuttack, and the sixth is the Collinga Branch School of the Calcutta Madrasah. The number of schools managed by District or Municipal Boards decreased by one in the Burdwan Division, but increased by one in the Rajshahi Division. In the former Division the school at Pandua in the district of Hooghly was abolished, while the Board middle vernacular school at Madhab-bati in Dinajpur in the latter Division was raised to the rank of a middle English school.

The aided middle English schools decreased from 657 to 654; but their pupils increased from 48,956 to 50,218, or by 2·5 per cent. The Burdwan Division gained three schools, Dacca and Chota Nagpur two schools each, Chittagong four schools, and Bhagalpur one school. On the other hand, there was a loss of 11 schools in the Presidency Division, of 3 schools in Rajshahi, and of 1 school in Patna. The loss of schools in the Presidency Division was due chiefly to the withdrawal of Board grants from seven schools and to the abolition of two schools in the district of Jessore. The aided middle English schools were thus distributed:—Burdwan 167, Presidency 117, Calcutta 9, Rajshahi 74, Dacca 129, Chittagong 37, Patna 25, Bhagalpur 24, Orissa 34, and Chota Nagpur 38.

Unaided schools show an increase of 9 schools and 1,471 pupils. The unaided schools are thus distributed:—Burdwan 63, Presidency 55, Calcutta 3, Rajshahi 17, Dacca 62, Chittagong 20, Patna 16, Bhagalpur 8, Orissa 1, Orissa Tributary Mahals 6, and Chota Nagpur 3.

85. *Middle English Scholarship Examination.*—The results of this examination, so far as candidates from middle English schools are concerned, are given in the following table. From this statement candidates from this class of schools at the middle vernacular scholarship examination have been excluded.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.				NUMBER PASSED FROM—								RACE OR CREED OF PASSED STUDENTS INCLUDING PRIVATE STUDENTS.																																							
	Institutions under public management.				Aided institutions.				Other institutions.				Total.				Institutions under public management.				Aided institutions.				Other institutions.				Total.																															
	Competing schools.		Successful schools.		Competing schools.		Successful schools.		Competing schools.		Successful schools.		Competing schools.		Successful schools.		Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		With middle English certificates.		With middle vernacular certificates.		With middle English certificates.		With middle vernacular certificates.		With middle English certificates.		With middle vernacular certificates.		Europeans and Eurasians.				Hindus.				Brahmos.				Muhammadans.				Native Christians (non-aboriginal).				Aboriginal races.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22a	22b	22c	22d	22e	22f	22g	22h	22i	22j	22k	22l	22m	22n	22o	22p	22q	22r	22s	22t	22u	22v	22w	22x	22y	22z														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22a	22b	22c	22d	22e	22f	22g	22h	22i	22j	22k	22l	22m	22n	22o	22p	22q	22r	22s	22t	22u	22v	22w	22x	22y	22z														
Burdwan ...	6	5	140	105	31	14	177	124	28	403	60	500	15	5	144	78	15	11	174	94	...	262	...	8													
Presidency	108	87	32	18	140	105	...	337	91	428	171	24	25	13	106	37	...	220	...	18	1													
Calcutta ...	1	1	8	6	3	3	12	10	15	37	10	62	4	2	20	1	8	...	32	3	...	35	1													
Rajshahi ...	3	3	58	46	10	8	71	57	9	142	22	173	6	1	62	22	7	7	75	30	...	82	...	23													
Dacca ...	1	1	118	87	33	16	152	104	6	360	65	431	2	1	160	40	23	11	194	58	...	245	...	18													
Chittagong	25	24	12	8	37	32	...	91	22	113	60	9	11	2	71	11	...	75	...	7													
Patna ...	2	2	23	20	15	11	40	33	4	79	45	128	2	...	36	24	10	18	48	42	...	75	...	16	1														
Bhagalpur ...	1	1	20	18	21	19	3	58	...	61	3	...	32	9	35	9	...	38	...	5														
Orissa ...	2	1	31	20	33	21	7	117	...	124	1	1	12	34	13	35	...	40	...	4	2														
Orissa Tributary Mahals	6	3	6	3	11	11	1	2	1	2	...	1	2													
Chota Nagpur	19	13	1	...	20	13	...	49	1	50	19	3	19	3	...	16	1	2	...	5														
Total for 1897-98.	16	14	550	426	148	81	709	531	72	1,073	336	2,081	33	10	725	250	100	64	858(a)	324	...	1,095	2	101	6	5	1														
Total for 1896-97.	19	18	600	519	156	129	775	666	135	2,508	672	3,315	21	64	786	785	131	251	938(b)	1,080	...	1,808	...	234	6	6	2														

(a) Besides these, out of 230 candidates from Middle Vernacular schools 96 passed by the middle English and 29 by the Middle Vernacular standards, and out of 1,352 candidates from middle English schools, 577 passed.

(b) Besides these, 25 passed the Middle English Scholarship examination from High and other schools and 81 from Middle Vernacular schools for boys.

The above table shows the number of competing and successful middle English schools and of competing and successful candidates appearing from them at the last Middle English Scholarship examination; whereas this table in the report for 1896-97 shows the results of this class of schools collectively at the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Scholarship examinations. The figures contained in the tables for the last two years do not, therefore, admit of a fair comparison. But as the improvement of middle English schools in efficiency can be tested by their success by the middle English, and not by the middle vernacular, standard, we can compare the numbers passed with middle English certificates given in the tables for the last two years.

In the year under report 858 candidates from middle English schools passed with middle English certificates, against 938 of the preceding year, showing a decrease of 80 passes. This decrease was due to the poor results in the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions, which respectively passed 50 and 49 less than those of the preceding year. There was also a decrease of 5 in the Presidency, of 9 in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and of 20 in the Rajshahi Division, while the other divisions show some increase. As in the previous years, the examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was held with the same set of question papers, but different Boards of examiners for the several circles examined the answer-papers under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors.

86. MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—The comparative figures of these schools for the last two years are given below:—

				1896-97.		1897-98.	
				Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	...	...	37	2,804	39	2,936
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards			149	8,820	144	8,653	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	...	...	811	45,035	799	44,547
Unaided	...	...	143	8,782	147	9,234
Total			...	1,140	65,441	1,129	65,370

The schools maintained by the Department have risen from 37 to 39, owing to the establishment of two schools in the Chota Nagpur Division (one at Asurah and one at Mahulia, both in the district of Singhbhum) out of the savings effected by the abolition of the Kokpara third grade training school in that district.

The number of schools managed by District or Municipal Boards decreased by 5 with 167 pupils. Burdwan shows a net loss of one school, Presidency, a loss of two schools, owing to the transfer of two schools in the district of Jessore to the aided list, Rajshahi a loss of one school owing to the conversion of a Vernacular school to an English school, and Bhagalpur also a loss of one school, due to the collapse of a Board school in the district of Monghyr.

The aided Middle Vernacular schools declined from 811 with 45,035 pupils to 799 schools with 44,547 pupils. The schools are thus distributed:—Burdwan 119, Presidency 184, Calcutta 8, Rajshahi 92, Dacca 224, Chittagong 109, Patna 4, Bhagalpur 26, Orissa 24, and Chota Nagpur 9. The preponderance of these schools in the Presidency and Dacca Divisions is due to the circle-school system, as stated in previous reports. The number of aided Middle Vernacular schools in the Patna Division still continues to be very small, and the pupils attending the Government aided and unaided Middle Vernacular schools show a considerable decrease.

The unaided schools have risen from 143 with 8,782 pupils to 147 with 9,234 pupils. These schools are thus distributed:—Burdwan 24, Presidency 27, Calcutta 3, Rajshahi 11, Dacca 42, Chittagong 10, Patna 11, Bhagalpur 3, Orissa 3, and Orissa Tributary Mahals 13.

87. *Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination.*—The results of this examination, so far as candidates from Middle Vernacular schools are concerned, are given in the following table. From this table candidates from this

class of schools competing for the Middle English examination have been excluded:—

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DIVISION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDI- DATES.				NUMBER PASSED FROM—								RACE OR CREED OF PASSED STUDENTS, INCLUDING PRIVATE STUDENTS.							
	Institu- tions under public manage- ment.		Aided institu- tions.		Other institu- tions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institu- tions under public manage- ment.		Aided institu- tions.		Other institu- tions.		Total.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aborigi- nal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.					With middle English cer- tificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English cer- tificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English cer- tificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English cer- tificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22a	22b	22c	22d	22e	22f	22g	22h
Burdwan ...	20	16	126	90	26	18	173	124	81	429	78	588	...	40	...	200	...	34	...	280	...	310	...	6	...	...	...	...
Presidency ...	6	6	130	84	20	10	156	100	25	395	55	475	...	15	...	152	...	19	...	186	...	187	...	17	...	1	...	...
Calcutta ...	1	1	6	4	2	1	9	6	10	15	2	27	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	19	14	70	50	6	6	95	70	47	199	13	259	...	23	...	87	...	4	...	118	...	76	...	50	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	14	11	216	138	33	19	283	168	59	618	176	853	...	20	...	243	...	51	...	393	...	247	...	43	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	10	8	104	87	11	7	125	102	36	407	41	444	...	34	...	206	...	18	...	248	...	198	...	70	...	...	...	3
Patna ...	35	32	3	2	13	9	51	43	90	15	34	130	...	69	...	9	...	12	...	90	...	90	...	25	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	18	16	24	17	2	...	44	33	70	88	2	100	...	47	...	34	...	...	...	85	...	81	...	14	...	6	...	...
Orissa ...	16	13	19	11	...	...	35	24	51	50	...	101	...	27	...	19	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	1	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	12	10	12	10	...	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	12	...	1	1	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	18	18	9	7	...	...	27	25	48	23	...	71	...	38	...	16	...	...	...	54	...	48	...	3	...	1	0	...
Total for 1897-98.	157	135	707	490	125	80	989	705	517	2,239	433	3,189	...	321	...	987	...	157	...	1,465 (a)	...	1,350	...	228	2	6	10	3
Total for 1896-97.	168	143	729	591	114	90	1,005	824	507	2,423	432	3,452	23	405	55	1,343	4	230	81 (b)	2,018 (b)	...	1,036	...	351	...	3	2	10

(a) Besides these, 577 passed the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination out of 1,352 candidates from Middle English schools, and out of 239 candidates, 96 passed by the Middle English and 29 by the Middle Vernacular standards from Middle Vernacular schools.

(b) Besides these, 69 passed the Middle Vernacular scholarship examination from High and other schools and 1,097 from Middle English schools.

In this table the results of Middle Vernacular schools at the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination only have been shown; whereas the table in the report for the year 1896-97 shows their results collectively at the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Scholarship examinations, for both of which they are allowed to compete. The total number of passes from Middle Vernacular schools in 1896-97 was 81 with Middle English and 2,018 with Middle Vernacular certificates; while during the year under report, Middle Vernacular schools passed 96 with Middle English certificates. The number of passes by the Middle Vernacular certificates was 1,494, viz., 1,465 passed at the Middle Vernacular and 29 passed out of the candidates at the Middle English Scholarship examination. The Middle Vernacular passes declined by 524, or by nearly 26 per cent., all the Divisions sharing the decrease more or less, which is disappointing unless the failure resulted from a stiffer examination.

88. In the following table is shown, Division by Division, the number of successful candidates from Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools collectively at the Middle Scholarship examinations for the past two years:—

Division.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FROM—					
	Middle English schools.		Middle Vernacular schools.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	424	591	379	305	803	696
Presidency ...	293	278	225	219	524	497
Calcutta ...	47	38	80	16	77	54
Rajshahi ...	206	180	169	124	375	304
Dacca ...	488	387	514	372	1,002	750
Chittagong ...	223	206	386	243	604	468
Patna ...	143	125	147	92	290	217
Bhagalpur ...	64	59	111	85	175	144
Orissa ...	92	59	78	46	170	105
Orissa Tributary Mahals	11	3	19	15	30	18
Chota Nagpur ...	28	23	31	54	59	87
Total ...	2,018	1,750*	2,099	1,590*	4,117	3,340*

* Vide foot-notes to the preceding table.

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A year of disaster is probably sufficient explanation of what appears to be serious retrogression. The figures in column 7 of the table (excepting the total passes in Chota Nagpur, which show an increase of 47 per cent.), compare very unfavourably with those in column 6. Regarding the decrease in the percentage of passes in the Middle Scholarship examination, the Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division writes:—

“All the districts except Burdwan have lost in percentage. The results of the last examination have been, on the whole, unsatisfactory, and this is ascribed by some of the Deputy Inspectors to injudicious selection of candidates, and by others to the stiffness of questions in English and Geography, in which failures in some districts have been uncommonly numerous.”

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, says:—

“The Middle Vernacular schools have long been losing their popularity. Whatever importance they had in the eyes of the public will be altogether lost by the recent orders of the High Court, requiring success at the Entrance examination as the lowest qualification for candidates for Mukhtarship examination. They will act as a death-blow to this class of schools. * * * The hope that the most successful of the Middle Vernacular schools would take to teach English and rise to the Middle English class has not been fully realized.”

89. The following table shows in a condensed form, the results of the Middle Scholarship examination from the two sets of schools (Middle English and Middle Vernacular):—

1896-97.

		Number of candidates.	PASSED AT THE		Total.
			Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	
Middle English schools	...	3,315	939	1,080	2,018
„ Vernacular schools	...	3,452	81	2,018	2,099
Total	...	6,767	1,019	3,098	4,117

1897-98.

Middle English schools	...	3,433	858	901	1,759
„ Vernacular Schools	...	3,428	96	1,494	1,590
Total	...	6,861	954	2,395	3,349

90. *Discipline and moral training.*—Instances of serious breaches of discipline and gross misconduct on the part of school boys, as cited in the divisional reports, are happily not numerous. In the Presidency Division false muster of pupils at the reward examination still appears, although it has become much less than it was some years back. The teachers in such cases forfeit their rewards. In the Rajshahi Circle there were three instances of false personation at pathsala standard examinations, which were promptly punished. There was another case in which a Paharia lad transferred his concession railway ticket to a relative, and was fined. In Pabna the zilla school head-master had to administer corporal punishment to certain boys found guilty of tampering with the admission register and making alterations in the age entries in the book. He had also to deal with the rebellious spirit of some boys who had posted placards pouring foul abuse on the heads of some of the teachers who had frustrated their attempts to use unfair means at class examinations. Again, two boys of the Chatmohar School brought a courtesan into the school-house at night; they were expelled when the matter came to notice. Three boys of the Pabna Technical School had corporal punishment inflicted on them for having

stolen some pieces of timber. In the Dacca Division a boy of the Dacca Jubilee School, and four boys of the Barisal Zilla School were severely punished for using unfair means at the annual examination. A boy of the Bajrajogini School was expelled for resistance with violence to the head-master's authority. From the Patna Division some grave offences on the part of boys are reported. In the Muzaffarpur Zilla School some boys were implicated in an assault on one of the masters. They were publicly expelled, and their transfer certificates refused. At the Gaya Zilla School also an outbreak of lawlessness happened about the close of the year. At the Arrah Zilla School one boy was turned out for using unfair means at the annual examination. The Inspector of the Patna Circle adds that in the case of other schools not connected with Government, cases of misconduct are not so regularly reported; but in Chapra in particular a good deal of ill-feeling existed between two rival schools which culminated on one occasion in some open attempts at assault.

Cases of misconduct on the part of teachers are reported from some of the divisions. The head pandit of the Rampur Hât High School was insubordinate to the head-master and the Secretary, and, being a local man, was backed by some of the teachers and by the members of the Managing Committee in his attitude of defiance. The school grant had to be suspended. In Dinajpur an inspecting pandit was found guilty of submitting false diaries, and was removed from service. In Bogra an inspecting pandit was threatened with prosecution for bribery, and has since resigned. The head pandit of a Middle English School in Puri was punished with dismissal on a charge of having made away with the admission register of the school, with a view to benefit one of his private pupils, who had understated his age at the last Middle Scholarship examination.

Mr. Pedler notices the evils of want of punctuality and regularity of attendance on the part of both teachers and pupils. Referring to the Patna Division, he says:—

“The very first essentials of discipline in schools are punctuality and regularity of attendance, and this applies both to teachers and to students. Punctuality in attendance, however, does not appear to be expected in many schools, even among the teachers, from the head-masters downwards, and if such is the case, the state of things as regards punctuality and regularity of attendance among the boys may be better imagined than described. Cases have been found where the teachers' attendance register for the whole of a month has been filled up, not by the teachers themselves, but by the clerk of a school, and the clerk on cross-examination admitted having written up the register on the day previous to the visit of the Inspector, of which notice had as usual been given. The clerk naturally showed there had been perfect punctuality and regularity of attendance on the part of all the teachers. It was this singular uniformity which led to the discovery of this gross irregularity. In another school the teachers were regularly irregular in their attendance, some coming late on six-sevenths of the working days, some on five-sixths of the working days, and so on, by amounts ranging up to 40 and 50 minutes. And yet in the same school the boys were shown to have attended their classes punctually at the appointed time, that is, when the teachers themselves had not arrived. A simple knowledge of the character of boys in all countries will enable a correct judgment to be made as to the state of the discipline which was found in this school. There was, indeed, no discipline at all.

“Discipline in these two matters is really not understood in most schools, and it is clear that such ignorance could not have existed if the teachers themselves had studied either in good first class schools, or if they had been trained up in their proper duties as teachers.

“In another school which was visited after due notice had been given, a good many forged entries were found in the attendance registers of the boys, the object being to try to show that proper discipline as to attendance was being kept, but unfortunately the boys themselves had not been previously tutored, and the fraud came out. This alteration of registers is by no means uncommon, though not usually in such a gross form as to constitute a fraud. Discipline in such schools simply cannot exist.”

91. These evils I have for years been attempting to combat, but I fear a long time must elapse before any great improvement can be expected. Constant watching and supervision on the part of inspecting officers must in time do something, but until a more elevated moral standard is perceptible throughout the country, not only will the evil continue, but also attempts will be made, more particularly in the primary schools, to conceal shortcomings on the part of both teachers and pupils. The figures of attendance of students,

which appear in the statistical tables, must for many years to come be accepted *cum grano salis*.

92. *Transfer rules*.—The working of these rules has been attended with no small difficulty, especially in connexion with the unaided high English schools in and near Calcutta and other large educational centres. On the one hand, boys and their guardians in some cases try to evade the rules and the payments of authorised fees and fines; on the other hand, school authorities have been known to throw difficulties in the way of boys seeking transfer from school to school, especially when they happened to be of some promise. In spite of heavy fines imposed on guardians and school authorities for flagrant breaches of rules the evil has not been totally checked, though some of the divisional reports write in a hopeful tone. The Inspector of the Burdwan Circle states that the rules have worked satisfactorily in high and middle schools, but in primary schools there were two or three cases of violation of these rules. He adds that the administration of the rules involves considerable difficulties in places where there is a large number of schools in a small area. The Inspector of the Presidency Circle writes:—

“The administration of the transfer rules is often attended with very great difficulty in Calcutta, owing to the difficulty of tracing out the offenders. Boys, sometimes by themselves, sometimes with the connivance or consent and co-operation of parents or local guardians, change their schools by making false statements, and it is unhappily sometimes the case that the authorities of the school to which they go do not take the trouble to thoroughly enquire into the truthfulness of the statements made by them. The following case, which occurred in the previous year, shows to what extent false allegations are made. Two boys, formerly students of the Jaynagar Institution in the 24-Parganas district, got themselves admitted into the Sil's Free College on the 7th February 1896 with transfer certificates, and left in the middle of March without notice. They then joined the Saraswat Institution in Calcutta, on the strength of duplicate certificates granted by the head-master, Jaynagar Institution, who, on reference, stated that the duplicate certificates had been asked for on the allegation by the boys' father that the originals had been lost, and not used. The boys were fined Rs. 15 each.”

From the Presidency Division are reported two cases of an aggravated type. A boy of a high English school in Nadia and another from a high school in Murshidabad were fined Rs. 10 each for forging their transfer certificates. I had to impose a fine of Rs. 50 on a large Calcutta school for having admitted a boy in a higher class than that to which his transfer certificate entitled him. The Assistant Inspector of the Presidency Division writes:—

“The opinion of Mr. C. B. Clarke, formerly Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, that discipline was fair in the Government schools, tolerable in the aided schools, and indifferent in the unaided schools, holds good even at the present moment. Like double-edged weapons the transfer rules are oftentimes turned into engines of oppression by the unscrupulous promoters of adventure schools, opened in some cases in close proximity to schools of long standing. There is a constant struggle on the part of rival schools to draw off the pupils of one another, the class-promotions are not regulated with any degree of care, the boys become masters of the situation, and the inevitable result is the deterioration of education. In some cases it has been observed that the joint efforts of an increased number of schools of the same description in the same locality could not produce results which were formerly achieved by a single school of the class in former years. The administration of the transfer rules has added in a great measure to the troubles of the officers of the Department, who, however, grapple with their task as best as they may to uphold the cause of sound education and good discipline.”

In Bogra in the Rajshahi Division a boy was found guilty of altering certain figures in a transfer certificate, and was rusticated. In the Dacca Division a boy of the Dacca Jubilee School was fined Rs. 5 for producing a forged transfer certificate. The Assistant Inspector of the Dacca Division adds that cases of breaches of transfer rules with which he had to deal were few, and none of a serious nature. In the Patna Circle a good many cases under the transfer rules arose at Chapra between two rival schools, in which there are a good many instances of direct conflict of evidence and some cases where it was probable that boys had forged the signature of their parents or guardians to obtain transfer certificates. No breaches of the rules have been reported from the remaining divisions.

93. *Boarding-houses.*—The following table shows the number of hostels or boarding houses for Indian boys and girls and the number of their inmates on 31st March 1898:—

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CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES.	NUMBER OF—		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF—				EXPENDITURE FROM—				
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenue.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Managed by Government—							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For males ...	34	971	214	467	...	290	12,535	549	3,633	45,010	67,727
„ females ...	1	26	7	19	...	...	840	...	...	2,507	3,443
Total ...	35	997	221	486	...	290	10,381	549	3,633	47,607	71,170
Aided by Government—											
For males ...	15	803	5	228	7	63	1,484	...	600	11,253	13,337
„ females ...	12	642	5	300	226	151	...	...	27,415	16,402	43,817
Total ...	27	985	10	528	233	214	1,484	...	28,015	27,655	57,154
Unaided—											
For males ...	119	2,803	104	1,025	672	105	...	...	46,753	55,348	1,02,076
„ females ...	14	597	...	85	430	76	...	...	11,026	1,419	12,445
Total ...	133	3,400	104	2,010	1,102	271	...	...	57,779	56,767	1,14,521
GRAND TOTAL ...	195	5,478	335	3,024	1,341	775	20,865	549	80,407	1,32,024	2,42,845
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1896-97	170	4,483	324	2,804	1,114	441	17,436	480	1,10,434	94,797	2,23,123

94. *Physical exercises.*—There is nothing new to note under this head. Cricket and football continue in undiminished popularity, and are reported to be extending to many places in the mufassal. Country games too increase in favour, especially among boys who cannot afford to buy any expensive articles for the playground. Gymnastic apparatus are kept up in the collegiate schools and such of the zilla schools as can afford to employ special gymnastic masters.

The Assistant Inspector of the Dacca Division is of opinion that football is the English game most suitable for Bengali boys; it is the least expensive, and many can take part in it at the same time. He adds:—

“Gymnastic exercises of the acrobatic kind are of doubtful educational value; at any rate, they are inferior in this respect to drill, which should be made a compulsory branch of instruction in all classes of schools; and as a step towards its general introduction it should be taught in the training schools. There is nothing like drill for cultivating habits of instantaneous obedience and orderliness, and for acquiring easy and graceful manners. As is natural, sports are much appreciated by boys, and they create much enthusiasm among them. There is little information about physical exercises in the reports before me, except in that of the Backergunge District Board, where it is stated that many of the European gentlemen at Barisal join in the games with the boys. The Barisal boys played against Khulna at cricket, and gained an easy victory; the local football team also went over to Noakhali, and won a match after a close and exciting game.”

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VI.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

[N.B.—From this section are excluded European schools, and also Indian girls' schools, except where the reverse is expressly stated.]

95. The following table compares the statistics of primary schools for the last two years:—

Upper Primary Schools.

	1906-07.		1907-08.							
	Schools.	Pupils.	Stipendiary.		Paid by results.		Mixed.		Total.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Under public management.</i>										
Managed by Government	10	305	6	153	...	...	4	147	10	300
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	11	404	10	407	...	...	1	60	11	467
<i>Under private management.</i>										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	3,845	155,480	1,857	75,181	1,206	48,141	724	31,177	3,847	154,400
Unaided	103	5,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 230	(a) 9,791
Total	4,029	162,102	1,873	75,741	1,206	48,141	729	31,394	4,107	165,057

Lower Primary Schools.

<i>Under public management.</i>										
Managed by Government	13	306	8	223	...	...	5	165	13	398
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	7	330	7	253	...	...	...	...	7	255
<i>Under private management.</i>										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	32,860	857,029	2,440	69,063	25,000	670,794	1,277	38,051	29,317	777,008
Unaided	12,730	223,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 14,145	(a) 258,084
Total	45,612	1,081,132	2,445	69,541	25,000	670,794	1,272	38,210	43,482	1,035,092
GRAND TOTAL	40,641	1,243,534	4,328	145,282	20,806	718,035	2,011	69,600	47,589	1,201,692

(a) Including Native States' schools.

The number of schools has fallen off from 49,641 to 47,589, and the pupils attending them from 1,243,534 to 1,201,692, representing a loss of 1.1 per cent. in schools and 3.3 per cent. in pupils. As a sign of educational vitality even in a year of scarcity and distress, it may be noticed that though there has been a loss in the number of schools and pupils, yet the average school population has risen from 25 to 25.2. Also it is noticeable that the number of upper primary schools increased during the year from 4,029 to 4,107, and their pupils from 162,102 to 165,057. The results as shown above were brought about mainly as described below. In the *Burdwan Division* the upper primary schools increased by 19 and their pupils by 1,034, and the lower primaries show a loss of 168 schools and 423 scholars. In the *Presidency Division* there was a gain of 5 upper primaries and of 1,073 pupils attending them, and a loss of 325 lower primaries and of 6,093 pupils. In the *Rajshahi Division* there was a loss of 6 upper primaries and of 41 lower primaries, and a loss of 329 and 1,348 pupils attending them respectively. In the *Dacca Division* while there was an increase of 60 upper primary schools and of 1,558 pupils attending them, the lower primaries suffered to the extent of 439 in schools and 9,049 in pupils. The *Chittagong Division* shows a loss of 2 upper and of 637 lower schools, and a loss of 103 and 15,949 pupils attending them. This very heavy loss deserves more than a passing notice. It is explained that in Chittagong—





“The cyclone, storm-wave and the cholera epidemic which followed, caused many schools to be closed. In the districts of Tippera and Noakhali the distressed condition of the poor agricultural people on account of floods and failure of crops was the cause of so many primary schools being closed.”

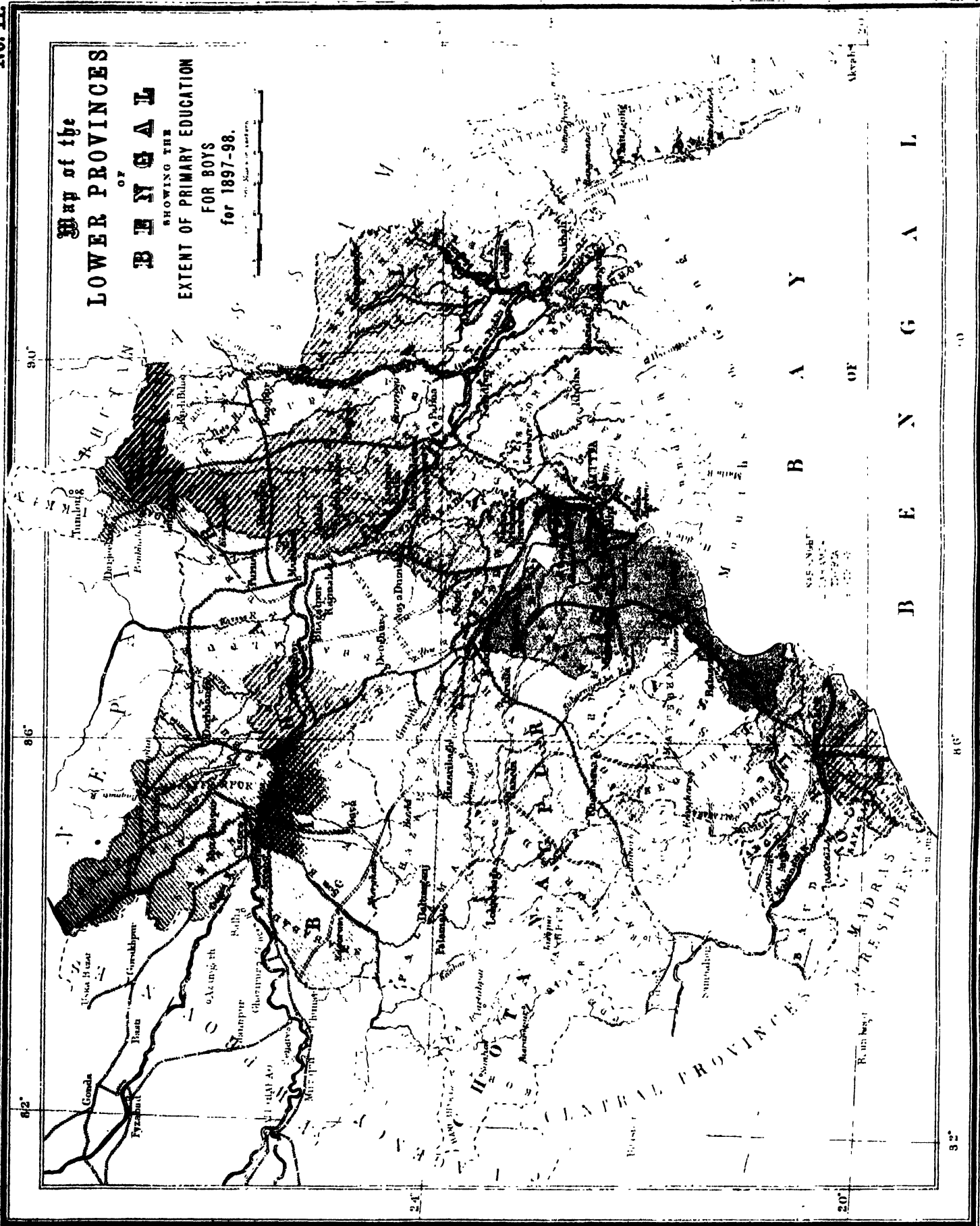
Upper primary schools increased by one in the *Patna Division*, but their pupils fell off by 114. The loss of lower primaries was 173 with a loss of 653. in their pupils. It is remarkable that matters continued so nearly *in statu quo* when the division suffered so severely from famine and other causes during the year. The *Bhagalpur Division* had a gain of 4 upper, but a loss of 186 pupils. In lower primary schools there was a gain of 56 and their pupils increased by 121. In *Chota Nagpur* the upper primary schools have decreased by 7 and

**Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGALE**
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
FOR BOYS
for 1897-98.

Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

- Class 1. 40 per cent and upwards. 
 " 2. 30 to 40 per cent. 
 " 3. 15 to 30 " 
 " 4. below 15 " 



their pupils by 281, and the lower primaries by 180 and their pupils by 4,820. The following general remarks on primary education in these tracts are made by the Inspector of Schools :—

“ In all the districts of Chota Nagpur primary education seems to be in a very bad condition. The departmental rules applicable to other portions of Bengal do not work well in such backward places. This applies especially to the A and B standards and the lower primary examinations, in which the minimum number of marks sufficient is not high enough to ensure a boy's being properly acquainted with each subject, though every one of these subjects must be mastered before any further satisfactory progress is possible. Another objection applicable to upper primary classes is that the course contains some subjects which the gurus are never qualified to teach, e.g., Science and Geometry.”

There seems to be a great deal of truth in these remarks, and the Inspector will be invited to make recommendations to remove the objections to which he refers. In the *Orissa Division* the loss of upper primary schools was 3 with a loss of 265 pupils. Of lower primaries there was a loss of 291 schools and 6,010 pupils attending them. In the *Tributary Mahals* there were gains of 6 upper and 71 lower primary schools with gains of 214 and 567 pupils, respectively.

96. The fluctuations in the primary schools, both as regards their number and attendance during the last five years, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

		Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1893-94	...	3,763	141,483	44,020	9,88,745
1894-95	...	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96	...	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356
1896-97	...	4,029	162,102	45,612	1,081,432
1897-98	...	4,107	165,057	43,482	1,036,635

The steady increase in the number of upper primary schools notwithstanding many exceptionally adverse circumstances is a sign of healthy development, for it takes years for a lower primary to develop into one of the upper class. As regards the lower primary schools, I can only express surprise that a much larger number did not collapse during the last two years. I would, however, bring to notice that though the number of these institutions has fallen below the number which existed just five years ago, yet it is remarkable that the smaller number of schools has now in them a much larger number of pupils than were to be found in the schools of this class in the year 1893-94. In fact, the average number of pupils in a school which then was 22·5 is now seen to be 23·8.

97. The details of expenditure on primary education are compared below :—

	From Provincial revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Stipendiary schools	Rs. 1,27,359	Rs. 1,27,769	Rs. 1,80,015	Rs. 1,71,157	Rs. 3,08,274	Rs. 2,98,006
Non-stipendiary schools	26,847	20,010	3,69,009	3,21,989	3,95,913	3,43,109
Subordinate inspecting agency	13,326	14,196	90,872	88,628	1,03,898	1,02,824
Lower primary scholarships	2,873	2,202	23,274	24,047	26,147	26,249
Buildings and furniture	5,723	5,067	1,402	978	7,125	6,045
Charges for abolished schools	3,539	4,541	12,588	9,538	15,927	14,079
Examinations, prizes and rewards	4,759	5,828	38,183	32,396	42,913	38,424
Miscellaneous	13,170	9,058	22,194	24,348	35,304†	33,406
Total payments	1,97,396	1,89,580	7,38,164	6,73,261	9,35,560	8,62,841
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors.	18,617	21,071	1,45,624	1,52,545	1,64,241	1,73,616
GRAND TOTAL	2,16,013	2,10,651	8,83,788	8,25,806	10,99,801	10,36,457
Total allotment for primary education (excluding allotments for Sub-Inspectors' salaries* and travelling allowances in Board areas).	2,01,428	1,97,470	7,58,245	7,46,616	9,54,673	9,44,086
Actual saving	4,032	7,890	15,081	73,355	19,113	81,245

* Allotment for salaries and travelling allowances for Sub-Inspectors in Board areas is Rs. 1,95,209.

† Including stipends of Rs. 728 paid to gurus under training..

The above does not include the expenditure in those primary schools which receive aid from grant-in-aid and circle funds. These will be noticed later on.

98. I have followed instructions in including in the above statement 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of the salaries and travelling allowances drawn by Sub-Inspectors, as the services of these officers are

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entertained mainly for the inspection of primary schools. These charges are, however, met from a separate budget head of expenditure, viz., "Inspection." The charges on account of all the other items are met from the primary allotments, which include (1) the grants from Provincial revenues for municipalities and non-Board districts, (2) the one per cent. grant for the improvement of Government estates, and (3) the grants assigned by the District Boards in their respective areas.

Exclusive of the charges on account of Sub-Inspectors, the expenditure on primary education from these three funds came to Rs. 8,62,841, against Rs. 9,35,560 in the preceding year. The allotments from district funds were Rs. 7,46,616, against Rs. 7,53,245, but the savings effected by the Boards came to very nearly 10 per cent. of their allotments in 1897-98. It is no doubt true that these bodies found that there were excessive demands upon their purses for other purposes, but yet I hardly think that the cause of primary education should have been allowed to suffer to so very great an extent. It is particularly unsatisfactory to find that the miscellaneous charges were allowed by the Boards to increase from Rs. 22,194 to Rs. 24,348, while their direct payments to the teachers of the schools were allowed to fall from Rs. 5,49,981 to Rs. 4,93,126.

It seems to be beyond question that the district funds are in most instances, so inelastic that it will be impossible for District Boards to make larger allotments for primary education than were made in the year 1896-97. I trust that ere long Government may be able to see its way to increasing its assignment to the Boards. When this can be done it should be made a special condition of the grants that the Boards are to keep up their former payments for primary education, and that the new allotments are to be regarded as supplementary to the grants formerly given by the Boards for this purpose. This condition should be kept in view by the Department, and Deputy Inspectors of Schools should be required to keep the Inspectors informed when this special condition is being lost sight of. In case extra allotments are made, the districts which will require the lion's shares will be the very backward districts of the divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur, Rajshahi, Chota Nagpur, and the Tributary Mahals of Orissa.

The details of miscellaneous expenditure (given in the statement above) from Provincial and district funds are shown below :—

	1897.	1898.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to special and indigenous schools, inclusive of payments to khasmahal, circle and other schools	9,543	9,826
Stipends to gurus under training	728	438
Commission for money-orders	8,514	7,612
Contingencies and miscellaneous	16,579	15,530
Total	35,364	33,406

The contributions to circle schools are explained by the fact that, whenever the circle grant is inadequate for the purpose, the gurus in charge of the different pathsalas which constitute a circle are paid their stipends out of primary allotments.

The municipal expenditure on primary schools for boys and girls was Rs. 62,319, against Rs. 63,095, as shown below, division by division :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	10,723	10,318
Presidency	14,021	14,320
Calcutta	2,253	2,192
Rajshahi	4,730	4,779
Dacca	4,782	5,376
Chittagong	1,977	1,916
Patna	13,731	13,321
Bhagalpur	4,441	4,500
Orissa	4,372	3,797
Chota Nagpur	2,065	1,800
Total	63,095	62,319

As stated elsewhere, most municipalities retain control over the allotments made by them for primary education, and where this is the case the money

is not, in my opinion, judiciously laid out. It would be a great advantage if they would take advice from the District Deputy Inspectors in reference to the disposal of these assignments. In some districts where there are few municipalities the Deputy Inspectors might with advantage be made *ex-officio* Municipal Commissioners.

99. The following table shows, district by district, the amounts expended in stipends and rewards, and the number of pupils (boys and girls) passing at the different examinations:—

DISTRICT.	Population.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance re-wards, finally deducted from the rewards earned at the examination.	Total amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 4).	Total (of columns 3 and 5).	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED IN THE DISTRICT AT THE								REMARKS
						UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.		LOWER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.		STANDARD A.		STANDARD B.		
						Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	1,391,880	Rs. 5,198	Rs. 402	Rs. 14,030	20,128	310	1	1,003	3	2,634	13	3,991	85	
Birbhum	797,833	1,401	290	7,047	8,448	252	...	748	2	1,834	18	2,100	58	
Bankura	1,049,668	5,784	503	9,352	15,136	537	1	1,360	26	3,009	117	3,655	178	
Midnapore	2,631,516	9,170	...	12,108	21,308	483	3	3,820	36	8,807	53	12,511	470	
Hooghly	1,034,296	5,123	114	9,397	14,490	162	...	1,075	8	3,324	109	3,913	214	
Howrah	783,625	2,107	...	3,007	5,774	127	...	851	...	1,635	22	2,276	37	
Total for the Burd- wan Division.	7,888,818	24,783	1,489	56,631	85,314	1,681	5	9,150	75	18,533	332	23,512	1,042	
24-Parganas	1,892,033	4,237	2,582	19,843	23,480	48	18	1,321	54	6,362	80	6,205	170	
Nadia	1,041,184	3,634	2,565	8,397	12,031	57	...	458	15	945	6	8,229	84	
Murshidabad	1,250,940	3,620	2,215	7,714	11,344	50	3	631	12	1,874	9	1,907	24	
Jessore	1,888,827	6,208	144	7,990	14,258	93	1	559	6	2,063	16	5,027	92	
Khulna	1,177,652	6,337	1,067	6,081	12,118	68	1	403	22	1,493	36	1,648	49	
Total for the Presi- dency Division.	7,853,580	24,102	8,573	49,420	73,531	322	23	3,372	109	12,077	153	18,076	429	
Calcutta	641,560	5,535	104	2,023	8,158	18	129	170	St. V 192	255	2	1,107	2	{ St. V 52 St. V 77
Rajshahi	1,437,400	5,105	2,011	11,893	16,008	116	1	530	12	1,208	1	1,308	5	120
Dinajpur	1,482,570	1,690	...	11,307	13,066	87	...	322	11	1,385	26	2,182	60	
Jalpaiguri	681,352	5,851	1,460	4,887	10,738	17	...	185	8	743	18	717	35	
Darjeeling	223,314	9,306	...	104	9,410	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Bangpur	2,065,464	8,165	...	14,050	22,815	126	...	571	7	1,789	20	1,704	24	
Bogra	776,635	1,267	540	1,107	2,434	80	...	258	2	1,508	1	1,366	5	
Pabna	1,361,223	3,777	3,667	7,098	11,775	100	1	611	6	1,406	...	1,817	1	
Total for the Raj- shahi Division.	8,018,018	35,170	8,284	52,066	87,236	616	2	2,447	46	8,249	68	9,184	139	
Dacca	2,395,002	4,946	...	14,004	18,950	497	4	2,328	80	3,077	108	3,768	153	
Mymensingh	3,472,180	7,539	1,630	14,552	22,091	397	5	1,956	26	2,825	59	3,242	96	
Faridpur	1,823,541	7,613	1,793	8,521	16,134	235	3	1,046	49	1,806	174	1,806	260	
Backergunge	2,153,005	9,056	1,389	9,356	19,312	386	5	1,544	134	3,013	172	3,550	253	
Total for the Dacca Division.	9,845,296	30,054	4,821	46,433	76,487	1,515	17	6,874	291	11,511	513	12,401	702	
Tippora	1,782,838	8,710	1,035	15,635	24,345	464	5	1,902	21	3,737	103	5,395	566	
Noakhali	1,009,893	5,788	...	9,769	15,557	266	1	1,287	14	1,507	40	1,956	71	
Chittagong	1,200,107	8,183	1,438	1,651	9,834	365	2	986	36	4,432	68	3,206	91	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	107,296	5,262	...	105	5,367	2	1	15	...	0	1	79	4	
Total for the Chit- tagong Division.)	4,190,031	27,943	2,473	27,100	55,108	1,099	9	4,190	71	9,745	309	10,690	732	
Patna	1,709,004	3,144	...	16,126	19,270	48	2	2,088	14	5,807	...	6,163	...	
Gaya	2,158,331	6,101	780	9,911	16,012	62	...	909	6	1,917	88	2,531	200	
Shahabad	2,463,027	4,480	126	4,758	9,239	79	...	523	7	1,404	9	1,846	18	
Saran	2,468,045	2,102	...	6,541	8,643	39	...	253	...	2,081	6	3,010	10	
Champaran	1,859,465	2,672	857	7,823	10,495	31	...	528	...	2,639	25	2,806	49	
Muzaffarpur	2,712,867	4,448	611	9,835	14,343	60	...	1,622	19	2,442	...	2,883	...	
Darbhanga	2,501,355	2,665	...	9,218	11,783	54	...	1,300	5	4,289	112	4,142	169	
Total for the Patna Division.	15,811,605	25,512	2,859	64,272	89,784	373	2	7,252	51	20,750	240	23,277	512	
Monghyr	2,031,021	6,840	659	9,430	16,279	72	...	1,506	59	3,019	16	2,531	41	
Bhagalpur	2,032,090	3,145	...	7,372	12,517	84	...	815	20	1,076	35	2,806	84	
Purnea	1,944,658	3,906	54	9,066	13,012	29	...	752	4	1,076	1	2,777	43	
Malda	814,019	2,391	502	9,644	7,035	66	...	520	7	863	7	934	20	
Sonthal Parganas	1,754,196	6,309	...	10,001	16,400	114	11	1,051	35	1,114	43	1,280	70	
Total for the Bhagal- pur Division.	8,582,400	24,750	1,215	40,493	65,241	365	11	4,644	123	8,648	102	9,812	258	
Outack	1,937,671	6,006	...	5,927	12,022	87	3	148	19	4,289	106	4,556	244	
Balaore	904,635	6,488	...	6,548	13,036	66	4	293	26	1,020	21	1,556	83	
Angul	170,058	4,248	...	724	4,972	31	2	55	3	168	7	602	70	
Puri	944,996	4,914	...	5,696	10,612	45	1	505	42	1,208	53	1,913	105	
Total for the Orissa Division.	4,047,352	21,745	...	18,897	40,642	231	10	1,001	92	6,699	189	8,717	502	
Orissa Tributary States	1,696,710	...	...	...	...	55	...	248	17	405	11	2,839	123	
Hasaribagh	1,164,321	13,147	...	2,089	15,235	20	1	195	11	658	30	1,236	112	
Lohardaga	1,128,885	10,894	...	1,667	12,551	13	2	201	32	728	25	1,010	36	
Palamau	598,770	7,856	...	434	8,290	19	...	180	5	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	1,193,338	14,641	...	1,651	16,292	15	...	339	4	446	...	1,163	9	
Singbhum	545,488	10,697	...	410	11,007	30	...	170	5	...	...	...	...
Total for the Chota Nagpur Division.	4,628,792	57,135	...	6,140	63,275	97	3	1,094	57	1,832	55	3,408	157	
GRAND TOTAL ...	73,043,697	2,30,729	29,815	1,64,044	6,44,773	6,370	193	40,445	1,099	99,303	1,971	1,23,180	4,658	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1896-97.	73,043,697	2,36,087	33,269	4,19,114	7,06,181	6,059	231	37,396	1,018	1,01,135	2,001	1,44,145	5,786	

The amounts paid in fixed stipends and rewards as shown in this table differ to some extent from those shown in paragraph 96 as paid to stipendiary and non-stipendiary schools. The reason of this is explained by the fact that the stipendiary schools are by way of encouragement in some districts given special rewards for passing pupils at the Upper and Lower Primary Scholarship examinations, and these additional sums have been included in the reward column 4 of this table. The totals, however, of stipends and rewards in both the tables are much the same, there being a difference of Rs. 2,959 only, which represents payments to khas mahal schools, and which has been included in the miscellaneous charges in the table appended to paragraph 97.

100. The following comments on the figures given in the foregoing statement are extracted from the Divisional reports :—

Burdwan Division—

“The amount spent on rewards has decreased by Rs. 10,816. But this decrease entirely disappears if the uncashed cheques of Midnapore, stated in the preceding paragraph, be taken into account.

“The system of paying rewards in advance was in vogue, though on a limited scale, in all the districts, except Midnapore and Howrah, where it appears to have been entirely abandoned. Bankura has been most liberal in payment of advance rewards, the amount paid having increased more than twofold. The Deputy Inspector ascribes this to the enhancement of the rates in many cases on account of scarcity of the year. Burdwan, though coming with a large figure, has curtailed its expenditure on this head by more than half. In Hooghly this system was confined only to schools in the khas mahal estate.”

Presidency Division—

“The stipendiary system obtains in almost all the khas mahal and cantonment schools of the Division, in the Sunderban schools of the 24-Parganas and Khulna under missionary management, and in almost all the girls' schools situated in urban areas which are paid from the Provincial revenues.”

Rajshahi Division—

“Owing to the readjustment of boundaries, the civil jurisdictions of Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Bogra have undergone changes, in consequence of which their population does not stand at the same figures as in previous years.

“The amount paid in stipends increased from Rs. 33,921 to Rs. 35,170, or by Rs. 1,249; while the sum paid in rewards, inclusive of advance payments, decreased from Rs. 54,348 to Rs. 52,063, i.e., by Rs. 2,228. The increase of expenditure on stipends was due to better results shown by an increased number of schools in the districts of Pabna, Dinajpur and Rajshahi.

“The expenditure on account of rewards rose in three districts, viz., Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri, and decreased in Rangpur, Bogra and Pabna.”

Dacca Division—

“The amount paid in rewards in Dacca is about three times that paid in stipends; in Mymensingh the proportion is nearly double, while in Faridpur and Backergunge the expenditure on both these accounts was nearly equal. The large khas mahal grant in Backergunge, amounting to Rs. 6,856, which is necessarily spent all in stipends, raises the expenditure for stipends in that district to a high figure, but there appears no reason why it should be so large in Faridpur.

“The system of advanced rewards has not been introduced in Dacca; a scheme, it appears, is pending for the Board's consideration. The system, it is said, has not proved successful in Mymensingh, and the expenditure for advanced rewards declined from Rs. 3,495 to Rs. 1,639. Nothing is said about its working in the Faridpur report, though the expenditure on its account was higher than that in any other district. The system was re-introduced in Backergunge during the past year, after having been in suspension for one year. What led to its re-introduction and how it worked is not mentioned in the district report. The system of advance rewards has always been unpopular with the Sub-Inspectors, as it throws heavy work on them, and without their co-operation it cannot be worked successfully.”

The key-note of the want of success of the system is to be found in these concluding remarks from the Dacca Division.

Chittagong Division—

“The total cost was Rs. 11,362 less than that in 1896-97. The amount paid in fixed stipends increased by Rs. 771, of which Rs. 708 was in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The

advance rewards decreased by Rs. 204, and the total amount paid in rewards by Rs. 12,133. This large decrease is due, as explained before, to the Chittagong District Board not paying rewards on the results of standard examinations."

Patna Division—

"The total amount paid in fixed stipends diminished by Rs. 1,736, and that in rewards by Rs. 11,449. The amount paid in advance and ultimately deducted from the rewards earned at the annual examination has considerably declined, viz., by Rs. 1,656.

"The amount of stipends increased more or less in Patna, Shahabad, Champaran and Muzaffarpur. In Patna, the increase was due to the grain compensation allowance paid to all stipendiary school teachers. The amount of rewards allowed to the gurus increased in Patna, Champaran and Muzaffarpur. The desirability of replacing the stipendiary system by that of payment-by-results is always kept in view. The advance system has been at work in all the districts, except Patna and Saran."

Bhagalpur Division—

"As regards the question of stipends *versus* rewards, I shall only say that the payment-by-result system is the best and the only system on which a scheme of education that aims, with limited resources, at reaching every village can be carried out, and that its ultimate prevalence is a matter of time only. As regards the part payment in advance, by way of a retaining fee, of rewards that may be earned in due course, the system is an excellent one since it combines the merits of the two systems, but the amount offered is and must needs be so small as can hardly be any relief and is therefore neither appreciated nor sought for, and its application to schools that really require it must be slow and cautious from the precariousness of their existence and the probability of the amount being lost and the Sub-Inspector who recommended it being charged with gross carelessness. The system therefore requires a patient trial. The object of the system being the gradual abolition of stipends and the encouragement of schools that cannot get on under the payment-by-results system without assistance, information seems necessary as to whether the number of schools in receipt of advance belonged to these classes or it is the strong schools already flourishing under the payment-by-result system to which the advances are being given."

Orissa Division—

"*Extension of non-stipendiary system.*—Almost all the upper primary schools in the Division are stipendiaries. Of 3,028 aided lower primary schools, 42 are shown to be stipendiaries, 2,872 paid by results, and 114 mixed, *i.e.*, enjoying both stipends and rewards. It will thus appear that the great majority of primary schools in Orissa are maintained under the payment-by-results system, which has gained a firm footing in the advanced districts of the Division. Schools situated in advanced localities in the midst of a population by whom education is valued can thrive and develop under the results system. It tends to secure activity and energy on the part of teachers, who always try to work up their pupils to a fair standard of efficiency in order to show good results, and thereby earn substantial rewards out of public funds. Though attempts at deception and fraud that the system labours under are not rare and malpractices are often brought to light, they can be minimised and put an end to with a sufficiently large number of trustworthy and energetic inspecting officers. Thus the system is so far good. It is, however, utterly unsuited to backward tracts like Angul, where schools have to be created rather than improved, and where in addition to rewards for results, monthly retaining fees are essential for the purpose of ensuring stability to them."

Chota Nagpur Division—

"The percentage of stipends paid to gurus was 88.6, while the percentage of rewards was 11.4. The reason is in a backward Division like Chota Nagpur, where qualified gurus are rare, the payment-by-result system cannot but tend to the disappearance of many of the existing institutions. Further, as the payment-by-result system does not appear to have proved a success in more advanced districts offering ample opportunities of dishonesty to the subordinate inspecting agency, it is not worth the trial here except in rare instances. But the existing practice of combining the two systems is susceptible of vast improvement. No stipend ought to be allowed to an institution until it shows *some* progress, at least in some of the lower stages. The rates of stipends should be as low as might be possible without making the school's disappear, so that there might be funds enough for encouraging a guru with sufficient reward in case of success in all the stages of an institution, efficiency in the lower classes being made a *siné qua non* condition without which no reward should be allowed simply for success in the departmental lower and upper primary examinations."

On the subject of the present primary system Mr. Pedler, as Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle, has written the following note:—

"The present primary system appears to have been introduced with the avowed object of spreading the simplest elements of instruction broadcast among the people and of utilizing

in every way any indigenous systems of education which had previously existed, while at the same time it was intended to create and foster the means of giving the rudiments of education by the aid of pathshalas in every little village of the country. The system of payment-by-results, which was gradually introduced about 18 years ago into the Patna Circle, has undoubtedly brought into existence many new primary schools, and has discovered the existence of many village schools of old type. It has also caused an enormous increase in the number of pupils under instruction, and having achieved such results, it has undoubtedly done, and is still doing excellent work.

"The question will, however, arise later on, if it is not indeed looming in the immediate future, assuming that the desire of primary education has been aroused among the people generally--whether this system of payment-by-results secures all that is wished in educational matters. It is undoubted that the boys who have been educated under this system during the past 18 years will, as they become fathers of families, wish their children also to be educated, and hence in the future there will not be the same necessity of *persuading* people to have their children educated, as there has been in the past, and as there is at the present time to a certain extent. It is now of course to every guru's personal and pecuniary interest to secure as many pupils as possible, and to pass them in certain elementary standards for rewards, and hence he acts as an active agent in the spread of primary education. The striving for rewards, however, it need scarcely be said in some cases, if not many, leads to unfair means being employed to secure extra passes, but this is a defect which is incidental to the system. It is therefore felt that as time goes on, and it would not be wise to put it off for too long, it will be necessary for the Government to pay more strict attention to the *quality* of the primary education which is being given, while at the same time seeing that the proportion of children under education steadily increases. While admitting partly the advantages of payment-by-results as obtaining probably the maximum *quantity* of primary education for a given expenditure, it can scarcely be contended that the system does produce, or is likely to induce, good *quality* in education. Indeed, all that is usually sought for under such a system is to give the barest possible smattering or superficial knowledge, which will give a pass, and hence secure a reward. Absolutely nothing beyond this pays the teacher, and is, therefore, not attempted.

"Other nations have tried the system of payment-by-results in education with success for a short time, and have induced large numerical progress or advance, but it has been usually proved to have been done only at the expense of sacrificing quality for quantity. As a comparison of the views hitherto held in Bengal in the Bihar Circle with reference to primary education with those which are now held in England, also in respect to primary education, the following two paragraphs are printed in parallel columns.

Paragraph 93 of Report of Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, 1895-96.

Abstract from Preface of Annotated edition of New English Education Code, 1897.

"The system of payment-by-results has been extended fully to all the districts of the division, in some of which, however, a few stipendiary schools are still maintained mostly in backward parts, where the people are not yet alive to the necessity of opening pathshalas for the education of their children, and depend solely on Government initiation. There can be no question about the utility of the non-stipendiary system *in theory*, but in practice I regret to find that its adoption has led in most instances to difficulties of a serious nature, resulting from want of control and from consequent *loss of hold* which Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors should, as a matter of fact, be fully in a position to maintain over the gurus of pathshalas. The Patna Division is not yet ripe for the enjoyment of the advantages of such a system.

"The Editor of the Annotated Code" in issuing the thirty-seventh edition, desires to congratulate all interested in real education on the close of a successful period of reform which has marked the last decade. The year 1897 will be remembered for many reasons and not the least important one will be the removal from the Code of the last vestige of payment upon individual 'passes.' The alteration in Article 101 (*f*) with regard to the grants for specific subjects, closes the door upon the educational monster 'payment-by-results.' This beneficial alteration will be warmly welcomed by all educationists.

"The conclusion which apparently must be derived from the educational experience in England, and also in other European countries, is that in the future it is probable that the system of payment-by-results for fostering primary education will have to give way to more modern systems, which will pay attention to the quality as well as the quantity of education secured.

"As the natural outcome of the system which has been adopted a good many primary schools have been started by individuals calling themselves gurus, whose pretensions to education are of the most limited nature. Indeed, in another part of the report it is noted it has been found in some parts of the Patna Circle that a guru (so-called) had scarcely been able to read the small printed vernacular primers which the boys of his pathsala had brought on the day of inspection as the books they were in the habit of reading.

"To help the gurus the class of men called "Inspecting Pandits" has been created to go round to the pathsalas to instruct the gurus in the art of teaching, &c., though it can scarcely be said to be a part of their work to actually teach the masters of primary schools how to read.

"In the discussion of the work of the Inspecting Pandits in the section on controlling Agencies it is stated that the work of these men is far from satisfactory, and it is believed in many cases they do either no work at all, or that for want of knowledge themselves, they are unable to impart it to others. In many cases now it is really a case of the blind leading the blind. It is not intended to say that this is the fact to a very large extent, but that it does exist in a considerable proportion of cases is undoubted.

"What would at once put the system on a much sounder footing would be if the department had the power of drafting into training schools for definite periods, if necessary with a compulsory order, those of the Inspecting Pandits and gurus who seem from their work to require such treatment. This would be only one of the initial steps required, and other measures would afterwards have to be adopted to secure that only competent gurus are allowed to teach.

"It is not contended that the inferiority of the work produced by the gurus, Inspecting Pandits, &c., is in all or even in any large proportion of cases the result of want of zeal or want of inclination to work. In the great majority of instances when bad work is performed, it is because these men do not know how to do better work. The gurus, Inspecting Pandits are perfectly untrained teachers in most cases, and to a great extent untaught in others. They have usually been taught in third rate or even worse schools, and they have no idea of what a good school is like, or what they should aim at in their efforts to maintain a primary school.

"It is believed that it would be a very wise expenditure, and very true economy in the long run, for model primary schools to be started out of Public Funds under the direct management of the Educational Department, the officers of which should be entirely responsible for the nature of such schools, and the work done. Probably at least one of such model primary schools would be required in each subdivision. They would have to be suited to the conditions of the country, and naturally of very elementary nature, but an attempt might be made in them to provide cheap but suitable teaching appliances, and to enforce certain of the elementary notions of order, discipline, regularity of attendance and work, cleanliness, sanitation and so on. In passing it may be mentioned that in many primary schools these do not exist, even in an elementary degree, and in many cases when the Inspector has made *surprise* visits to pathsalas *in situ*, it has been found that so-called pathsalas contained neither guru nor pupils, and practically none of the appliances of teaching. In many cases also it has been found that in a pathsala of, say, 30 pupils there are not more than 3 or 4 printed books, and the same number of slates, &c., for the whole school.

"By having such model schools a standard might be set up, which should have a good effect on all neighbouring schools, and in the course of time certain of the payments now made *solely on results*, might be made to depend on the degree to which primary schools approached the model which had been set them.

"An almost infinitesimal fraction of the sum now paid yearly by Government, District Boards, Municipalities, &c., in the usual way as rewards to gurus for passing primary pupils would suffice to start such model primary schools, and it is believed that such expenditure would repay itself many times in the slow and steady general improvement of the condition of primary education. In dealing with the case of Indian education and Indian schools it must be borne in mind that the majority of people in this country, though decidedly lacking in power of originality, have a wonderful faculty of imitation. This faculty ought to be made use of."

It is with a considerable amount of diffidence that I proceed to discuss the foregoing remarks, as I understand that Mr. Pedler will soon occupy the position which I at present hold. I do not, however, feel justified in passing his note by without comment. In my opinion, with the limited amount of funds available for expenditure on primary education in the enormous province of Bengal, no system other than the present one, with perhaps from time to time slight modifications, can be devised which will prove better suited to the country, at least for very many years to come. Mr. Pedler argues to a great extent from what he has seen in Bihar but the state of primary education in other parts of Bengal is very much more advanced than in Bihar, and if we replace the payment-by-result system by the old stipendiary system, the result will be the downfall of the great majority of the schools, the effect being somewhat similar to that of a severe earthquake upon the buildings in a large city, *i.e.*, the weak ones will collapse. By the fostering system which has been in force for so many years the Department has been able to show educational progress year by year, except when unusual calamities have occurred to prevent it. From the table in paragraph 99 we find that the amount paid from public funds in stipends and rewards to the 49,641 primary schools of 1896-97

came to Rs. 4,19,114, or less than Rs. 9 per school. Were we to abandon the payment-by-results system, we should at a moderate computation require to spend from public funds about 20 (instead of 4) lakhs of rupees, and even this sum would mean to each school on an average only Rs. 40 or so annually. I quite admit that much greater efficiency would be obtained if the stipendiary system could be followed in its entirety, but to do so with the funds at present at our disposal would mean to sacrifice at least one-half of the primary schools now existing and to withdraw a knowledge of the three R's from the greater number of those within whose reach such knowledge is now placed. To compare matters in this country with the state of things in European countries is altogether premature. In the report on the promotion of education in England and Wales for 1896-97, I find that there were 5,422,988 scholars in elementary schools, of which were 16,712 free public elementary schools with 4,661,842 free scholars in them and we are told, "year by year the work of public education grows in scale, in efficiency and consequently in expense, and in proportion to the increasing magnitude of the work the grants voted by Parliament continue to rise." Sixty years ago £20,000 was voted by Parliament in aid of elementary education in England and Wales, and the figures for 1894, 1895 and 1896 were £3,926,641, £4,081,281 and £4,217,506 respectively. In Bengal on an average Rs. 9 of public money is spent upon each primary school with on an average 23·8 scholars, or about $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas to each pupil. In England and Wales the expenditure by the State is 19 shillings per child. In India the cry is constantly being heard that too much money is being spent upon education. In England with the increasing efficiency of the schools resulting not only from better methods but from a superior class of teachers, we find that it has been possible "to revert in some degree to the methods of inspection which were previously in vogue." There it is possible to give full weight to sympathy between teachers and taught. There in the case of teaching lifting over difficulties and stimulating to self-help, which form the essence of true teaching has full play, but here everything is different and will be so for years and years to come. In England the principle is fully recognised that "large outlay is, if rightly directed, far from being necessarily open to the charge of extravagance. On the contrary, an excellent system of public education is one of the best forms of national investment." As regards inspection also we read it is "of the utmost consequence that the Inspectors should bear in mind that inspection is intended as a means of affording assistance:" if this is true in England how much more so is it the case in Bengal! To provide a better class of inspecting pandits I have repeatedly advocated the adoption of a rule by which none but those who have passed through the training schools should be employed in these offices. The adoption of such a rule would partly satisfy the complaint made by Mr. Pedler, a complaint which is fully recognised, that this agency as now existing is very much below the proper standard of efficiency. I think in all districts the upper primary schools should be for the most part stipendiary; and of the lower primary schools a limited few should receive stipends. Beyond this I do not think funds will enable us to go, though in ~~very~~ backward tracts, as for example Chota Nagpur and the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, circumstances may compel a departure from the general rule.

101. The suggestion made by Mr. Pedler, to draft into training schools inspecting pandits and gurus, has before this been tried and abandoned. Third grade training schools for the training of gurus of pathsalas were formerly started in almost all districts, but it was found that with a very large expenditure not more than about one in twenty of the gurus in a large district could be brought under training, and the game was thought not to be worth the candle.

102. Mr. Pedler advocates the starting of a few model primary schools in each district. I am not satisfied that this is needed so long as a number of stipendiary primary schools are maintained. These should serve as models to the non-stipendiary schools; in fact, with the grant of stipends it should be possible to enforce to some extent at least regularity of attendance, efficiency, and other matters essential to sound education and discipline. It would be, I believe, a great mistake to make any radical change in the present system.

03. The apportionment of the primary grant between upper and lower primary schools and the relative cost of these classes of institutions to

Provincial revenues and district funds are shown in the following statement, district by district:—

PRIMARY
EDUCATION.

DISTRICT.	Allotment.	Proportionate allotment for each 1,000 children of school-going age.	DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		PUPILS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		COST PER SCHOOL IN RUPEES.		COST PER PUPIL IN ANNAS.	
			Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary schools.	Lower primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan	32,519	155.7	6,844	13,284	162	873	6,565	25,134	42.2	15.1	16.6	8.4
Birbhum	15,566	130.7	2,413	6,005	89	570	3,442	13,931	27.4	10.5	11.3	6.8
Bankura	24,271	151	5,163	9,973	119	819	4,544	21,682	34.6	12.1	18.1	6.7
Midnapore	49,781	131.2	6,818	14,550	208	3,489	7,068	81,686	53.7	4.5	14.4	3.1
Hoochly	27,312	1.9	4,440	10,020	94	833	3,951	24,031	45.3	12.1	17.9	6.7
Howrah	10,023	89.6	2,062	2,813	59	270	2,751	10,908	53	10.9	18.8	4.3
Total for the Burdwan Division.	1,60,075	138.5	24,070	56,644	765	6,854	28,921	179,452	37.4	8.2	15.8	5.05
24-Parganas	41,232	145	3,217	20,203	74	1,087	3,494	41,650	43.3	18.6	14.7	7.7
Nadia	21,599	88	3,473	8,558	73	754	3,162	15,081	47.5	15.4	17.9	9.0
Murshidabad	16,542	88	2,537	8,507	61	488	3,003	14,914	40.5	17.3	16.1	9.1
Jessore	21,067	156	5,448	8,800	132	760	8,004	20,331	41.2	11.6	14.4	6.4
Khulna	20,512	116	3,536	8,882	80	643	3,154	17,588	44.2	13.8	17.9	7.8
Total for the Presidency Division.	1,21,852	123	18,511	55,020	420	3,532	18,057	111,464	44.07	15.57	16.87	7.88
Calcutta	11,000	130	1,617	6,541	15	177	1,104	7,569	107.8	30.9	23.4	13.8
Rajshahi	21,770	100	4,854	12,144	67	439	2,440	12,953	72.6	27.6	31.8	15
Dinajpur	26,119	117	3,685	9,381	87	490	2,682	12,125	42.3	18.9	21.9	12.3
Jalpaiguri	15,778	154	2,405	8,333	41	316	1,234	7,594	58.6	24.08	31.2	17.5
Darjeeling	10,861	324	412	8,068	3	103	87	2,388	147	87	81	60
Bankpur	35,118	115	5,942	16,873	97	600	3,183	16,714	61.2	25.5	29.8	10.1
Hocra	10,346	90	1,087	1,347	40	217	1,055	6,497	27.1	6.3	8	3.3
Palna	18,873	91	5,155	6,020	85	378	3,677	10,708	69.6	17.5	22.4	9.8
Total for the Rajshahi Division.	1,54,881	115	23,570	63,666	490	2,639	15,237	68,979	56.1	24.1	25.4	14.7
Dacca	35,940	100	7,959	13,310	230	847	8,463	23,774	34.6	15.7	15.0	8.9
Mymensingh	44,804	86	9,023	14,173	254	1,044	8,292	21,984	37.9	13.5	18.5	10.3
Faridpur	27,047	100	6,086	9,534	202	776	7,307	17,724	34.0	11.0	15.0	8.0
Backergunge	88,562	119	8,151	12,127	180	866	7,040	23,960	43.1	14.0	18.5	8.0
Total for the Dacca Division.	1,47,343*	100	32,719	49,144	875	3,537	31,162	87,476	37.4	13.9	16.7	8.9
Tippera	37,451	110.0	9,071	15,274	212	1,311	8,297	32,381	42.7	11.6	17.5	7.5
Nonkhali	26,934	177.8	5,644	9,873	104	519	4,515	13,506	62.6	19.9	20.1	11.6
Chittagong	30,539	157.8	5,377	4,467	85	161	3,938	4,986	63.2	20.5	21.8	12.3
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	6,840	425	480	4,887	2	52	44	849	240	63.9	17.5	32.0
Total for the Chittagong Division.	1,01,764	161.9	20,612	34,891	407	2,033	16,794	61,722	56.6	16.9	19.6	10.6
Patna	31,003	116.8	2,493	16,787	20	1,067	1,124	28,405	124.1	15.7	35.3	9.4
Gaya	32,065	99.9	3,772	12,610	35	699	1,850	15,786	107.7	20.8	32.6	12.6
Shahabad	18,031	68.2	2,552	6,698	31	364	1,268	10,282	82.3	18.4	32.2	10.4
Naran	23,781	64.2	1,812	6,431	24	3.8	1,358	10,427	75.5	20.6	21.3	10.4
Champaran	16,281	58.3	2,040	8,455	20	511	760	11,983	102.0	16.5	42.4	11.2
Muzaffarpur	20,325	64.7	2,384	11,959	26	691	1,119	15,747	91.6	19.8	34.0	12.1
Darbhanga	33,958	80.7	1,738	10,110	22	468	1,162	13,439	79.0	21.0	23.9	11.6
Total for the Patna Division.	1,81,444	76.5	16,781	73,350	178	3,948	8,650	1,06,429	94.2	18.5	31.04	11.02
Monghyr	25,798	84	3,128	13,151	30	713	1,509	17,810	104.2	18.4	33.1	11.8
Bhagalpur	22,695	76.1	2,008	6,600	25	535	1,265	12,223	116.3	17.9	30.7	12.5
Purnea	23,190	79.4	2,898	10,114	31	571	1,218	12,726	93.4	17.7	38	12.7
Malda	16,380	129*	3,070	3,956	66	208	2,067	5,791	46.6	19*	10.6	10.9
Sonthal Parganas	26,356	121*	5,090	11,310	92	446	3,407	9,584	55.3	25.3	23	18*
Total for the Bhagalpur Division.	1,13,290	93.1	17,103	48,140	214	2,473	10,366	58,134	70*	19.4	26.3	13
Outlack	36,110	124.2	4,718	7,304	104	1,475	4,340	25,153	45.3	4.9	17.3	4.6
Balasore	25,445	170.5	5,203	7,833	69	729	2,592	13,186	75.4	10.7	32.1	9.5
Angul	7,691	301.5	986	3,906	11	130	320	2,294	89.6	30.6	40.3	27.5
Puri	18,292	120*	4,147	6,465	50	608	1,048	9,342	70.2	9.0	34.06	11.07
Total for the Orissa Division.	87,538	144.1	10,054	25,568	243	3,062	9,200	49,976	66.4	8.5	26.7	8.1
Hazaribaga	20,179	115.5	1,682	13,553	20	399	1,101	10,606	64.7	33.9	24.4	20.4
Lohardaga	19,264	114	740	11,911	12	494	380	11,859	61.6	23.9	31.1	13.9
Palamau	10,760	120	1,288	7,002	18	200	748	4,408	71.5	35	28	25
Manbhum	18,606	104	2,861	13,331	35	502	71,053	12,054	81.7	26.5	27.7	16.8
Singbhum	13,560	164.9	2,479	8,528	33	240	1,859	8,042	75.1	35.5	21.3	15.7
Total for the Chota Nagpur Division.	82,293	118.5	9,050	54,225	124	1,835	6,741	48,239	72.9	20.6	25.2	17.9
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,45,489†	103.9	1,83,687	4,66,809	3,091	30,030	145,832	769,459	40.7	15.5	20.1	9.7
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1896-97	11,41,998	104.4	1,89,575	5,37,708	3,091	33,909	146,780	854,630	51.3	15.8	20.6	10.9

* Inclusive of municipal fund allotment of Rs. 6,194.

† Including allotments of Rs. 1,95,909 for Sub-Inspectors.

PRIMARY
EDUCATION

The annual cost of each pupil in an upper primary school has fallen from 20·6 to 20·1 annas, and in a lower primary school from annas 10 to 9·7. The comparative advancement of different districts explains the wide variation in cost in the different divisions. The strange divergence which appears in the cost of educating each pupil in districts which adjoin each other, and which are apparently similarly circumstanced, is to be found in the fact of the stipendiary system being more or less maintained in the district. Thus in Birbhum, where the stipendiary system is wholly abolished, the cost of an upper primary school was only Rs. 27·4, whereas in the adjoining district of Burdwan where the stipendiary system is more in evidence it was Rs. 42·2.

The average cost of upper primary schools is heavy in the Patna Division, owing to stipends being given on a more liberal scale than in the districts of Bengal Proper. This is also the case in the Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea districts of the Bhagalpur Division.

As noted in previous reports, the totals of columns 4 and 5 fall short of the amounts shown in column 2, because the former do not include indirect payments, such as inspection charges of Sub-Inspectors in Board districts, the salaries of the inspecting pandits, examination charges, money-order commission, prizes to pupils, &c.

104. The following table shows the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary education, and compares the position of the districts with reference to the progress made in this respect. The "merit mark" is found as usual by assigning the values of 5, 3, and 1, respectively, to pupils in the three stages of instruction:—

District.	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage as in Education General Table V.					Pupils in lower primary stage.					Total.		Merit marks.				Percentage of pupils to marks to population of school-going age.				Percentage of merit marks to population of school-going age.				
				Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.					Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.																			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	8	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25				
Burdwan	102,490	106,351	208,751	4,290	23	4,303	32,184	1,394	33,374	5,851	568	6,400	42,305	1,866	44,281	123,753	4,966	128,649	412	129	213	130	45	611				
Birbhum	58,445	61,229	119,674	1,336	7	1,343	15,325	650	16,422	5,447	454	5,931	23,296	1,160	24,356	62,596	2,486	65,082	308	176	203	107	40	644				
Bankura	78,391	81,559	160,450	3,333	23	3,616	27,923	3,256	30,879	4,137	495	4,632	35,373	3,774	39,147	104,801	10,378	115,179	308	176	203	107	40	644				
Midnapore	196,315	198,513	394,727	3,545	66	3,901	77,493	3,898	81,080	32,985	2,583	35,268	113,712	6,187	120,249	284,086	13,957	298,043	478	32	304	147	793	754				
Hooghly	76,377	78,716	155,143	2,492	73	3,585	24,556	1,584	26,440	8,579	744	9,423	58,727	2,701	61,428	108,907	6,761	115,668	507	32	256	135	83	696				
Howrah	57,726	56,817	114,543	2,255	50	2,308	18,302	982	19,284	8,214	417	8,631	28,774	1,459	30,203	74,410	3,553	77,963	408	25	263	128	63	690				
Total for the Burdwan Division.	570,084	583,234	1,153,318	19,404	232	19,636	197,970	11,783	209,723	61,713	5,692	70,305	282,057	17,577	299,634	755,645	42,011	797,656	404	29	289	132	71	691				
24 Parganas	145,392	135,413	280,805	3,797	50	3,847	45,078	3,575	48,653	13,937	1,704	15,641	62,532	5,399	68,181	168,176	12,679	180,855	449	39	253	113	93	637				
Nadia	120,323	126,294	246,617	2,646	16	2,663	19,397	1,544	20,941	6,166	1,021	7,127	27,189	2,583	29,732	74,627	5,783	80,410	223	204	133	62	435	335				
Murshidabad	90,849	96,723	187,572	2,041	8	2,049	17,368	911	18,479	4,214	286	4,500	24,853	1,316	26,169	67,125	3,003	70,128	94	12	103	73	31	349				
Jessore	141,254	148,124	289,378	3,340	16	3,356	25,588	1,657	27,245	3,408	532	3,940	34,246	2,252	36,471	96,882	5,603	102,485	242	12	128	60	39	349				
Khulna	92,697	83,931	176,628	2,235	20	2,255	18,473	1,582	20,054	5,270	677	5,947	25,977	2,278	28,256	71,961	5,523	77,484	282	271	159	77	637	438				
Total for the Presidency Division.	693,460	684,574	1,378,034	14,089	110	14,199	125,103	9,271	134,374	34,855	4,250	39,105	174,047	13,631	187,678	480,409	32,613	513,222	202	232	159	60	297	456				
Calcutta	49,030	35,000	84,000	5,111	305	5,416	12,212	4,186	16,398	2,538	2,207	4,745	19,861	6,698	26,559	64,729	16,290	81,019	403	191	316	132	465	964				
Rajshahi	107,601	107,926	215,527	965	7	972	15,497	939	16,436	2,117	294	2,311	18,489	1,240	19,729	53,403	3,146	56,549	171	17	91	40	29	252				
Dinajpur	116,137	108,228	224,365	749	7	756	18,809	623	19,432	333	23	351	19,911	653	20,564	60,525	1,922	62,447	171	16	92	32	16	236				
Jalpaiguri	54,068	47,503	101,571	367	7	374	9,359	679	10,038	1,084	11	114	9,564	697	10,261	30,110	2,063	32,173	18	13	103	33	16	315				
Darjeeling	18,456	15,040	33,496	122	18	140	1,629	137	1,766	1,119	263	1,381	2,570	467	3,037	6,617	913	7,530	163	31	104	36	61	224				
Bangpur	159,271	150,547	309,818	1,229	1	1,227	20,738	811	21,549	1,870	147	2,017	23,534	939	24,473	70,214	2,581	72,795	169	6	8	44	17	224				
Boara	53,946	56,049	110,595	807	2	809	9,579	302	9,881	1,225	123	1,348	12,111	427	12,538	34,467	1,093	35,560	205	7	109	64	17	229				
Pabna	101,567	101,365	202,932	1,880	6	1,885	14,257	646	14,903	2,196	240	2,436	18,283	891	19,174	54,247	2,203	56,450	182	4	94	33	21	276				
Total for the Rajshahi Division.	616,806	598,888	1,215,694	6,136	47	6,183	69,856	4,157	74,045	9,373	1,105	10,483	105,572	5,329	110,711	309,632	13,901	323,533	170	102	92	36	29	299				
Dacca	150,887	181,165	332,052	4,580	36	4,596	37,270	2,442	39,712	6,323	877	7,230	45,492	3,355	51,847	142,472	8,395	150,867	298	109	143	70	46	418				
Mymensingh	248,222	228,638	476,860	4,544	25	4,571	42,362	2,483	44,845	3,140	447	3,987	50,448	2,937	53,385	133,356	6,027	139,383	156	111	102	57	46	379				
Faridpur	135,974	137,557	273,531	2,711	23	2,733	21,808	2,641	24,449	6,591	1,729	8,220	34,080	4,392	38,472	94,690	9,792	104,482	250	32	140	69	31	379				
Backergunge	165,666	157,428	323,094	3,418	50	3,468	43,634	2,575	46,199	19,708	2,193	21,956	66,310	4,813	71,023	167,730	10,163	177,893	493	305	221	101	64	606				
Total for the Dacca Division	750,819	728,685	1,479,504	15,335	133	15,668	148,124	10,143	158,267	36,171	5,241	41,412	199,530	15,517	215,347	558,218	36,335	594,553	298	21	145	74	49	403				
Tippura	138,770	130,670	269,440	2,359	8	2,367	37,720	2,678	40,398	8,077	1,809	9,876	49,163	4,555	53,750	139,069	9,973	149,042	369	35	201	100	76	553				
Noakhali	78,319	75,144	153,463	2,085	17	2,092	18,025	740	18,765	5,941	877	6,313	25,451	1,654	27,105	69,541	3,132	72,673	333	21	179	91	41	491				
Chittagong	92,860	101,145	193,925	2,064	17	2,101	28,783	2,773	31,556	808	273	1,081	31,575	3,063	34,738	97,377	6,677	104,054	312	30	179	108	85	549				
Chittagong Hill Tracts	8,935	7,168	16,103	27	...	27	843	30	873	25	20	45	585	59	644	2,689	137	2,826	109	6	59	30	19	179				
Total for the Chittagong Division.	314,394	314,117	628,511	7,555	33	7,587	85,390	6,230	91,610	14,231	3,069	17,320	107,156	9,831	116,917	308,166	21,919	330,085	340	29	195	98	69	525				

PRIMARY
EDUCATION.

DISTRICT.	PUPILS IN LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.														Total.	Merit marks.				Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.				Percentage of merit marks to population of school-going age.								
	Population of school-going age.				Pupils in upper primary stage as in Education General Table V.				Reading primed to books as in Education General Table V.				Not reading printed books as in Education General Table V.				Total.	Merit marks.				Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.				Percentage of merit marks to population of school-going age.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.		Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Patna ..	129,579	135,491	265,070	1,679	7	1,665	24,253	834	25,117	15,439	803	1,712	4,271	1,714	42,577	14,063	3,320	97,673	813	13	102	725	26	308	725	26	308	725	26	308	725	26
Gaya ..	156,751	165,968	322,719	878	...	878	11,191	655	11,191	8,298	803	9,101	25,397	1,888	25,175	53,981	3,818	55,800	113	11	78	351	23	183	351	23	183	351	23	183	351	23
Shahabad ..	145,019	160,846	305,865	914	...	914	7,320	171	8,121	6,639	428	6,227	15,553	809	15,902	35,119	741	35,860	104	24	4	276	14	114	276	14	114	276	14	114	276	14
Saran ..	170,088	199,821	369,909	816	...	816	9,318	298	9,526	6,215	678	6,896	16,412	816	17,228	38,228	1,232	39,460	305	4	47	225	7	107	225	7	107	225	7	107	225	7
Champan ..	140,430	138,489	278,919	388	...	388	8,721	178	8,899	6,215	19	6,445	15,934	348	15,722	34,328	1,661	35,989	109	22	86	245	14	126	245	14	126	245	14	126	245	14
Muzaffarpur ..	155,806	211,254	367,060	911	7	911	14,218	501	14,857	10,576	688	11,664	24,515	1,254	25,769	54,615	3,490	58,105	125	30	30	578	11	1401	578	11	1401	578	11	1401	578	11
Darbhanga ..	205,617	214,615	420,232	606	1	606	1,830	612	17,311	7,118	692	7,807	24,692	1,365	25,667	60,882	2,533	63,415	119	6	61	296	11	1508	296	11	1508	296	11	1508	296	11
Total for the Patna Division	1,117,362	1,224,574	2,341,936	5,204	15	5,609	91,770	3,557	95,327	67,959	4,102	62,061	164,114	7,684	168,288	372,649	14,885	587,238	14,004	6	71	324	12	163	324	12	163	324	12	163	324	12
Monohyr ..	145,000	157,302	302,302	851	4	855	12,587	1,184	13,771	10,698	965	11,708	25,296	2,688	27,984	55,614	4,352	60,066	17	13	89	375	28	198	375	28	198	375	28	198	375	28
Bhagalpur ..	140,730	153,153	293,883	826	8	844	11,514	560	12,074	9,432	570	7,722	18,572	1,118	19,710	44,504	2,233	46,744	123	7	64	255	14	133	255	14	133	255	14	133	255	14
Purnea ..	149,024	142,674	291,698	691	2	693	12,533	466	13,059	14,492	521	4,743	18,066	719	18,785	46,256	1,636	47,895	127	5	64	311	17	164	311	17	164	311	17	164	311	17
Madia ..	79,957	62,250	142,207	1,237	7	1,274	7,715	255	8,290	3,661	311	3,662	12,586	693	12,886	33,261	1,211	34,467	204	9	105	554	19	291	554	19	291	554	19	291	554	19
Bonhal Parganas ..	130,245	132,544	262,789	1,038	97	1,135	12,975	594	13,569	4,138	299	4,437	18,151	960	19,111	48,253	2,476	50,729	159	7	72	369	18	193	369	18	193	369	18	193	369	18
Total for the Bhagalpur Division	658,986	644,965	1,303,951	4,363	115	4,711	59,644	3,039	61,683	29,631	2,331	31,62	92,298	5,489	97,786	227,925	12,638	239,625	114	8	76	337	18	196	337	18	196	337	18	196	337	18
Cuttack ..	141,063	140,557	281,620	1,222	83	1,275	27,773	1,364	29,137	17,143	1,448	18,596	46,198	2,990	48,968	106,572	3,800	112,372	327	19	168	753	38	386	753	38	386	753	38	386	753	38
Balasore ..	72,215	76,918	149,133	531	25	856	17,544	1,357	18,901	12,088	986	12,144	30,383	1,906	32,379	68,765	4,165	72,961	204	25	217	952	54	489	952	54	489	952	54	489	952	54
Angul ..	12,845	12,643	25,488	131	...	131	1,573	52	1,625	991	82	1,073	2,055	174	2,229	6,365	328	6,723	204	137	1124	4047	253	2635	4047	253	2635	4047	253	2635	4047	253
Puri ..	71,179	70,570	141,749	825	16	841	11,748	607	12,355	3,226	298	3,624	15,894	1,121	17,015	42,690	2,790	45,479	223	15	120	599	39	3208	599	39	3208	599	39	3208	599	39
Total for the Orissa Division	297,372	300,728	608,100	3,009	94	3,163	56,633	3,298	61,931	33,495	2,759	36,257	95,110	6,151	101,261	224,112	13,123	237,335	319	19	166	754	42	384	754	42	384	754	42	384	754	42
Mohurbani ..	39,862	39,663	79,525	161	3	164	2,590	60	2,650	1,688	105	1,793	4,149	168	4,317	9,363	390	9,753	104	4	54	235	7	121	235	7	121	235	7	121	235	7
Kembar and Nilgiri ..	22,041	22,703	44,744	97	7	104	1,270	62	1,332	2,169	124	2,293	3,325	193	3,518	6,431	345	6,776	153	8	81	284	15	148	284	15	148	284	15	148	284	15
Bhenkanal ..	17,897	17,994	35,891	105	6	201	2,620	80	2,700	1,443	48	491	827	134	961	2,378	318	9,296	182	7	94	421	18	263	421	18	263	421	18	263	421	18
North Mahanadi ..	19,915	19,961	39,876	127	5	132	1,215	45	1,260	1,369	45	1,414	2,711	163	2,874	5,649	199	6,848	136	4	77	283	9	148	283	9	148	283	9	148	283	9
South ditto ..	26,869	26,592	53,461	130	...	130	1,500	63	1,563	1,332	19	1,051	2,071	82	2,153	6,227	208	6,435	99	3	51	231	7	123	231	7	123	231	7	123	231	7
Total for the Orissa Tributary Mahals.	127,317	127,089	254,406	719	21	740	8,800	308	9,108	6,701	311	7,012	16,314	670	16,984	36,978	1,370	38,348	128	5	68	296	107	1507	296	107	1507	296	107	1507	296	107
Hazaribagh ..	85,044	80,693	165,737	510	10	520	5,570	430	6,040	3,924	623	7,177	12,913	1,393	13,706	21,529	2,993	27,522	115	16	74	301	28	159	301	28	159	301	28	159	301	28
Lohardaga ..	82,780	80,551	163,331	517	34	551	8,761	907	9,668	5,881	754	6,645	13,159	1,765	16,844	24,749	3,625	35,404	153	19	99	419	42	228	419	42	228	419	42	228	419	42
Palaman ..	44,118	45,977	90,095	258	1	259	2,535	155	2,690	2,778	298	3,076	454	454	6,025	11,073	708	12,441	196	1	61	261	17	139	261	17	139	261	17	139	261	17
Manbhum ..	88,270	90,019	178,289	711	9	720	11,810	643	12,453	4,141	322	4,463	16,131	984	17,115	41,613	2,946	43,919	181	11	95	468	23	243	468	23	243	468	23	243	468	23
Singbhum ..	40,712	41,110	81,822	536	23	559	7,189	354	7,543	4,486	346	4,832	12,511	773	12,884	18,753	1,573	30,396	299	13	138	705	38	370	705	38	370	705	38	370	705	38
Total for the Chota Nagpur Division.	341,653	352,652	694,317	2,541	77	2,615	35,374	2,159	37,533	23,470	2,743	26,213	61,395	5,340	66,694	122,397	10,563	132,862	179	15	96	416	5	221	416	5	221	416	5	221	416	5
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	5,461,912	5,404,642	10,866,554	84,256	1,164	85,470	914,762	58,451	973,213	311,523	33,749	349,262	1,314,374	98,606	1,407,979	3,481,242	215,103	3,696,345	241	17	128	639	39	337	639	39	337	639	39	337	639	39
TOTAL FOR 1886-87 ..	5,461,912	5,404,642	10,866,554	77,918	1,267	79,185	940,464	59,401	1,000,865	331,928	36,942	370,870	1,422,306	101,610	1,523,978	3,541,950	226,250	3,768,200	260	18	139	650	41	344	650	41	344	650	41	344	650	41

105. The decrease in the percentage of pupils in proportion to the population (taken as fixed according to the last Census) of a school-going age in the primary schools (column 22) has naturally fallen, the figure being 12·8 per cent., against 13·9 in 1896-97. The percentage of merit marks to population of

DIVISION.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3
Burdwan ..	130·6	132·5
Chittagong ...	109·8	98·0
Presidency ...	81·9	81·0
Orissa ...	80·2	75·4
Dacca ...	75·4	74·4
Rajshahi ...	50·8	50·1
Chota Nagpur ...	41·1	41·3
Bhagalpur ...	35·1	35·7
Patna ...	33·1	32·4

school-going age are reproduced in order in the margin. It will be seen that the orders of the divisions arranged by this standard remains the same as last year. The Burdwan Division has had the advantage of an indigenous system of education from early days, and still occupies the first place. The results for Patna and Bhagalpur are still very unsatisfactory. From the pre-existence of an indigenous system of mass education in the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong and Orissa the Department had its field of operation already prepared.

106. UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The following table shows the statistics of attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for boys during the last two years:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provin- cial revenues.	District funds.	Muni- cipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	10	300	289	186	1,676	...	...	...	2	1,078
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	11	467	437	306	...	581	1,077	210	...	1,809
Aided by Government or by Dis- trict or Municipal Boards	3,847 (a)	154,499	144,757	115,065	39,957	1,45,762	16,141	2,41,674	66,884	5,10,418 (a)
Unaided	239	9,791	8,700	6,823	...	...	...	14,205	10,600	24,805
Total	4,107	165,057	154,183	122,349	41,623	1,46,343	17,218	2,56,089	77,486	5,38,769
Total for 1896-97	4,029	162,102	150,404	119,650	42,762	1,49,026	16,761	2,45,271	71,861	5,25,761

(a) Including Native States' schools.

In all there has been a gain of 78 schools and 2,955 pupils. The total expenditure on these schools shows an increase of Rs. 13,068. The increased expenditure from fees and sources other than public funds came to Rs. 16,443. The average earnings of upper primary schools was Rs. 131·2, of which Rs. 49·9 was from public sources, against Rs. 130·4 and Rs. 51·7 respectively.

107. The following table classifies the upper primary schools for boys in each division according to their numerical strength:—

DISTRICT.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	SCHOOLS WITH 50 PUPILS AND MORE.		SCHOOLS WITH 40 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 50.		SCHOOLS WITH 30 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 40.		SCHOOLS WITH 20 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 30.		SCHOOLS WITH 10 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 20.		Average number of pupils for each school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan ...	839	32,582	184	11,149	169	7,415	255	8,704	182	4,508	49	806	38·4
Presidency ...	509	22,552	142	9,064	149	6,549	156	5,370	69	1,802	4	67	44·3
Calcutta ...	20	1,594	15	1,414	2	87	12	67	1	26	...	...	79·7
Rajshahi ...	434	15,835	70	4,050	86	3,714	118	5,000	113	2,804	17	267	36·4
Dacca ...	909	32,492	137	8,397	162	7,010	248	9,617	281	6,447	61	981	35·7
Chittagong ...	454	19,449	119	7,570	117	5,126	149	5,131	57	1,435	12	190	42·8
Patna ...	221	10,939	100	6,201	66	2,333	43	1,509	12	296	...	...	46·4
Bhagalpur ...	268	11,528	82	5,129	59	2,631	73	2,504	44	1,139	8	126	43·3
Orissa ...	272	10,303	45	2,507	65	2,811	174	8,882	40	965	8	118	37·8
Do. Tributary Mahals	54	1,840	5	293	11	400	19	627	17	411	2	29	34·8
Chota Nagpur ...	129	5,903	46	2,936	26	1,133	44	1,519	10	265	3	50	45·7
Total ...	4,107	165,057	945	58,710	912	39,894	1,291	43,930	795	19,890	164	2,634	40·1
Total for 1896-97 ...	4,029	162,102	937	58,100	903	39,517	1,240	42,401	769	19,295	171	2,759	40·2

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108. It is seen that notwithstanding an increase in the number of schools the number of weak schools with less than 20 pupils is reduced. The strong schools have in each case increased in numbers.

109. *Upper Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship examination for Indian boys, so far as candidates from upper primary schools (including private students) are concerned, are shown below for each division:—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.					NUMBER PASSED FROM					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private candidates.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private candidates.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aborigines).	Aboriginal races.		Others.
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.																Christians.	Non-Christians.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Burdwan ...	...	...	605	584	36	32	641	616	...	1,329	76	12	1,417	...	1,221	60	11	1,292	...	1,234	...	56	...	...	2	...
Presidency ...	...	...	256	175	9	4	265	179	...	403	12	44	549	...	275	5	21	301	...	243	...	56	2	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	16	11	...	...	16	11	...	33	...	...	33	...	17	...	...	17	...	15	...	2	...	...	...	...
Rajahmahi ...	...	...	242	185	3	2	245	187	...	475	4	5	484	...	305	3	1	309	...	147	...	162	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	529	377	6	3	535	380	...	1,171	11	14	1,196	...	629	3	6	638	...	511	...	126	1	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	305	255	20	17	325	273	...	831	53	75	959	...	509	25	28	562	...	359	...	195	...	...	2	6
Patna ...	1	1	162	145	4	3	167	140	3	354	14	10	360	2	268	9	11	290	...	277	...	13	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	1	1	179	132	2	...	182	133	1	470	3	25	490	1	300	...	14	315	...	251	...	30	...	16	9	...
Orissa ...	11	7	154	107	1	1	166	115	20	328	2	7	337	14	194	2	4	214	...	206	...	5	1	...	2	...
Do. Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	24	21	24	31	...	...	40	2	51	...	...	30	2	32	...	24	...	...	8	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	81	52	...	...	81	52	...	173	...	5	178	...	78	...	3	81	...	61	...	5	...	2	13	...
Total ...	13	9	2,529	2,023	105	83	2,647	2,115	24	5,657	224	208	6,113	17	3,796	137	101	4,051	...	3,328	...	659	13	18	28	6
Total for 1896-97 ...	14	9	2,569	1,950	99	78	2,682	2,037	31	6,075	212	200	6,518	20	3,594	126	84	3,824	...	3,040	...	733	9	4	28	10

110. The successful schools increased by 78. The number of candidates sent up were 405 less than in the preceding year, but the number of passes obtained increased by 227. If comparison of the results of one year's examination with those of another year can be regarded as a criterion of progress or otherwise, we may say that improvement has been exhibited. Of Muhammadans, 659 were passed, against 733.

111. The following statement shows the results of the Upper Primary Scholarship examination for boys for the last four years:—

YEAR.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidate examined.	Successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1894-95 ...	2,484	1,613	5,868	2,751	65·	46·8
1895-96 ...	2,637	1,942	6,162	3,466	73·	56·2
1896-97 ...	2,682	2,037	6,618	3,824	75·9	58·6
1897-98 ...	2,647	2,115	6,113	4,051	79·9	66·2

The percentage of successful schools, and also of successful candidates, indicate progress as it has increased in each successive year.

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112. LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in lower primary schools for Indian boys during the year:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					Total.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial reve- nues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government	13	388	379	211	Rs. 1,068	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,068
Ditto by District and Muni- cipal Boards	7	265	259	199	...	263	374	409	...	1,046
Aided by Government or by Dis- trict or Municipal Boards	29,817 (a)	777,908	710,410	580,100	1,12,273	3,16,078	35,209	10,97,359	2,59,426	18,90,435 (a)
Unaided	14,145	258,084	228,743	190,482	...	...	...	3,58,243	1,02,450	4,60,702
Total ...	43,482	1,034,635	945,791	770,992	1,13,341	3,16,341	35,073	14,54,011	3,61,885	22,63,351
Total for 1896-97 ...	45,612	1,081,432	984,576	806,720	1,18,048	3,02,910	36,687	14,83,500	3,49,741	23,50,395

(a) Including Native States' schools.

As in the case of the upper primary schools, almost all the departmental lower primaries are situated in the Khondmals subdivision of the Angul district, a tract so backward that fees cannot be levied from the pupils. The total expenditure upon the lower primary schools was less than in the preceding year by only Rs. 67,644, and the expenditure from local sources by only Rs. 15,345, a circumstances which, in a year of calamity, may be regarded as a remarkable sign of the hold which the desire for primary education has upon the masses.

113. The subjoined statement compares the number and strength of lower primary schools, division by division, for the last two years:—

DIVISIONS.		1896-97.		1897-98.		Increase of schools.	Decrease of schools.
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Burdwan	...	9,257	231,110	9,089	230,687	...	168
Presidency	...	4,302	133,604	3,972	126,438	...	330
Calcutta	...	172	7,746	174	7,679	2	...
Rajshahi	...	3,066	80,510	3,025	79,162	...	41
Dacca	...	6,749	150,489	6,310	141,440	...	439
Chittagong	...	3,585	94,908	2,948	78,959	...	637
Patna	...	5,799	145,454	5,626	144,801	...	173
Bhagalpur	...	3,447	76,629	3,503	76,750	56	...
Orissa	...	5,891	89,958	5,600	83,948	...	291
Do. Tributary Mahals	1,111	13,073	1,182	13,640	71	...	
Chota Nagpur	...	2,233	57,951	2,053	53,131	...	180
Total	...	45,619	1,081,432	43,482	1,036,635	129	2,259
Net increase						...	2,130

In the preceding year increases were found in the Divisions of Rajshahi, Bhagalpur and the Orissa Tributary Mahals; in the year under report Bhagalpur and the Tributary Mahals again show increases: in each of the other Divisions a loss was sustained. In Calcutta there was also a gain of 2 schools.

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The following table classifies lower primary schools for boys (division by division), according to their numerical strength:—

DISTRICT.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	SCHOOLS WITH 50 PUPILS AND MORE.		SCHOOLS WITH 40 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 50.		SCHOOLS WITH 30 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 40.		SCHOOLS WITH 20 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 30.		SCHOOLS WITH 10 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 20.		REMARKS.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan	9,089	239,687	404	28,095	640	27,806	1,506	59,349	3,038	72,650	3,442	51,277	Exclusive of 1 with 0 pupils.
Presidency	3,972	126,438	444	27,007	528	22,786	964	32,714	1,347	32,021	695	11,310	
Calcutta	174	7,679	68	4,116	32	1,404	35	1,274	20	719	10	168	
Rajshahi	3,025	79,162	101	5,782	220	9,543	640	21,239	1,278	30,547	706	12,051	
Dacca	6,310	111,449	159	9,813	288	12,430	850	27,965	2,147	50,222	2,806	41,010	
Chittagong	2,948	78,359	141	8,700	223	9,017	619	21,275	1,112	29,269	852	13,080	
Patna	3,626	114,801	261	15,837	304	17,346	1,632	35,136	1,969	49,714	1,970	28,749	
Bhagalpur	3,304	70,750	80	4,938	119	6,660	409	13,753	1,134	26,875	1,751	24,524	
Orissa	5,600	83,948	9	439	7	1,144	132	4,284	875	19,543	6,557	54,474	
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,180	13,610	4	225	2	81	14	408	80	1,881	697	7,625	
Chota Nagpur	2,053	53,131	79	4,929	124	5,254	469	15,123	887	29,350	494	7,173	Exclusive of 475 schools with 3,360 pupils.
Total	43,482	1,026,635	1,909	110,471	2,621	114,091	6,670	223,560	13,806	329,391	18,010	255,753	
Total for 1896-97	45,012(a)	1,082,432(a)	1,930	116,038	2,835	123,435	6,670	223,373	14,092	334,102	19,638	280,190	

(a) Includes 447 schools with 3,328 pupils in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, which are each attended by less than 10 pupils.

The number of pupils to each school was 23·8, against 23·7 in 1896-97 and 23·1 in 1895-96.

114. *Lower Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the Lower Primary Scholarship examination, so far as lower primary schools for boys (including private candidates) are concerned, are shown below:—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.					NUMBER PASSED FROM—				RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.									
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (Non-aborigines).	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Aboriginal races.	
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Burdwan	3,292	2,499	134	87	3,426	2,586	...	12,152	401	31	12,674	...	6,843	223	28	7,094	...	6,541	...	503	...	1	40	...	
Presidency	1,808	1,102	7	2	1,875	1,104	...	6,015	23	31	6,069	...	2,335	8	18	2,361	...	1,744	...	606	9	...	...	2	
Calcutta	90	59	...	...	90	59	...	285	...	2	287	...	122	...	1	123	...	102	...	19	2	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	4	1,309	880	5	1	1,318	885	12	3,222	5	32	3,271	7	1,604	1	12	1,624	...	592	...	1,031	...	...	1	...
Dacca	...	2	1,600	1,332	34	24	1,636	1,377	5	4,092	73	13	5,082	1	3,418	46	10	3,475	...	2,060	...	1,375	30	...	9	1	
Chittagong	799	730	127	101	926	841	...	2,470	410	11	2,906	...	1,936	310	8	2,263	...	1,050	...	1,157	...	...	12	28	
Patna	1,708	1,583	67	66	1,775	1,649	...	7,576	191	152	7,909	...	6,195	165	134	6,494	...	5,890	...	601	1	...	2	...	
Bhagalpur	1,199	1,114	24	18	1,223	1,132	...	4,318	51	52	4,451	...	3,643	36	74	3,753	...	3,010	...	55	9	33	163	1	
Orissa	...	0	599	341	...	...	608	346	14	1,538	...	8	1,560	8	650	...	5	663	...	634	...	10	1	...	13	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	53	54	58	54	...	...	141	1	142	...	...	118	1	119	...	74	...	...	32	...	13	...	
Chota Nagpur	780	426	4	1	790	427	...	1,788	9	27	1,824	...	775	2	15	792	...	639	...	45	...	20	88	...	
Total	...	15	10	13,250	10,086	460	364	13,725	10,460	31	44,362	1,402	380	44,175	16	27,621	918	306	28,761	...	22,347	...	5,884	84	54	350	2
Total for 1896-97	...	13	12	13,088	9,881	228	176	13,326	10,063	33	42,725	559	467	43,784	28	26,340	325	336	27,088	...	21,399	...	5,235	31	51	339	24

Notwithstanding a fewer number of schools, the number of competing schools increased from 13,326 to 13,725, and the number of successful schools from 10,063 to 10,460. The number of successful candidates increased from 27,088 to 28,761. The figures in columns 12 and 17 require a word of comment. I find that 335 pupils of unaided institutions belonging to the

Midnapore district competed in 1897-98, whereas none competed in 1896-97; also in the Chittagong district 295 pupils competed from private (unaided) schools, though no such candidates appeared in 1896-97. The divisional reports give no clue to the reason for this anomaly. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates in the province increased from 5,235 to 5,884. The table as a whole seems to argue on the side of progress.

115. The number of lower primary schools teaching the different standards and the results of the reward examinations are shown below :—

DIVISION.	SCHOOLS THAT SEND PUPILS TO THE LOWER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.		SCHOOLS IN STANDARD A.		SCHOOLS IN STANDARD B.		SCHOOLS TEACHING ANY LOWER STANDARD.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	4,307	133,881	2,067	66,161	1,099	28,329	146	2,416	9,089	230,687
Presidency	1,978	71,015	1,454	40,855	449	10,934	114	2,634	2,972	126,434
Calcutta	106	5,779	37	1,189	89	771	...	...	174	7,679
Rajshahi	1,791	50,515	777	18,749	333	7,392	124	2,506	2,093	70,162
Dacca	2,534	74,901	1,447	30,655	938	17,275	1,101	18,009	6,310	141,440
Chittagong	1,083	34,657	985	25,047	319	6,614	541	12,641	2,948	78,959
Patna	2,907	88,378	1,937	42,240	882	14,259	...	...	5,626	144,801
Bhagalpur	1,717	43,567	1,046	21,141	660	10,665	80	1,577	3,503	60,750
Orissa	1,375	22,971	2,129	31,747	2,107	27,622	89	1,108	5,000	83,048
Do. Tributary Mahals ...	82	1,594	230	2,791	802	8,384	68	891	1,133	13,040
Chota Nagpur	937	27,604	679	16,574	369	7,383	78	1,571	2,063	53,131
Total for 1897-98 ...	18,906	555,526	12,638	297,089	2,577	129,407	2,361	44,553	43,463	1,030,635
Total for 1896-97 ...	18,251	536,174	15,458	340,285	9,167	163,520	2,741	51,453	45,612	1,081,432

The increase of schools sending candidates to the Scholarship examination from 18,251 to 18,906 is a satisfactory sign of progress. In standard A and B schools there was, however, a serious decline.

116. *Night schools.*—These are not numerous in the province. In the *Burdwan Division* there were 189, attended by 3,392 pupils of the labouring (generally adult) classes. It is feared that some of the pupils are students of neighbouring day pathsalas, who come to be in this manner reckoned twice in the departmental returns. This is a danger which cannot easily be guarded against. In the *Presidency Division* there were 213 night schools with 4,108 pupils. From the *Rajshahi Division* the existence of only 15 night schools with 318 pupils is reported from the Rajshahi district, and 22 with 462 pupils from the Darjeeling district. In the *Dacca Division* we hear of 14 night schools in the Dacca district and 400 in Mymensingh; the number of pupils attending them has not been stated. In the *Chittagong Division* there are reported to be 4 night schools in the Tippera district and 38 in Noakhali. The latter are said to be attended by 611 pupils, but the attendance in the Tippera schools has not been stated. There are no night schools in the *Patna Division*. From the *Bhagalpur Division* we hear of 68 night schools, and 1,422 pupils attending them. It is believed that many of them are “sham institutions,” and the Inspector of Schools writes :—

“I am of opinion that night schools would cease to be bogus schools if they are brought under the payment-by-result system, for the night schools that are genuine and do any work worth the name would exist if no subsidies be paid to them. Where a labourer has so earnest a desire for education as to sacrifice his well earned repose after a day's labour, he would generally find a guru willing to teach him under the result system.”

There are 33 night schools and 494 adults attending them, returned from the *Orissa Division*. They are for the most part believed to be “ephemeral institutions utterly wanting in stability.” From *Chota Nagpur* we learn of 226 night schools with 4,656 pupils.

117. *School post-offices.*—The number of these in the *Burdwan Division* increased from 140 to 154.

“The Deputy Inspectors unanimously maintain that the system of school post-offices is working well in their respective districts, in perfect harmony with the postal authorities, and that there was no clashing of duties on the part of the teachers employed as post-masters. The system is advantageous to the school-masters, inasmuch as it carries with it a supplementary remuneration, as well as an amount of respect which they could not have otherwise commanded over the village communities.”

In the *Presidency Division* these institutions rose from 115 to 134. In the *Rajshahi Division* they rose from 90 to 95. The general opinion is that the system is working smoothly, but from one district a complaint is made that—

“Schools greatly suffer by this arrangement, as during school hours teachers are interrupted when the mail is received and despatched during school hours, and people come to purchase stamps, post-cards, etc.”

This should not be, and indeed, it is part of the arrangement with the post-office that the system is not to interfere with school work. When the system is abused, the Deputy Inspectors of Schools should address the Inspectors of Post-offices with a view to having the abuse removed. We learn of 157 post-offices attached to schools in the *Dacca Division*. In the *Chittagong Division* the number is 44. In the *Patna Division* there are very few post-offices attached to schools, viz., 20 only, as against 16 in 1896-97. In the *Bhagalpur Division* these institutions increased in number from 18 to 28 and “There was no case of friction with the postal officers.” In the *Orissa Division* alone do I learn of a falling off in the number of village school post-offices, viz., from 30 to 29. In the *Tributary Mahals* 12 post-offices are attached to schools, and in *Chota Nagpur* the number is 72. The Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga writes as follows on the dual system:—

“I am not sure that the system of placing primary school-masters in charge of post-offices works altogether beneficially for the schools. It is of course desirable that teachers of primary schools should be able to augment their income by duties performed out of school-hours. It is, however, almost inevitable that their postal duties should clash with their educational ones, added to which occasional inconvenience is felt by transfers made from purely postal considerations. I am not, however, at present prepared to declare the dual duty system a failure.”

On the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau remarks:—

“The post-master guru, I found, did keep the school well up to the mark. It is but natural that he should do so, as the extra, and in many cases handsome extra, allowance is an incentive for his doing so, as if he failed with his school he is liable to transfer, and would thereby lose his extra handsome postal allowance.”

VII.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL
INSTRUCTION.

118. Under this head are included (a) training schools for teachers, (b) schools for professional and technical education, besides (c) others of a miscellaneous kind. The following table compares the statistics of these institutions for the past two years :—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Training schools for masters	28	868	17	788
Ditto for mistresses	9	432	9	458
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	99	473	2	16
Law classes	15	1,111	15	1,194
Medical College and schools	11	1,980	9	1,815
Engineering and surveying	5	908	5	773
Schools of Art	2	301	3	384
Industrial schools	23	623	23	613
Other schools	14	571	14	629
Total	189	7,331	99	6,620

The number of training schools for masters decreased by three. In the Rajshahi Division 2 training schools for masters have been returned, against 3 in the preceding year. The Inspector of the Rajshahi Circle says :—

“The loss (of one school) is nominal, as the two schools which were returned last year from Darjeeling should have been shown as one.”

The third-grade training schools for masters at Angul in the Orissa Division and at Kokpara in the Chota Nagpur Division were abolished during the year under review. The guru-training classes attached to middle schools subsidised from the Provincial revenues were abolished during the year, with the exception of three schools in the Chota Nagpur Division.

The medical schools were fewer by 2. The “Electro-Homœopathic School” and the “Bengal Electric Medical Institution” in Calcutta, and a homœopathic school at Dacca were abolished, while the “College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal” which had failed to do so in 1896-97 again furnished returns during the year under report. The engineering and surveying schools remained unaltered. The schools of art increased by 1, owing to 2 private schools of art having been returned from Calcutta, against 1 in the previous year.

The number of industrial schools remained unaltered; the Board Industrial School at Purnea was abolished during the year, but an agricultural school was established by the Rajshahi Board. Again, the aided industrial school at Baharagora in the Chota Nagpur Division ceased to exist, while a new unaided industrial school was started at Kaorapukur in the Presidency Division.

A.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

119. The following table supplies the general statistics of training schools of different classes :—

	Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		EXPENDITURE, 1897-98.					
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		TOTAL.
					From Provincial revenue.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	13	11	573	506	22,117	498	...	210	1	23,706
District Board ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	7	6	301	293	5,329	...	...	530	5,163	34,043
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.										
Aided ...	9	9	432	439	2,108	...	...	2,284	23,554	34,943
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GURU-TRAINING CLASSES ATTACHED TO MIDDLE SCHOOLS.										
Government ...	96	3(a)	454	16	97	...	...	...	...	97
District Board ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	3	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	118	29	1,770	1,262	97,648	433	...	3,024	31,738	1,32,843
Total expenditure for 1896-97.	...	...	...	...	97,058	487	...	5,877	41,406	1,44,835

(a) Shown as training schools for masters in the returns for the Chota Nagpur Division.

SPECIAL
INSTRUCTION.

The number of aided training schools for mistresses continued to be 9, as in the preceding year, but the pupils attending them increased by 26. The total expenditure on the training schools from the Provincial revenues shows an increase of Rs. 593, while the total expenditure from the District Funds, fees and fines, and other sources declined by Rs. 49, Rs. 2,853, and Rs. 9,668, respectively, the net result being a decrease of Rs. 11,977.

120. The following table furnishes detailed statistics of these institutions:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH—		Total expenditure in 1897-98.	EXPENDITURE, 1897-98.						Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
	1897.	1898.		FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		Total.	
				From Provincial revenue.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.										
Government—										
First grade—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Calcutta	86	77	13,852	13,897	...	...	45	...	13,942	180.5
2. Hooghly	110	86	11,986	12,330	...	...	63	...	12,393	128.3
3. Dacca	93	71	13,754	14,465	...	...	41	...	14,506	180.8
4. Rangpur	42	42	6,554	7,594	...	...	...	1	7,595	180.0
5. Chittagong	40	45	5,837	7,228	...	...	18	...	7,245	147.5
6. Patna	51	61	10,728	11,046	...	...	...	...	11,516	166.3
7. Ranchi	31	32	4,242	4,211	...	...	...	...	4,211	156.0
8. Cuttack	71	67	9,757	9,798	...	...	48	...	9,841	157.1
Second grade—										
1. Motihari (Champaran)	18	14	1,317	738	438	...	...	...	1,176	67.02
Third grade—										
1. Palamau (Daltonganj)	10	10	539	510	...	...	...	...	510	56.6
2. Kokepara	8	...	313	abolished.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Balasore	4	...	836	700	...	...	...	...	700	140.0
4. Angul	10	...	801	abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	574	506	80,801	83,117	438	...	510	1	83,706	154.7
Aided—										
1. Barrackpore Wesleyan Mission School	33	41	4,000	1,200	...	...	530	1,537	3,297	34.2
2. Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School	10	13	4,988	1,600	...	...	...	1,595	3,093	126.0
3. Bhatpur Sonthal Training School	146	152	2,700	1,350	...	...	...	1,350	2,700	10.4
4. Bankura Training School	42	30	819	275	...	...	...	535	810	7.06
5. Kalimpong Training School (Darjeeling Mission)	44	30	9,209	404	...	...	...	3,136	5,540	10.3
6. Talijhari	11	7	645	600	...	...	...	...	600	85.7
Total	291	282	22,061	5,829	...	...	530	8,183	14,042	20.3
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.										
Aided—										
1. Dum-Dum Wesleyan Mission School	25	31	2,080	504	...	...	150	1,000	1,654	14.4
2. Baranagar Hindu Boarding and Training School	33	38	5,125	450	...	...	600	3,968	5,012	13.6
3. Converts' Training Home, Barrackpore	7	19	1,851	330	...	...	...	1,110	1,440	41.2
4. Krishnagar Roman Catholic Boarding and Training School	73	76	2,768	720	...	...	...	1,968	2,688	8.8
5. Church of England Banana Mission Training School, Calcutta	39	34	4,248	1,225	...	...	547	1,208	3,040	33.8
6. Church of Scotland Orphanage and Training	48	45	6,345	925	...	...	42	4,935	5,905	20.6
7. Ballygunge Boarding	107	110	7,698	2,321	...	...	679	5,627	7,337	19.3
8. Native Christian Girls' Boarding, Intally	36	39	5,947	2,397	...	...	230	2,998	5,625	27.0
9. Bankura Wesleyan Mission Training School	22	31	1,350	300	...	...	36	848	1,244	13.3
Total	432	456	32,373	9,105	...	...	2,364	23,554	34,943	19.2

* There were no students for the last two months of the year.

The number of first-grade Government training schools remained unchanged. One is attached to each division, excepting Bhagalpur, the requirements of which are met partly by the Patna Training School for the Hindi-speaking tracts, while Bengali pandits are supplied chiefly by the Hooghly and Rangpur Training Schools. In the vernacular department of all these institutions, instruction is imparted through the medium of the vernacular of the locality and is carried to a high point, especially in language and mathematics. The initial qualification is the middle vernacular certificate, and the full course occupies three years.

English classes were opened in connection with the training schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack in 1896 for the training of English teachers for secondary schools, as noticed in detail in the last report.

These classes have not proved attractive to those for whom they were intended, and the success of the pupils hardly appears to justify such heavy additional expenditure as is being incurred on their account. The average cost to Government per pupil per annum in the Government training schools for masters increased from Rs. 137·7 to Rs. 154·7, chiefly on account of the poor attendance in the English classes of these institutions.

121. The following table shows the results of the English Teachership examination :—

	CERTIFICATES GRANTED.			
	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Total.
Calcutta	1	1	2
Dacca	3	...	3
Patna	1	1	2
Cuttack	2	3	5
Total	7	5	12

122. The following table shows the results of the Vernacular Mastership examination held in 1898 for pupils of first-grade training schools. The first six schools which teach a common course are examined by the same set of papers prepared by a Board of Examiners appointed by this office. Certificates of the first, second or third grade are given to successful students, who have completed a course of three years, two years, and one year, respectively. Each certificate is classed as high, medium, or low, according to the marks gained at the examination, including marks for the art of teaching, theoretical and practical, efficiency in the latter being judged by a Board of Examiners at each centre :—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	FIRST GRADE CERTIFICATE.					SECOND GRADE CERTIFICATE.					THIRD GRADE CERTIFICATE.					TOTAL.		Percentage of success.
	Candidates examin- ed.	Number passed.			Total.	ex- amined.	Number passed.			Total.	ex- amined.	Number passed.			Total.	ex- amined.	Passed.	
		High.	Medium.	Low.			High.	Medium.	Low.			High.	Medium.	Low.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Calcutta	23	...	5	8	13	18	1	2	5	8	33	...	5	12	17	74	38	51·3
Hooghly	22	1	12	...	19	26	2	14	7	23	37	...	10	12	22	85	64	75·3
Dacca	23	2	6	...	17	20	...	4	10	14	31	...	3	9	12	64	43	65·1
Chittagong	6	1	1	4	6	16	...	5	7	12	24	...	5	11	16	46	34	74·
Rangpur	14	...	4	5	9	10	1	5	2	8	16	...	2	3	5	46	22	55·0
Krishnagar (aided) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	50·
Total	88	4	28	32	64	90	4	30	31	65	133	...	26	47	73	311	202	64·5
Patna	6	...	5	...	5	12	1	5	2	8	30	3	15	7	25	57	38	66·6
Ranchi	4	...	3	...	3	8	...	3	4	7	7	...	2	3	5	19	15	78·9
Cuttack	9	...	4	5	9	11	...	3	2	5	13	...	4	2	6	33	20	60·6
Total	19	...	12	5	17	31	1	11	8	20	50	3	21	12	36	109	73	66·9
GRAND TOTAL	107	4	40	37	61	121	5	41	39	85	192	3	47	59	109	420	275	65·1
Total for 1896-97	113	3	43	33	79	116	2	50	29	90	183	10	74	39	123	412	262	70·8

The total number of candidates that appeared from the first 6 schools was 311, against 312 of the previous year, but the number of passes obtained was only 202 against 215. The largest number of candidates came from Hooghly, Calcutta standing second. Hooghly passed the largest number, Dacca standing second. The highest percentage of success was also shown by Hooghly, Chittagong standing second. Two high-class first-grade certificates were secured by Dacca, and one by Hooghly and Chittagong each. Two high-class second-grade certificates were obtained by Hooghly, and one by Calcutta and Rangpur each. No school gained a high-class third-grade certificate.

The first-grade training schools at Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack are examined by separate sets of papers owing to differences of language. The total number of candidates from these three schools increased from 100 to 109, but the number

of passes declined from 77 to 73. None of these three schools obtained high-class certificates except Patna, which got one high-class second-grade certificate and 3 high-class third-grade certificates.

123. A common examination for special certificates in drawing was held for the training schools, and the results are shown in the following statement :—

		High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.
Calcutta	...	...	8	1	4
Hooghly	...	...	4	2	6
Dacca	...	1	...	2	3
Chittagong	...	1	...	1	2
Rangpur	...	...	2	...	2
Total	...	2	9	6	17

A brief account of the Government training schools for masters is given below :—

124. *The Calcutta Training School* has two departments—English and Bengali. The English department had only three pupils at the close of the year. All the three appeared at the English Teachership Certificate examination held in April 1898. One of the candidates had the F.A. and the other two Entrance pass certificates. The cost to Government on account of this department was Rs. 2,583, against Rs. 2,607. The Vernacular department had 74 pupils on 31st March last, against 70 in the preceding year. Of these, 66 were stipend-holders and 8 pay-students. Twenty-three of the pupils belonged to the third-year class, 18 to the second-year class, and 33 to the first-year class. Of the pupils in the Vernacular department, 43 belonged to the Burdwan, 30 to the Presidency, and 1 to the Dacca Division.

125. *The Hooghly Training School*.—During the year under report, the English department was continued. Four pupils who had passed the F. A. examination were admitted into the second-grade teachership class and nine with Entrance certificates into the third-grade teachership class. All of these gradually left the school except one. This boy had failed at the third-grade teachership examination of the previous year, and was determined to try a second chance. The total number on the rolls of the English and Vernacular departments together was 86, against 110 of the previous year. Of these, 30 came from Burdwan, 27 from Midnapore, 9 from Birbhum, 7 from Bankura, 5 from Murshidabad, 3 from each of the districts of Hooghly and Dacca, and 1 each from Howrah and Faridpur. The Vernacular department had 85 pupils, and they were distributed thus: third-year class 22, second-year class 26, and first-year class 37. Of the 85 pupils, 81 were boarders, against 93 of the previous year.

126. *The Rangpur Training School*.—The roll-number on the 31st March last was 42 (37 Hindus and 5 Muhammadans), against the same number on the corresponding date of the previous year. The pupils were thus distributed—third-year class 14, second-year 11, and first-year 17. They came from 14 different districts, viz., 14 from Pabna, 7 from Rangpur and Rajshahi each, 2 from Dinajpur, Bogra, and Burdwan each, and 1 from Jessore, Faridpur, Malda, Dacca, Nadia, Khulna, Murshidabad, and Purnea each.

127. *The Dacca Training School* had 71 pupils (all Hindus except one, who was a Muhammadan) on its rolls, against 93 in the preceding year. Seven were in the English and 64 in the Vernacular departments. Thirty-seven pupils were admitted at the beginning of the session into the English Department, but at the end of the year only 7 remained—5 in the higher and 2 in the lower class. Many students who had failed at the B. A. and F. A. examinations joined under the belief, arising from a misapprehension, that six months' attendance at the training school would qualify them to appear again at the University examinations, but when they were disabused of this idea, they left. Some more are said to have left when the Law examination came near. It is to be feared that the stipends attracted them to the training school rather than the desire to devote themselves to the teacher's calling. The expenditure for the English classes in the past year was Rs. 1,154 for stipends and Rs. 1,200 for the pay of the teacher who had charge of those classes, besides Rs. 120 for contingencies. The total expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 2,250. The Vernacular department had 64 pupils, against 65 in the previous year. With four exceptions they came from the districts of the Dacca Division.

The expenditure of the Vernacular department was Rs. 12,032, against Rs. 11,501 of the previous year.

128. In the *Chittagong Training School*, the number of pupils increased from 40 to 46 and the average roll-number from 46 to 49. Of the 46 pupils, 42 were Hindus and 4 Muhammadans, against 35 Hindus, 4 Muhammadans, and 1 Brahmo of the previous year. Only one of the pupils was a paying student. Of the pupils, 19 were from Chittagong, 19 from Noakhali, 7 from Tippera, and 1 from Dacca. The inmates of the attached boarding-house numbered 26.

129. *The Patna Training School*.—The number of pupils in the Vernacular department rose from 46 to 58. The districts to which the 58 students belonged were—Patna 4, Gaya 2, Shahabad 5, Saran 8, Champaran 3, Muzaffarpur 4, Darbhanga 3, Bhagalpur 4, Monghyr 1, Sonthal Parganas 1, Ballia 17, Ghazipur 3, and Gorakhpur 3.

Mr. Pedler, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle, says:—

“The English teachership classes in the Patna Training School have so far not proved a success, and in this section at the close of the year there were only 3 undergoing instruction.”

He further writes:—

“A careful inspection of the majority of the important schools of the Patna Circle has shown that one of the greatest faults in the educational system is ineffectiveness in teaching. Admitting that the broad test of teaching is whether it is of such a character that it awakes the interest of the pupils and causes them to work with their own brains, it is a lamentable fact that in the great majority of schools the students are not properly taught at all, but that they are simply *instructed* and not *educated*. The cause is evident on the surface, and it is the want of proper teachers. At present the opinion is general that any one can become a teacher, even if he has been a failure in all other branches of life and work. Until it is understood that it requires a definite training to produce a teacher, just in the same way as to educate or produce a lawyer, a doctor or an engineer, it will be difficult for education in Bengal to make any true or rapid progress. It will be for the Educational Department to gradually raise the standard of teaching in Indian schools by every effort in its power and in every direction, and this can practically only be done by insisting on the training of those who are to become teachers in the art of teaching, in school management, in school organization and discipline, etc. Such instruction can only be given in training schools, and it is to be regretted that there are only two institutions of this class in this circle—one the Patna Training School, a first-grade school, which is doing good work, and the other, the Motihari Training School, which is classed as a second-grade school, but which is really not a training school at all, and is in a very unsatisfactory condition.

“Training schools may be either institutions for boarding, lodging, and instructing, or, on the other hand, for merely educating students to become certificated teachers in elementary, etc., schools. Of the two classes, or what may be called “residential” and “day” training schools, the former will undoubtedly give superior results, for in them all the advantages of continuous discipline and of university life, as it might be called, will be obtained, though of course in India the conditions have only a distant relationship to English University life. In the day training schools, on the other hand, the advantages are more limited, though still most valuable. In England residential training colleges, as they are called, are allowed to stand alone, but all day training colleges must be attached to some University or College of University rank, so as to secure proper control and guidance.

“The two training schools in the Patna Circle are of the residential type with scholars holding stipends, and schools of this type are necessarily much more expensive than are day schools. Of the two, the Patna School is certainly able to stand by itself without affiliation to any college, etc., as in the case in England, but the Motihari School is of such a class that it cannot possibly do good work of itself, and it should be attached in some way by affiliation or otherwise to some school (or college) of higher rank, so that it may have the advantages of expert management. It is therefore a subject for discussion as to whether it would not be more satisfactory to remove the Motihari Training School from its present position to some locality as, for instance, in the immediate neighbourhood of a large zilla school, and place it under the head-master, so as to bring it immediately under the eye and supervision of an experienced teacher. At present a sum of about Rs. 1,200 a year is spent at Motihari for practically no good at all.

“Hence really all that is being done in the Patna Circle in the matter of training teachers at present is in Patna itself, where perhaps some 20 to 30 teachers pass out in the year—a number quite inadequate. Practically little therefore is being done to secure the proper efficiency of the elementary and other schools in the future, and by such absonce of action in the present the future progress of education will be crippled, and to a great extent prevented. Training schools or classes for teachers of what has been called the day-training school type, which can be started with very small expenditure, could, it is believed, be attached with advantage to many of the Government colleges, zilla schools, etc. By such means the supply of trained teachers would increase rapidly at small cost, and it is probable that it is only by such means that good teachers can in future be supplied in requisite numbers. The cost of residential training schools would undoubtedly be too large to multiply them to any extent.”

There is very much in what Mr. Pedler says, but the first question which presents itself to my mind is "how are the funds to be provided wherewith to carry his ideas into execution."

130. *The Cuttack Training School*.—The constitution of the Cuttack Training School remained unaltered during the year under review. The three departments of which it consists are—(1) the English Department with two classes, (2) the Pandit Department with three classes, and (3) the central or upper primary teachership class. The number of students borne on the rolls of the institution on the 31st March last was 67, against 70 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. There has thus been a decrease of three scholars. Of the 67 students, 56 were stipend-holders, 2 vernacular scholars, and 9 paying students, and 25 of these came from Cuttack, 7 from Balasore, 27 from Puri, and 8 from the Tributary Mahals. The English training classes contained only 9 pupils on the 31st March last, against 14 on the corresponding date of the year before. The decrease is mainly attributable to the great discouragement engendered by the deplorable results of the English teachership certificate examination of 1897, at which all the candidates sent up from the school were unsuccessful. Of the 9 students on the rolls, 5 belonged to the junior and 4 to the senior classes, all of whom with 2 exceptions were students of the preceding session who had failed at the examination referred to above. All the 9 students appeared at the English teachership certificate examination held in April last. The Pandit Training Department had 41 students on the rolls, against 37 in the preceding year. The central class for the training of teachers for upper primary schools is entirely composed of students who had previously passed the middle scholarship examination. The course of studies laid down for the class differs from that pursued by the students of the first-year class, in that Sanskrit, Algebra, and drawing are omitted from its curriculum. The roll-number of the central class on the 31st March last was 17, against 19 of the preceding year. Of the 15 candidates who were presented for examination, 8 were successful, 3 being placed in the 1st and 5 in the 2nd division.

131. *The Ranchi Training School*.—The number on the rolls on the 31st March was 32, against 31 last year. Of the 32 students, 28 were Hindus, 2 aboriginal Christians, 1 a Sonthal, and 1 a Ho. Four were in the third, 8 in the second, and 20 in the first-year class. Again, 22 came from various parts of Chota Nagpur and 10 from Gaya, Bankura, and Burdwan. A Bengali class was attached to the school a few years ago, but as it was thought that there was no real necessity for it, it was abolished during the course of the year.

132. *The Motihari second-grade training school* has already been noticed above.

133. *The third-grade Government Training School* at Daltonganj has not been much of a success. The number of students on the rolls was only 10, against the same number in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 510 against Rs. 539, and the annual Government cost per pupil was 56.6 against 49. Four gurus appeared from this school at the last upper primary examination, but only two were successful—a result no way better than that of a fairly good upper primary school, though large sums were spent upon it.

134. *The Balasore Training School*.—The number of students borne on the rolls of the school at the close of the last session was *five*, and there were no students on the 31st March last. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 700, against Rs. 886 in the preceding year. As the school fails to attract students, there appears to be not much necessity for its continued existence. All the five students appeared at the upper primary teachership examination held in January last.

135. The aided training schools are briefly noticed below:—

- (1) The Barrackpore Training School for Masters is a boarding institution under the management of the Wesleyan Mission. It prepares teachers for the primary and middle schools under the Mission. It sends up pupils to the University Entrance as well as to the departmental examinations. Two boys passed the last Entrance examination out of 5 sent up. All the pupils are Native Christians.

- (2) The Krishnagar Church Missionary Society's Training School for Masters is a boarding institution. All the pupils are Native Christians. The *ex*-pupils find employment in the pathshalas maintained by the Mission.
- (3) The Bhimpur Sonthal Training School is a training school for Sonthals under the management of the American Baptist Mission in Midnapore. The number on its rolls on the 31st March last was 152, including 102 males and 50 females, against 146, including 93 males and 53 females on the same date in the previous year. Of the 152 pupils, 8 were Hindus, 14 non-aboriginal Christians, 96 Christian Sonthals, and the rest (34) non-Christian Sonthals. The income and expenditure were the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 2,700, of which one-half was contributed by Government from the grant-in-aid fund and the other half by the Mission. None of the pupils competed at the Middle Scholarship examinations. At the upper primary examination, 9 appeared and 7 passed; and at the lower primary examination 17 appeared and 10 passed. In addition to ordinary school-work, the arts of weaving, drawing, basket making and carpentry are being taught. The School sends out annually trained Sonthal teachers for the Sonthal pathshalas in the jungle mahals of the Midnapore district. I was much interested in this school when I visited it in 1896.
- (4) The Bankura Sonthal Training School is a boarding school for Sonthals under the management of the Wesleyan Mission at Bankura. There were on its rolls 30 pupils on the 31st March last, against 42 on the same date of the preceding year. The decrease was due to the withdrawal of some Sonthal boys from the attached hostel owing to fright resulting from the death of one of their fellow-pupils. Of the 30 Sonthal pupils, 8 were Christians. All are boarders, who get their living free. The Government expenditure on this school was Rs. 275 against Rs. 300, while the contribution from the Mission increased from Rs. 519 to Rs. 535. The school sent up to the last middle vernacular examination one Sonthal candidate, who was successful. Of the two teachers, one is a Sonthal.
- (5) The Kalimpong Training School (Darjeeling Mission) is aided from the departmental primary grant. No report on this school has been received. It is an excellent training school, conducted most skilfully by the Revd. Mr. Sutherland.
- (6) The Taljhari Training School in the Sonthal Parganas had 7 pupils, against 11 of the preceding year. It cost Government Rs. 600, against Rs. 645 of the year before. During the year under review 11 gurus passed from this school, one of whom gained an upper primary certificate.

136. The principal aided training schools for mistresses are the following:—

- (1) The Dum-Dum Cantonment Training School for Mistresses is a boarding institution, and is intended to prepare teachers for girls' schools under the Wesleyan Mission. All the pupils were Native Christians. At the last girls' scholarship examination for Calcutta and its neighbourhood, 6 pupils passed.
- (2) The Baranagore Hindu Female Boarding and Training School is intended chiefly for Hindu widows. The only other school of its kind in India is at Poona. The Baranagore School continues to do good and useful work, for which Babu Sasi Pada Banerjea, the Founder and mainstay of the institution, deserves the thanks of all well-wishers of female education. At the girls' scholarship examination for Calcutta and its neighbourhood, 5 pupils passed.
- (3) The Barrackpore Converts' Training Home is a boarding institution under the Church of England Zanana Mission. All the pupils are Native Christians. At the last girls' scholarship examination for Calcutta and its neighbourhood, 6 passed.

- (4) The Krishnagar Roman Catholic Training School for Mistresses is a boarding institution. All the pupils are Native Christians. They do not compete for any public examination. There is a Hindu pandit who teaches Bengali and arithmetic up to the standard of the Lower Primary Scholarship examination.
- (5) The Bankura Training School for Mistresses is a boarding school under the management of the Wesleyan Mission at Bankura. It is intended for training Christian girls and girls of aboriginal races. It had three Christian teachers, two of whom were females, one teaching sewing in addition to ordinary subjects in the lower classes. The number of pupils on its rolls was 31, against 22 in the previous year. The girls of the 1st class were preparing for the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination. A little of English is taught. The only girl who appeared from this school at the last middle vernacular examination was successful.

137. The Guru-training classes attached to middle schools were abolished during the year as they were of little or no practical value. Only 3 schools attended by 16 pupils are returned from the Singhbhum district, the expenditure on which from Provincial revenues amounted to Rs. 97. None of the pupils passed any public examination. It is expected that these classes will disappear from the next returns.

138. The following tables show the qualifications of all teachers employed in middle English, middle vernacular, and upper primary schools for boys and girls, whether under public or private management:—

(1) In Middle English Schools.

DIVISION.	Number of middle English schools.	Number of teachers employed.	M. A.	B. A.	P. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Other examinations.	Holding no certificate.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan	236	945	...	...	44	217	223	10	98	130	13	...	5	251	985
Presidency	172	734	...	4	43	173	114	5	51	82	4	...	5	224	734
Calcutta	16	111	...	1	7	22	23	1	3	7	...	...	3	45	111
Rajshahi	97	302	...	1	29	73	95	3	40	62	...	...	1	48	302
Dacca	193	751	...	2	33	173	189	...	63	155	7	...	4	153	751
Chittagong	57	237	...	...	8	48	63	...	15	63	1	...	6	38	237
Patna	54	188	...	1	5	31	46	...	17	27	...	...	4	47	188
Bhagalpur	35	144	...	1	5	25	40	...	8	27	...	...	1	39	144
Orissa	37	150	1	...	1	24	39	6	25	21	...	...	2	37	150
Do. Tributary Mahals	6	27	...	...	...	6	10	...	4	...	...	...	1	3	27
Chota Nagpur	41	152	...	2	5	30	31	2	21	19	6	...	7	20	152
Total	933	3,881	1	12	180	831	863	30	374	593	50	13	39	895	3,881
TOTAL FOR 1906-07 ...	927	3,810	2	12	169	808	833	39	356	551	48	18	37	937	3,810

(2) In Middle Vernacular Schools.

DIVISION.	Number of middle vernacular schools.	Number of teachers.	M. A.	B. A.	P. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Other examinations.	Holding no certificate.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan	167	528	...	...	3	20	159	8	24	180	7	1	...	98	528
Presidency	230	642	...	...	1	46	166	14	59	196	11	...	...	164	642
Calcutta	15	89	1	...	5	10	28	...	3	9	...	...	...	36	89
Rajshahi	132	514	...	...	1	8	156	4	14	114	5	...	1	30	514
Dacca	286	723	...	...	5	45	216	3	26	251	14	6	...	148	723
Chittagong	151	554	...	...	...	13	110	...	9	158	7	1	...	55	554
Patna	53	175	...	...	1	4	89	1	6	44	6	...	...	17	175
Bhagalpur	52	157	...	...	...	3	59	1	1	57	9	...	...	21	157
Orissa	40	146	...	...	...	2	43	4	5	61	3	1	...	19	146
Do. Tributary Mahals	13	35	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	20	...	...	...	3	35
Chota Nagpur	33	88	...	...	...	4	37	3	1	28	3	1	...	13	88
Total	1,151*	3,249	1	...	17	158	1,080	28	148	1,119	75	21	21	571	3,249
TOTAL FOR 1906-07 ...	1,163	3,305	17	154	1,079	48	161	1,140	87	27	16	604	3,305

* Includes 23 schools for girls.

(3) In Upper Primary Schools.

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Division.	Number of upper primary schools.	Number of teachers.	M. A.	B. A.	F. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular mastership examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Other examinations.	Holding no certificate.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan	908	1,155	...	...	...	13	60	30	66	542	110	30	15	280	1,155
Presidency	523	623	...	...	2	11	32	38	53	233	44	9	1	200	623
Calcutta	35	132	...	1	3	15	8	...	9	14	13	8	1	60	132
Rajshahi	444	642	...	...	...	...	21	13	30	284	120	38	2	116	642
Dacca	940	1,103	...	...	...	9	40	6	84	636	131	45	1	228	1,103
Chittagong	460	658	...	...	...	2	30	2	19	381	83	18	10	113	658
Patna	231	400	...	...	...	...	47	10	11	174	87	50	...	30	400
Bhagalpur	272	441	...	...	...	1	23	4	14	208	110	51	...	24	441
Orissa	278	455	...	...	...	...	21	70	18	178	87	22	2	57	455
Do. Tributary Mahals	56	76	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	30	16	3	...	8	76
Chota Nagpur	140	210	...	...	...	...	12	13	12	73	32	14	9	45	210
Total	4,277*	5,994	...	1	5	51	305	183	535	2,702	848	288	41	1,170	5,994
TOTAL FOR 1896-97 ...	4,219	5,941	...	1	1	34	313	204	310	2,765	800	245	49	1,219	5,941

* Includes 170 schools for girls.

The total number of teachers employed in middle English schools increased from 3,810 to 3,881. Of these 13 were graduates, against 14 in the year before. The necessity of the employment of graduates in schools of this class is not apparent. The number of under-graduates increased from 977 to 1,011, or by 34, and of the holders of vernacular mastership certificates of the different grades from 833 to 863, or by 30, while the ex-pupils of guru-training schools decreased by 9. The holders of middle English and middle vernacular certificates increased by 18 and 42 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the teachers holding no certificates diminished from 937 to 895, or by 42. In the middle vernacular schools there were 3,249 teachers, 1 of whom was a graduate. The number of under-graduates increased by 24, of holders of vernacular mastership certificates by 1, while the ex-pupils of guru-training schools decreased by 10. The holders of middle English certificates decreased by 3 and of middle vernacular certificates by 21. As in the case of middle English schools, the number of non-certificated teachers in middle vernacular schools shows an appreciable decrease.

The number of middle schools being 2,084 with 1,943 certificated vernacular masters, there is nearly one such teacher in each school. I would again repeat that District Boards and the inspecting officers should remember that none but holders of first-grade certificates ought to be appointed head pandits of these schools.

In the upper primary schools the number of non-certificated teachers declined from 1,219 to 1,170, or by 49. There were 3 F. A. certificate-holders serving in Calcutta and 2 in the Presidency Division, against 1 in the year before. The number of Entrance certificate-holders increased from 34 to 51. The largest number of teachers of upper primary schools came from the middle vernacular schools, and the number of such teachers decreased by 3 only, although the upper primary schools were fewer by 58.

B.—OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

139. Under this head are included institutions teaching law, medicine, and engineering, whether affiliated to the University or not, together with

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the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character. The usual statistics of these institutions are given below:—

I.—Law.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1906.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—LAW.											
<i>Government Law Colleges.</i>											
1. Hooghly College	1	7	7	...	...	...	497	...	497	...	71 0 0
2. Dacca "	1	69	80	—905*	...	...	3,508	...	2,400	...	30 0 0
3. Patna "	1	32	32	...	...	...	2,070	...	2,070	...	64 14 8
4. Krishnagar "	1	9	9	...	...	...	541	...	541	...	60 1 9
5. Rajshahi "	1	10	15	...	...	...	614	681	1,295	...	86 5 4
6. Ravenshaw " Cuttack ...	1	17	15	...	...	...	1,089	...	1,089	...	72 0 0
7. Chittagong "	1	13	13	...	...	...	1,056	...	1,056	...	51 3 8
Total	7	157	171	—905*	...	...	9,163	681	8,939	...	53 4 5
<i>Municipal Law College.</i>											
1. Midnapore College	1	17	19	...	...	...	1,123	...	1,123	...	59 1 8
<i>Unaided Law Colleges.</i>											
1. Metropolitan Institution ...	1	200	195	Expenditure included in that of the General Department.							
2. City College	1	134	138	...	...	...	3,640	567	4,213	...	30 8 0
3. Ripon "	1	375	398	...	...	...	14,703	...	14,703	...	37 1 5
4. Berhampore "	1	9	10	...	...	...	600	600	1,200	...	120 0 0
5. Tej Narayan Jubilee " Bhagalpur	1	36	35	...	...	...	1,713	...	1,713	...	45 15 1
6. Bangabasi "	1	143	106	...	...	...	2,707	133	2,900	...	27 5 7
7. Rajchandra " Barisal	1	52	50	...	...	...	417	...	417	...	8 5 5
8. Bihar National " Bankipore	1	65	50	...	...	...	2,818	...	2,818	...	56 5 9
Total	8	1,020	982	...	...	...	26,724	1,300	28,024	...	28 8 7
GRAND TOTAL	16	1,194	1,172	—905*	...	...	37,010	1,981	38,088	...	52 7 11
TOTAL FOR 1906-97	16	1,111	1,126	—1,980*	...	...	36,138	1,246	35,404	...	51 4 0

* These figures show the excess of Government receipts over Government expenditure.

II.—Medicine.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1906.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.	To public funds.	To private funds.
				From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II.—MEDICINE.											
1. Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	477	515	1,46,960	...	...	32,069	...	1,79,038	235 0 0	52 4 3
<i>Government Medical Schools.</i>											
1. Sealdah	1	229	253	43,411	...	...	8,072	...	53,383	171 9 4	35 7 4
2. Dacca "	1	145	137	18,114	...	...	4,075	...	22,189	133 3 6	29 11 10
3. Patna "	1	136	145	26,787	...	...	3,433	1,372	31,463	184 11 9	32 6 0
4. Cuttack "	1	99	106	9,892	100	...	1,908	590	12,490	104 1 4	26 0 4
Total	4	609	631	98,204	100	...	18,378	1,962	1,18,644	155 12 7	33 1 2
<i>Unaided Medical Schools.</i>											
1. Calcutta School of Medicine ...	1	400	430	...	...	...	11,825	1,404	13,229	...	30 12 2
2. Ditto of Homoeopathy ...	1	229	175	...	...	...	2,600	...	2,600	...	14 13 8
3. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal.	1	55	59	...	...	...	2,027	5,576	7,603	...	123 18 9
4. Dacca Homoeopathic School ...	1	45	45	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	1 5 0
Total	4	729	709	...	...	...	16,512	6,980	23,492	...	33 2 1
TOTAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS	9	1,315	1,356	2,45,173	100	...	66,959	8,842	3,21,074	133 8 6	40 13 9
TOTAL FOR 1906-97	11	1,950	1,908	2,54,968	100	13	69,874	2,311	3,27,366	137 10 8	163 12 6

III.—Engineering and Surveying.

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NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST FOR EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III.—ENGINEERING.											
1. Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	313	327	Rs. 90,549	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 17,381	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,13,930	Rs. A. P. 205 4 1	Rs. A. P. 348 6 6
<i>Government Survey Schools and School of Engineering.</i>											
1. Dacca Survey School	1	180	210	11,197	...	...	4,141	240	15,578	53 5 1	74 2 10
2. Bihar School of Engineering	1	182	192	10,255	...	...	2,127	...	12,382	84 10 7	95 11 9
3. Cuttack Survey School	1	84	75	2,072	...	...	890	...	3,571	35 10 0	47 9 9
Total	3	356	477	30,124	...	...	7,167	240	37,531	63 2 5	78 10 10
<i>Unaided Survey School.</i>											
1. Orissa Tributary Mahals	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	113	113	...	28 4 0
TOTAL ENGINEERING SCHOOLS	5	673	808	1,21,173	...	...	21,519	354	1,51,574	158 8 4	147 9 5
TOTAL FOR 1896-97	5	905	960	1,13,763	...	...	22,650	439	1,36,852	118 8 0	142 10 8

IV.—Art and Industry.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IV.—ART AND INDUSTRY.											
1. Government School of Art	1	226	200	Rs. 27,612	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,842	Rs. ...	Rs. 32,454	Rs. A. P. 133 0 11	Rs. A. P. 102 4 3
2. Unaided Schools of Art in Calcutta	2	108	66	...	...	...	1,336	3,520	4,856	...	73 11 4
Total	3	334	266	27,612	...	...	6,178	3,520	37,319	103 12 10	140 4 9
<i>Government Industrial School.</i>											
1. Ranchi Industrial School	1	35	36	1,986	...	...	...	443	2,429	55 2 8	67 7 6
<i>Board Industrial Schools.</i>											
1. Rangpur	1	90	95	960	2,713	...	718	...	4,391	38 10 7	46 3 6
2. Pabna	1	56	46	600	3,012	...	714	2,253	6,679	78 8 4	143 6 4
3. Bengal Sericultural School	1	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Mytensingh, Kasikore	1	13	37	...	1,864	...	256	2,573	4,693	50 6 0	126 13 4
5. Barisal Technical School	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Elliott Artisan School, Comilla	1	46	44	800	4,840	...	1,287	2,065	8,092	128 2 10	204 5 9
Total	6	247	232	2,360	12,429	...	2,975	6,891	24,655	63 11 11	106 4 4
<i>Aided Industrial Schools.</i>											
Burdwan Division	2	55	56	960	2,692	240	307	1,113	5,312	69 8 0	94 13 8
Presidency	1	17	16	...	...	132	...	187	319	8 4 0	13 11 0
Calcutta	1	22	20	300	...	...	...	1,957	2,257	15 0 0	112 13 7
Bhagalpur Division	2	10	10	367	...	...	...	712	1,070	38 11 2	107 10 9
Orissa	1	24	23	...	120	...	17	523	660	5 7 3	80 0 0
Chota Nagpur	6	91	79	859	...	...	...	497	1,356	10 13 11	17 1 11
Total	13	219	203	2,486	2,812	372	324	4,989	10,933	27 14 10	54 1 7
<i>Unaided Industrial Schools.</i>											
Presidency Division	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	1,225	1,225	...	153 2 0
Calcutta	1	40	37	...	...	...	252	1,820	2,072	...	64 0 0
Bhagalpur Division	1	64	60	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	2 0 0
Total	3	112	105	...	...	...	252	3,165	3,417	...	34 8 8
TOTAL ART AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	26	947	842	34,444	15,241	372	9,729	19,017	78,803	59 7 2	93 9 5
TOTAL FOR 1896-97	26	924	907	29,286	13,229	372	11,991	15,918	70,796	47 4 6	78 0 10

V.—Other Schools.

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NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>V.—Government "Other Schools."</i>											
Title and Vedic classes, Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	1	40	42	...	...	...	...	354	354	...	8 6 10
<i>Aided "Other Schools."</i>											
Burdwan Division	1	24	20	140	...	...	91	30	261	7 0 0	13 0 9
Calcutta	2	57	56	2,075	...	1,200	855	3,178	7,304	55 7 8	150 8 0
Patna	4	169	144	228	55	80	20	2,966	3,348	2 8 4	23 2 8
Bhagalpur	1	94	59	500	...	...	...	600	900	3 5 11	10 1 9
Total	8	344	309	2,743	55	1,280	975	6,704	11,817	13 3 1	38 3 10
<i>Unaided "Other Schools."</i>											
Burdwan	2	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	1	80	87	...	...	...	15	120	135	...	1 6 11
Bhagalpur	1	115	112	...	...	...	...	120	120	...	1 1 1
Chota Nagpur	1	13	9	...	...	...	...	443	443	...	49 3 6
Total	5	239	228	...	...	...	15	683	698	...	3 0 11
TOTAL OF "OTHER SCHOOLS"	14	629	629	2,743	55	1,280	990	7,401	12,569	7 0 8	22 3 7
TOTAL FOR 1906-07	14	671	624	2,174	235	350	1,001	7,050	11,598	7 2 8	22 11 3

140. LAW.—The law schools were as before 16 in number, but the pupils attending them increased by 83. Except in the Rajshahi College (in which the Law Lecturer receives in addition to the fees the interest on an endowment), the law classes in Government colleges are entirely self-supporting, the Professors being paid from the fees realised from the students, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 2,400 a year in each institution. The fee-receipts at the Dacca College having exceeded this limit, the surplus, amounting to Rs. 905, was credited to Government. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the law departments of the Government colleges was nearly Rs. 52-4-5, against Rs. 51-6 in 1896-97.

The Midnapore College is the only second-grade college which has been affiliated to the University in Law. The fee-income of its law class was Rs. 1,123, against Rs. 995 in the previous year, and the average annual cost of educating each law student was Rs. 59-1-8, against Rs. 90-7-3. The Metropolitan Institution did not furnish separate returns of the expenditure of the attached law departments; and hence the total average cost of educating each law student in the unaided colleges cannot be calculated quite accurately.

In the subjoined statement the students of the B. L. and Pleadership classes attached to the different colleges are shown separately:—

LAW CLASS ATTACHED TO—	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS ON THE 31st MARCH 1898.		
	B. L. class.	Pleadership class.	Total.
1	2	3	4
<i>Government Colleges.</i>			
1. Hooghly	6	1	7
2. Dacca	38	31	69
3. Krishnagar	5	4	9
4. Patna	21	11	32
5. Ravenshaw, Cuttack	10	7	17
6. Rajshahi	3	7	10
7. Chittagong	...	13	13
Total	83	74	157
<i>Municipal College.</i>			
1 Midnapore	5	12	17
<i>Unaided Colleges.</i>			
1. Metropolitan	95	111	206
2. City	71	63	134
3. Ripon	273	102	375
4. Berhampore	6	3	9
5. Tejnarayan Jubilee, Bhagalpur	17	10	27
6. Bangabasi, Calcutta	45	98	143
7. Raichandra, Barisal	12	40	52
8. Bihar National, Bankipore	19	46	65
Total	538	482	1,020
GRAND TOTAL	626	568	1,194

The number of pupils reading for the degree of Bachelor of Law fell off by 32, while the students attending the Pleaderships classes increased by 115. The Government colleges lost two pupils in the B. L. classes. The Midnapore College gained two pupils in the B. L. classes. The decrease in the number of law students in the City and Ripon Colleges took place both in the B. L. and Pleaderships classes, while the Metropolitan Institution and the Bangabasi Law Colleges had an accession of pupils in both the B. L. and Pleaderships classes. There were 74 pupils (against 73) reading in the Government colleges for the Pleaderships examination held by the High Court, also 12 (against 9) in the Midnapore Municipal College and 482 (against 371) in the unaided law colleges, so that the total number of students attending the Pleaderships classes increased from 453 to 568, or by 115.

141. The following table shows the results of the last examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law:—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—		
		First division.	Second division.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Hooghly College	10	...	5	5
Dacca College	20	...	9	9
Krishnagar College	6	...	4	4
Patna College	23	...	11	11
Ravenshaw College	3	...	...	...
Rajshahi College	4	...	...	...
Midnapore College	5	...	3	3
Metropolitan Institution	65	...	25	25
City College	84	...	43	43
Ripon College	225	9	111	120
Berhampore College	5	...	4	4
T. N. Jubilee, Bhagalpur	8	...	4	4
Rajchandra College, Barisal	8	...	4	4
Bihar National College, Bankipore	12	...	7	7
Total	468	9	230	239
Total for 1896-97	400	15	189	204

The total number of candidates increased by 68 and that of passes by 35. The Government colleges passed two more candidates than in the preceding year, but the Rajshahi and Ravenshaw Government Colleges did not succeed in passing any of the candidates that appeared from them.

The Ripon College sent up and passed the largest number of candidates. It may be noted also that all the nine candidates that passed in the first division were sent up from the Ripon College.

142. *Medicine*.—The total number of medical institutions fell off from 11 to 9, as already explained, and the total number of medical students were fewer by 135. The number of pupils in the Medical College, Calcutta, increased by 9, but in the Government vernacular medical schools there was a loss of 33 pupils and in the unaided medical schools a loss of 111.

143. *Medical College, Calcutta*.—The College completed its sixty-third session on the 31st March 1898. During the year under report the following changes occurred in the Professorial staff:—Dr. Alcock resumed charge of the duties of Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology on the 6th October 1897; Dr. D. D. Cunningham retired from the service, and Dr. Bird was appointed to officiate in the chair of Physiology; Dr. R. H. Charles returned from furlough, and resumed charge of his duties as Professor of Anatomy on the 30th March 1898:—Dr. L. A. Waddell returned from furlough on the 24th March 1898, and resumed charge of the duties of Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Examiner; Dr. J. O'Brien went on furlough for seven months on the 2nd April 1898, and Dr. R. D. Murray took his place as Professor of Surgery.

In the College Department, 440 regular students remained from the previous year, and 99 were admitted or re-admitted; 48 passed the University final examination and left the College, 22 ceased to attend, 2 went to

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England, 2 died, 1 betook himself to the certificate class, while 18 students left the College without paying their fees. The number of regular students remaining on the rolls at the end of the year was 446.

In the military class 18 students rejoined, and 10 were newly admitted. During the session seven passed and were sent to military duty, so that the strength of the class at the end of the year was 21.

In the female certificate class 10 female students remained over from the previous year, 5 were newly admitted, and 1 was received from the matriculated class. Two passed the examination and gained certificates, and 4 ceased to attend. The number of students in the class at the end of the year was therefore 10.

The total strength of the College at the beginning of the session was, therefore, 583, against 588, 511, 484 and 419 of the four preceding years, and at the end of the year 477, against 468, 375, 311 and 317 of the same four years.

144. The following table shows the success of the College at the several medical examinations held by the University. As stated in previous reports, the system of medical examinations is very complicated—a result due to the fact that in certain cases candidates who fail by the higher standard at which they aim may, under the regulations of the University, be passed by some lower standard :—

DESCRIPTION OF EXAMINATIONS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.		NUMBER PASSED IN—																TOTAL PASSED.		
			PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L. M. S.		FIRST L.M.S.		SECOND L.M.S.		PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B.		FIRST M.B.		SECOND M.B.		HONOURS IN MEDICINE.		DOCTORS IN MEDICINE.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	78	...	(a)61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	61
2. First L.M.S.	167	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	53
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and first L.M.S.	4	...	(b)3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
4. Second L.M.S.	68	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
5. Ditto re-examination held in November 1897	17	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
6. Preliminary Scientific M.B.	71	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
7. First M.B.	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
8. Combined Preliminary Scientific and first M.B.	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	(c)2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
9. Second M.B.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
10. Honours in Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Doctors in Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	439	1	72	...	54	...	46	...	13	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	194
Total for 1896-97	435	10	133	1	45	3	20	1	17	1	5	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	230	7	237

(a) 15 of these had passed this examination previously.

(b) Excluding one, who also passed the first L.M.S. examination.

(c) Ditto ditto the first M.B. ditto.

Out of 440 candidates, including 1 female, at all the University examinations, 194 candidates were successful, or at the rate of 44 per cent. In the previous year 237 candidates passed out of 445, or at the rate of 53·2 per cent.

Since the first examination of this College, 1,479 students have obtained their degrees and licenses in Medicine and Surgery. Of these, 30 were Cingalese, 406 were Military pupils coming from various provinces, 10 were Burnese, and the remaining 1,033 were Bengali students.

Fourteen pupil-nurses passed out as midwives.

Fifteen native *dais* passed in Midwifery from the Eden Hospital during the year, and received certificates of qualification.

There were 17 boarders in the Maharani Svarnamayi Hostel. Of these, 5 were Europeans, 9 Eurasians, and 3 Native Christians.

A connected account of all the female students reading in the College is given below :—

Five matriculated female students resumed their studies and 1 newly joined, making a total of 6.

One appeared and failed at the first M.B. examination.

Of the 6 matriculated students, 1 died and 1 was transferred to the certificate class, so that the strength of the class at the close of the session was 4.

In the female certificate class ten female students remained, 5 were newly admitted, and 1 was received from the matriculated students' class, making a total of 16. Of these, 2 passed and obtained their certificates, 1 resigned, and 3 ceased to attend, so that the strength of the class at the close of the session was 10.

145. The following is a list of the lady pupils of the Medical College :—

No.	NAMES.	Nationality.	Date of admission.	Year when expected to pass out.	Class in which studying.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Miss L. N. Watts, 4th year	Eurasian	June 1895	February 1899	Certificate class.	Dufferin Fund at Rs. 20
2	" L. DeSouza, 3rd year	Ditto	Ditto	February 1900	Ditto	Burma Bhandet scholarship at... 25
3	" E. David "	Ditto	June 1896	Ditto	Ditto	Dufferin Fund at 20
4	" P. Edge "	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Burmese Government at 40
5	" Abhayabala Sinha "	Native Christian.	June 1894	Ditto	Ditto	.....
6	" M. Bird, 2nd year	Eurasian	June 1896	February 1901	Ditto	Dufferin Fund at 20
7	" E. M. Walker "	European	June 1897	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
8	" M. A. Oliver "	Eurasian	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9	" M. Scheppeimaun "	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Burmese Government at 40
10	" B. Brewster "	European	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dufferin Fund at 20
1	Miss Kshirod Kumari, 5th year Ghosh.	Native Christian.	June 1894	March 1899	L. M. S. and M. B.	Government at... 20
2	" L. Pitt "	European	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	College at 12
3	" L. L. Davidson, 3rd year	Eurasian	June 1895	March 1901	Ditto	Burmese Government at 40
4	" C. F. Cleophas, 2nd year	Native Christian.	June 1897	March 1902	Ditto	Dufferin Fund at 30

146. The following table gives the present employment of the passed female pupils of the College so far as can be ascertained :—

NAMES.	Date of passing.	Where employed when last heard of.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Miss A. Nielol, M.D.	1889	Private practice, Darjeeling	Dr. Nielol obtained her degree of Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery from the University of Brussels in 1892.
" L. E. Sykos	1890	.....
" F. Dissent	"	Dufferin Fund, Ulwar.	
" G. F. Pereira	"	Gone to England.	
" L. B. Smith	"	Ditto.	
" J. Perry	"	Dufferin Fund, Udaypore.	
" L. Kirkpatrick	"	Private practice, Calcutta.	
" A. D'Souza	"	Dufferin Fund, Tonk, Rajputana.	
" Ida M. Dissent	"	.....
" W. Jahans (Mrs. W. M. Periman.)	"	Dufferin Fund, Allahabad.	
" Ida Brown	"	Private practice, Calcutta.	
" J. B. Muller	1891	Gone to England.	
" H. Forbes	"	Dufferin Fund, Rangoon.	
Mrs. M. Scott	"	Ditto, Berhampore.	
Miss C. Brooking	"	Private practice.	
Mrs. J. C. Smytho	"	.....
Miss L. M. Carroll	1893	.....	Married and left Fund service.
" E. L. Bridge	"	Gone to Austria.	
" S. E. Bridge	"	Dufferin Fund, Balarampore.	
" M. S. Martin	"	.....
" M. T. Watts	"	Private practice.	Returned from England and married.
" K. O'Byrne	"	Dufferin Fund, Fyzabad.	
" L. Blong	"	.....
" D. E. Pratt	"	Gone to England.	
" J. George	"	Dufferin Fund, Alighur.	
" S. Anthonio	"	.....
" A. Lisle	"	Dead.	
" W. Woods	"	.....
Mrs. M. Neal	1894	.....
Miss E. George	"	Dufferin Fund, Hattaras.	
" A. Imrie	1895	Mrs. Patter's Hospital, Bulundshahar.	
" A. White	1896	Gone to England.	
" L. Phillips	"	Bombay, Cama Hospital, Dufferin Fund.	
" I. Stotesbury	"	Quetta, Dufferin Fund.	
" J. Mendieta	1897	Chittagong, ditto.	
" B. Hedding	"	Kapurthala, ditto.	
" E. Cardozo	1898	Umballa, Plague duty.	
" M. G. Lungley	"	Ditto.	
" V. M. Mitter, M.B.	1890	Private practice, Calcutta.	
" B. M. Bose, M.B.	"	Ditto.	
" B. B. Bose, M.B.	1891	Ditto.	
" Jamini Sen, L.M.S.	1896	Ditto.	
" R. Cohen, M.B.	1897	Gone to Europe and recently passed as a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.	

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147. *Campbell Medical School*.—Dr. J. B. Gibbons was the Superintendent of the School throughout the year. This was the second year since the new course of four years' study was introduced. As in the preceding year, there were 8 teachers (3 demonstrators and 5 tutors) attached to the school, besides an honorary teacher of hygiene.

At the beginning of the session, 147 male and 23 female students remained from the previous year. During the year 115 male and 11 female students were admitted, 4 male students were re-admitted, and 1 male student was admitted on transfer from another medical school, so that the total number of students at the beginning of the session was 301, of whom 267 were males and 34 females.

The sanctioned number of students in the school at the beginning of a session is properly 250. The excess of 51 over the sanctioned number is explained by the fact that female students, of whom there were 34, and students from Assam of whom there was one, are not included: besides, 16 pupils were admitted in place of those who passed out after re-examination.

On the 1st April 1897, the female class consisted of 23 students, viz. 11 in the 3rd year and 12 in the 2nd-year class.

In June 1897, when the school re-opened, 11 students were admitted into the 1st-year class, so that when the school re-opened there were 34 female students, against 36 in the previous year.

Of the 34 female students in the school at the opening of the session under review, 19 names were removed for the following reasons:—

Two passed after re-examination in July 1897, seven passed in March 1898, three were removed on account of long absence without leave, 2 left school, 1 failed for the second time at the First Diploma examination, and 4 failed at the 1st-year's examination.

On the 1st April 1898, there were 15 students left in the class—6 in the 3rd year and 9 in the 2nd year.

All the female students were in receipt of stipends either from Government or from some external source and some from both. There was no female student in the compounder class.

Of the 151 male students who remained in the school on the 1st April last, 1·32 per cent. possessed the F. A. examination certificate, 15·89 possessed certificates of having read the F. A. course, 48·34 per cent. had passed the University Entrance examination certificate, 10·59 had failed at that examination 22·51 had obtained the Middle English examination certificate, and 1·32 the Middle Vernacular examination certificate.

The Middle Vernacular certificate-holders are Barua Mughs from Chittagong. This certificate is accepted only in the case of Barua Mughs.

Diploma or License Examination.—The Diploma examination is divided into two parts, and was held in March last.

(a) *First Diploma Examination*.—Sixty-three male students remained in the 2nd-year class, of whom 15 belonged to the old course of three years and 48 to the new course of four years. The old course students were remanded from the previous year.

Of the former, 11 passed out of 13, and of the latter 16 passed out of 28 permitted to attend the examination.

Four old course students have been removed on account of failure for the second time, and 12 of the new course students who failed left the school. The remaining 20 unsuccessful students of the new course have been relegated to the 2nd-year class for another year.

From the above it will be seen that 41 students were allowed to undergo the examination, and 27, or 65·85 per cent. against 73·91 per cent. in the previous year, passed and were promoted to the 3rd-year class.

Of the 9 female students in the 2nd-year class, 4 remanded students belonged to the old course and 5 students to the new. Excepting 2 of the new course, all were permitted to appear at the examination, but only 3 of the old and 2 of the new course were successful. These 5 have been promoted to the 3rd-year class.

One of the old course students who failed again has been removed from the school, while 3 of the new course have been put back into the 2nd-year class for another year, as this was the first time they had failed.

From the details given above it will be seen that 7 female students appeared at this examination, and 5, or 71·42, passed against 68·88 per cent. in 1896-97.

(b) *Second or Final Diploma Examination.*—The 17 male and 2 female students who had failed only in one subject in March 1897 passed after re-examination in July 1897.

In February last there were 5 bonded 4th-year and 59 third-year students. All except 13 third-year students went up for the examination and 39

The 13 who did not appear at this examination had accepted the 4th-year's course under paragraph 11 (c) of the Government of Bengal's letter No. 74T.M. of the 29th April 1896. Twelve of them were promoted to the 4th-year class, while the thirteenth has been remanded to the 3rd-year class for another year, as he could not qualify himself for promotion to the 4th-year class.

Of the 5 bonded 4th-year students, 4 passed the special test in medico-legal subjects.

Eight female students who were in the 3rd-year class appeared at the examination and 7 passed. One failed in surgery, and has been put back for 3 months.

It will be observed that 68 male and 10 female students appeared at the second Diploma examination during the year, and 56, or 82·35 of the former, and 9, or 90 per cent. of the latter, were successful, against 67·56 and 66·66 per cent. in the previous year, respectively.

Caste or creed.—Of the 56 male licentiates, 52 were Hindus, 3 Muhammadans, and 1 a Buddhist.

Of the 9 female licentiates, 5 were Christians, 3 Brahmos, and 1 a Hindu.

The promotion of 1st-year students was decided in March on the combined results of the monthly class examinations. In March the 1st-year class consisted of 89 boys and 10 girls. Seventy-nine, or 88·76 per cent. of the former, and 6, or 60 per cent. of the latter, were promoted, against 66·66 and 55·55 per cent. in the previous year, respectively. The names of 10 boys and 4 girls who failed were struck off the rolls.

Compounder class.—There are 17 students in this class. As the question of fees payable by candidates was decided in June, the first half-yearly examination of compounders was held in July 1897. The second half-yearly examination was, as usual, held in October 1897. In July 1897 one European and 39 native candidates registered their names for examination, and all but one native candidate appeared. Excepting two natives, all passed. The European and nine of the native candidates were trained in outside dispensaries, and the rest in the compounder class of the school. In October 1897 one European and six natives appeared at the examination. They were all trained in outside dispensaries. Only two of the natives passed.

Sixteen finally passed students of this school were taken into Government service as Civil Hospital Assistants during the year.

Two of the five students who executed the bond are now in service. During the year several licentiates of this school were recommended for appointments in tea-gardens, coal-mines and railways, etc., etc.

Lady Elliott Hostel.—All the female students, excepting one who is married, were boarders in this hostel. Miss L. Bose was appointed Lady Superintendent of the hostel during the year. One-half of the cost of the establishment was borne by Government as in the previous year.

In the training class the second and third batches have passed out, and the fourth batch is under training.

148. *Dacca Medical School.*—Dr. R. Macrae held charge of the school throughout the year. There were no changes in the teaching staff. The attendance at the beginning of the session was as follows:—6 in the 4th-year, 53 in the 3rd year (including 2 females), 41 in the 2nd year (including 5 females) and 67 in the 1st-year class (including 3 females), or altogether 167.

The 64 students composing the new admissions had either passed the University Entrance examination or appeared at the First Arts or Entrance examination, with the following exceptions:—3 from Assam, 1 from Cooch Behar, and 3 middle English certificate-holders. During the session 22 pupils (including

1 female), left the school, and there remained at its close 145 pupils, viz., 6 in the 4th-year, 52 in the 3rd-year (including 2 females), 34 in the 2nd-year (including 4 females), and 53 in the 1st-year class (including 3 females).

A class for female students was opened in June 1895. There is no hostel for female students. It is hoped as soon as this class has made a fair start it will be possible to exact a higher standard of preliminary education. Those that first obtained admission were most indifferent in that respect. Of the 10 female pupils (including the one that left), 3 were Hindus, 4 Christians, 2 Brahmans, and 1 a Muhammadan.

There were six candidates in the 4th-year's examination, and all of them passed successfully in all the subjects of the 4th-year course.

At the Second License examination for 3rd-year students there were 46 candidates; of these, 38 passed (including 1 female), 4 failed absolutely, and 4 failed in one subject and were remanded for three months.

At the First License examination for 2nd-year students there were 34 candidates; of these, 29 passed including 2 females, and were promoted to the 3rd-year class, and 5 were rejected.

At the school test examination for 1st-year students, there were 53 candidates; of those, 43 passed (including 2 females), and were promoted to the 2nd-year class; 10 failed, and were remanded.

Compounder class.—The first half-yearly examination was held on the 26th April 1897. There were 13 candidates, of whom 9 passed.

The second half-yearly examination was held on the 20th October 1897. There were 16 candidates, of whom 11 passed.

Of the 44 passed medical pupils (including 4 still under remand for re-examination), 41 were Hindus (including 3 Assamese), and 3 Assamese Muhammadans. Five of them have obtained Government service, 4 service under District Boards, 5 in tea-gardens, and 1 on board a steamer.

The Mitford Hospital adjoins the school building, and affords ample provision for practical and clinical teaching.

149. *Temple Medical School, Patna.*—Dr. R. H. Whitwell was in charge throughout the year.

At the opening of the session there were 133 pupils on the rolls, viz., 4 in the 4th-year, 47 (including 3 females) in the 3rd-year, 28 in the 2nd-year, and 54 (including one female) in the 1st-year class. Of those, 15 male pupils left the school during the session, viz., 1 from the 4th-year, 2 from the 3rd-year, and 12 from the 1st-year class. Thus the number of pupils at the close of the session was 118 (including 4 females).

There was accommodation in the school for 160 students. During the year 81 new students might have been admitted, but the applications fell short of that number, and of those who sought admission only 54 were eligible owing to the higher education standard required under the new scheme. The decrease in the number of new admissions was also caused by the fact that the term of study is now four years, instead of three, and so several poor students were prevented from joining the school.

Classified according to religion, 79 of the pupils at the opening of the session were Hindus, 53 Muhammadans, and 1 a Brahmo. Classified according to the place of origin, 68 were Biharis, 34 (including 2 females), were Bengalis, and 31 (including 2 females) came from the Central Provinces. As regards the general educational attainments of the pupils, 5 of them had read up to the First Arts standard, 16 had passed the Entrance examination, 50 had failed at the Entrance examination, 7 held middle English and 12 middle vernacular certificates, 34 had read up to the 1st class, 4 to the 2nd class, and 2 to the 3rd class of high schools, and 3 had read up to the middle English standard, so that there was no pupil who had not some knowledge of English.

For the higher examination of 4th-year students three appeared—all local students. Out of these, only one passed.

At the ordinary examination of 3rd-year students for the second license diplomas 40 were allowed to appear out of 45 in the class. These consisted of 3 female students, 8 Central Provinces Government students, and 29 local students. The results were—27 passed in all subjects (20 local and 7 Central Provinces students), 9 failed in one subject and were referred back for three months, and 4 were rejected.

For the First License examination 19 passed in all subjects (10 local male students and 9 from the Central Provinces), 5 failed in one subject only and were referred for three months, and 3 were rejected.

Of 41 pupils tested by the teachers at the end of their first year, 36 were allowed to proceed into their second year of study.

The *compounder class* consisted of 13 students. The half-yearly examinations for compounderships were held in April and October 1897, in which 7 and 4 students respectively passed.

There were four female students in the school during the year—all of them foreigners to Bihar. Three were in their third year and one in her first year of study. Two of the former successfully passed the examination for diplomas held on the 21st of March, the other failed in the preliminary test examination and was not allowed to appear. The 1st-year student was promoted at the same time to a higher class. The three third-year students were in receipt of scholarships of Rs. 10 each from the District Boards of Patna and Arrah.

There were 46 students in barracks—27 in the pay of the Government of the Central Provinces and 19 local. They were accommodated in batches of 9 under monitors selected by themselves. The monitor system worked well, the custodian reporting that they were of help in maintaining discipline and keeping the barracks clean. The health of the students in barracks was, on the whole, good.

During the year 7 passed pupils were appointed to the Nagpur, and 5 to the Bengal service, and 3 received employments in tea-gardens.

150. *Cuttack Medical School*.—During the year under report Dr. C. J. W. Meadows was in charge of the institution from the 1st April 1897 to the 2nd June 1897, and Dr. J. M. Zorab for the rest of the year. There was no change among the teaching staff, which consisted of two Assistant Surgeons and four Civil Hospital Assistants, as in the previous year.

The number of students at the beginning of the session was 114 (including 5 females), viz., 3 in the 4th-year, 41 (including 2 females) in the 3rd-year, 27 in the 2nd year, and 43 (including 3 females) in the 1st year class. During the session 1 student left from the 2nd year and 14 (including 1 female) from the 1st year class. Thus at the close of the session there were 99 pupils, of whom 4 were females.

The number of students admitted during the year was 43, of whom 12 had read up to the Entrance standard, 8 up to the second class and 4 up to the third class of high schools, 11 held Middle English and 8 Middle Vernacular certificates, 6 of whom had a tolerable knowledge of English. Of the 99 pupils, 79 were Hindus, 8 Muhammadans, 10 (including 3 females) Christians, and a male and a female student were Eurasians.

There was some improvement in the standard of general education of the students admitted into this school.

Four blocks of lodging-houses are provided for the students' accommodation very close to the school. One senior student of approved character was appointed as monitor in each of the blocks to maintain discipline under the supervision of the Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology, who is the Honorary Superintendent of the lodging-houses.

From the passed 3rd-year students of the previous year, three qualified students were selected for the 4th year on a stipend of Rs. 20 each, and they passed creditably in the special subjects taught.

At the senior Diploma examination of the 3rd-year class (30 students including 2 females) appeared, of whom 26 males and 2 females passed, and of the remaining two, one having failed in one subject only has been referred for re-examination after three months.

At the junior Diploma examination of the 2nd-year class 20 students appeared, passed, and were promoted to the 3rd-year class.

Among the 29 students remaining in the 1st-year class at the close of the session, only 18 passed the teachers' test, and were promoted to the 2nd-year class. Of the remaining eleven, 5 being found deficient were remanded to the same class for another year, and 2 were referred for re-examination after two months, and 4 having been recently admitted were allowed to go on in the same class for another year.

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The half-yearly examination of compounders was held on the 18th October 1897. Two candidates appeared and passed.

Of the 31 pupils that passed from the school during the year, 7 were genuine Uriyas, 6 naturalized Bengalis, 12 genuine Bengalis, and 6 belonged to other nations.

151. The following table compares the expenditure from public and private sources, and the average cost of each pupil in the four vernacular medical schools for the last two years :—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE FROM—					Total.	AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				Public funds.		Private funds.				Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From—		From—					
				Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1897.											
Sealdah	1	255	298	Rs. 4,460	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 7,695	Rs. ...	Rs. 50,155	Rs. A. P. 147 6 10	Rs. A. P. 174 2 5
Dacca	1	143	136	16,084	...	...	4,078	...	21,062	124 14 5	154 13 10
Patna	1	132	135	11,640	...	13	3,212	902	35,833	234 9 4	265 6 10
Cuttack	1	112	117	5,203	100	..	2,103	447	7,912	45 5 0	67 11 9
Total	4	642	676	96,209	100	13	17,148	1,409	1,15,062	142 9 9	170 1 0
1898.											
Sealdah	1	229	253	Rs. 43,411	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 8,972	Rs. ...	Rs. 52,388	Rs. A. P. 171 9 4	Rs. A. P. 207 0 8
Dacca	1	145	137	18,114	...	...	4,075	...	22,189	132 3 6	161 15 4
Patna	1	136	145	26,787	...	...	3,423	1,273	31,483	184 11 9	217 1 9
Cuttack	1	99	96	9,892	100	..	1,908	590	12,490	104 1 4	130 1 8
Total	4	609	631	98,204	100	..	18,378	1,863	1,18,544	155 12 7	187 11 3

It is seen that the total cost and the average cost to public funds of educating each pupil increased in the Sealdah, Dacca, and Cuttack Schools, but fell off in the Patna School. The fee-income rose in Sealdah and Patna, but declined in the other two schools.

152. *Engineering and surveying.*—The number of institutions under this head shows no change. The pupils attending them diminished from 905 to 673.

153. *Sibpur Engineering College.*—Mr. J. S. Slater took over charge of the College from Mr. Macdonell, the Officiating Principal, in August. The College consists of three departments, viz., the Engineer Department affiliated to the University, which contained at the close of the year 118 students—all Hindus, excepting 5 Europeans and Eurasians and 2 Muhammadans; the Apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, containing 184 students, of whom 153 were Hindus, 30 Europeans and Eurasians, and 1 Muhammadan; and the artisan class, with 11 students. An agricultural department was opened in connection with the College in June 1898. There was an increase of 20 pupils in the Engineer Department and a falling off of 21 pupils in the Apprentice Department. The artisan class gained 4 pupils.

In the Engineer Department 118 applications for admission were received; of these, 30 were admitted to the 1st-year and 11 B course B.A.'s to the 2nd-year class.

The first-year class opened with 33 students, of whom 3 were re-admitted after failure in the previous year, and the remainder were new students. One was admitted in November under the special orders of this office. Four students left during the year. Thus there were 30 students in the 1st-year class at the close of the year.

The 2nd-year class opened with 22 students promoted from the first year, 11 B. A.'s admitted direct, and 4 failures who were re-admitted. One left during the year, leaving 36 pupils at its close.

The 3rd-year class consisted of 38 students, promoted from the 2nd-year class.

The 4th-year class consisted of 14 students. Out of 17 who passed the F.E. examination, 3 were not allowed to join under the rules.

The 1st-year students were taught compass surveying and levelling in the neighbourhood of the College. The second and 3rd-year classes went to Purulia with Mr. Slater, and made the usual surveys for a railway project. More time was devoted during the year to astronomical observations and to tachemetry. The students visited the following workshops:—

- (1) Jamalpur Workshops.
- (2) Raniganj Pottery Works.
- (3) Raniganj Paper Mills.
- (4) Barakar Iron and Steel Works.
- (5) Barakar Colliery.
- (6) Head works of the Midnapore canal.

The annual examination of the 1st and 2nd-year classes was held in May, the percentage of passes being 88 in the former and 80·8 in the latter. At the first examination in engineering held by the University, 39 candidates appeared and 17 passed—all in the second division. At the L. E. examination two candidates appeared, both of whom failed. At the B. E. examination 13 candidates appeared, of whom 6 passed, viz., 2 in the 1st and 4 in the 2nd division. Of the 15 candidates for the B. E. and L. E. examinations of the University, 10 were students of the College and 5 ex-students who had failed previously.

The guaranteed appointment in the Public Works Department was secured by Purnendu Chakravarti. The Ambica Charan Choudhuri gold medal was awarded to Kisor Mohan Ghosh and the Trevor silver medal and prize to Jnananjan Saha. All graduates were undergoing a course of practical training under the Public Works Department except Jnananjan Saha, who is employed in the College and workshops. Mr. Slater reports that the mining scholarships are not popular, only one student having elected to undergo a mining course since the scholarships were established. He is doing very well, having been employed by the East Indian Railway as soon as the time of his practical training expired. The attempt to induce B. E.'s to undergo a special training in electricity, so as to pass the Honours examination in engineering in this subject, has not met with success. The only student who had elected this course left before his instruction was completed.

In the Apprentice Department there were 81 applicants for admission, of whom 30 were selected. Of these, 6 had passed the University Entrance examination in the 1st division, 22 in the 2nd division, and 2 had passed by standard VII of the Code for European schools. Two failures at a previous examination were re-admitted; so this class opened in November with 32 students. Three overseers' and 20 sub-overseers' certificates were granted to students, leaving the College without going through the full course. The Principal reports that the results of the annual examination of the Apprentice Department were satisfactory, except in the case of the candidates sent up from the affiliated schools at Rangpur and Burdwan, where the practical instruction seemed to him to be defective.

The examination for accountants was held in June. There were 138 candidates, of whom 27 passed.

The electric light installation was in working order in July 1897, and on the whole the plant has been successful.

No new buildings were erected during the year, but the old buildings were partially repaired.

The whole workshop staff was very busy during the year in moving into the Public Works Department shops, so that the manufacture of machinery did not progress.

The Principal managed to visit during the year the following technical schools:—

Bihar School of Engineering (two visits), Ranchi Industrial School, and the Pabna, Rangpur, and Midnapur Technical Schools.

Surgeon-Major H. J. Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, delivered a course of six lectures on sanitation.

Athletic sports of various kinds were regularly engaged in. The cricket eleven played 9 matches, of which they won 6, and lost 3. They were beaten by the Medical College in the semi-finals for the Senior Harrison shield.

The native cricket eleven played 5 matches, of which they won 3, and lost 2. They were beaten by the Bishop's College in the finals for the Lansdowne shield.

The football team played 18 matches, of which they won 11, lost 4, and drew 3. They were beaten by St. James' School in the third round for the Trades' Challenge Cup.

The strength of No. 1 Engineer Company, East Indian Railway Volunteers, was 55, of whom 49 were extra-efficient, 5 efficient, and 1 non-efficient: the non-efficient member was on furlough throughout the year. Most of them attended the camp of exercise in February at Jamalpur, and were chiefly exercised in building trestle bridges. The General Officer's report on their work was very favourable.

On the 31st March last there were 286 students in the College hostels—251 Hindus and 35 Christians. Of these latter, 20 pay the reduced fee of Rs. 5 and 5 are free, so that only 10 Christian students pay the full messing fee of Rs. 20, and of the former, 40 pay only Rs. 2 per month, the remainder paying Rs. 7, which is the full cost of messing for natives. During the year under review the total expenditure incurred on account of the Hindu mess was Rs. 17,390, the receipts for the same period being Rs. 17,410. Similarly, for the Christian students' mess, the expenditure was Rs. 8,181 and the receipts Rs. 8,184.

The general health of the inmates was not satisfactory, owing to an outbreak of malarious fever before and after the long vacation.

154. *Dacca Survey School*.—On the 31st March last there were 91 boys in the first-year and 99 in the 2nd-year class, against 174 and 150 respectively in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils, 175 were Hindus and 15 Muhammadans. The falling off in the roll-number is ascribed to a rumour that vernacular students were disqualified from taking admission into the school, and to a new rule which has been enforced that only those who possess some knowledge of English are qualified to join the 2nd-year class, owing to which, of 113 pupils who passed the annual examination, only 53 were allowed to enter that class. The establishment of technical schools in some districts is said to have attracted a number of boys who would otherwise have joined the school. Of the 91 students in the 1st-year class, 63 were reading the survey course and 28 the overseer course. Of the 99 boys of the 2nd-year class, 85 were reading the survey course and 14 the overseer course.

The practical training of the pupils, especially in cadastral survey work with the plane-table and the theodolite, received careful attention from the school staff during the year.

The field of survey extended over 225 (against 190) square miles, and 166 square miles more had to be traversed for connecting grand trigonometrical survey pillars. Azimuth observations were taken at 116 stations to test the angular work of the survey parties.

Of 149 students who appeared at the final examination, 76 passed. Of 164 students that appeared at the 1st-year class annual examination, 113 passed.

155. *Bihar School of Engineering*.—The school was formed in the previous year by the amalgamation of the Patna Survey and the Bihar Industrial Schools, as noticed in the last report. On the 31st March last there were 182 students, of whom 50 belonged to the *amin* class and 132 to the engineering classes. Of the latter, 66 were in the 1st-year, 43 in the 2nd-year, and 23 in the 3rd-year class.

Of the 182 students, 118 were Hindus, 59 Muhammadans, and 5 Brahmos; and of these, 142 were instructed through the medium of English and 40 through the vernacular. The higher classes undergo practical training in the workshops, but not the *amin* class boys. Besides surveying with the chain, compass, plane-table, and theodolite, survey of a tract of land by Gale's traverse system, and levelling—the field-work done in the 2nd-year class—that of the 3rd-year class students comprised the use of the pocket sextant and the method of practically laying out a railway curve.

In addition to the usual field-work, some teachers and pupils were taken to assist Mr. Wilson in the observations of the solar eclipse at Buxar, and another party of students was engaged for about a month at Pahari in making a survey of a plot of land for archaeological purposes.

At the annual examinations held in April 1897, sixteen out of 17 students passed the final examination of the 3rd-year class, and 27 out of 29 who had reverted to the old survey school course passed the survey standard examination.

156. *Cuttack Survey School*.—The number of pupils on the 31st March last was 84, against 73 in the previous year, of whom 67 were Hindus and 17 Muhammadans.

At the annual examination of the first-year class held in April 1897, thirty-one pupils appeared, of whom 25 were eligible for promotion to the 2nd-year class. At the final examination 40 students appeared, of whom 39 passed, viz., 10 in the first, 26 in the second, and 3 in the third division. Of the successful candidates, 25 have obtained employment.

The students were employed in field-work from the middle of November to the end of February. The school was supplied with a sufficient number of surveying instruments in March 1897. The pupils of the 2nd-year class were thoroughly trained in theodolite survey (both triangulation and traverse), as well as in levelling. The pupils of the 1st-year class were trained in the professional system of cadastral survey with the plane-table and chain and optical square in order to make them fitted for aminships.

157. *Art and Industry*.—Under this head are included the Government School of Art, 2 unaided schools of art in Calcutta (against 1 in the year before), and the industrial schools maintained either by Government, by District Boards, or by private agencies, with or without Government support, in various parts of the Province.

158. *The Government School of Art*.—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March last was 226. Of these, 206 were in Division I—the practical art side, and 20 in Division II—the fine art side of the school.

These two divisions have been introduced under the new regulations. Division I, besides the general classes for drawing, adapted for the practical requirements of teachers, designers, art workmen, and artisans, includes the architectural and mechanical drawing class, the lithography and wood-engraving classes, and the modelling class. Division II affords the ordinary artistic training in drawing, painting and sculpture, similar to that of art academies in Europe. By reference to the comparative attendance in the two divisions, it is seen that for the great majority of students their first object in joining the school is to obtain a living rather than to become artists in the higher sense of the word. The intention of the new regulations was, on the one hand, to develop the practical side of the school, especially in the direction of decorative art, and, on the other, to give a higher aim and better training to those who entered the school to become painters or sculptors.

In Division I classes for decorative designs were opened. Mr. Havell, Superintendent of the School, says that, considering that it is entirely a new subject in the school, very fair progress has been made. The branches of practical work to which he intends to give special attention for the present are—

(1) *Fresco decoration for walls*.—A simple, permanent and washable process, adapted either for purely ornamental decoration or the highest artistic efforts. It was formerly largely employed in India, and, Mr. Havell believes, has only to be known in Calcutta to become popular with the wealthy classes, who spend large sums in decorating their houses.

(2) *Stained glass windows*.—The designing and making of stained glass windows from imported materials has developed into a successful industry in Madras, where there is less scope for it than in Calcutta. Besides their decorative effect, the practical uses of stained glass windows for screening the interior of houses from outside observation and for reducing glare and heat are obvious. They are comparatively inexpensive when made in this country, and the technical difficulties connected with the manufacture are insignificant.

(3) *Lacquer Work and stencilling*.—The old Indian process of painted lacquer work is very decorative, and has this advantage over wood-carving and many other kinds of decoration that, for a student who can design well, it is easily learnt. The resources of stencilling as a means of decoration are very little understood in India, although it is elsewhere largely used in public and private buildings. The practical teaching of these processes in the school will, Mr. Havell believes, open out a wide remunerative employment for students,

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Thus a student who went through the whole course of Division I would be able to learn all of them, and would be in a good position to earn a livelihood when he left the school.

Under the new regulations special low fees are charged to those actually employed in any branch of industrial art. The number admitted in the artisan class under these rules at the close of the year was 12, mostly the sons of silversmiths.

In Division I examinations were held in (1) freehand drawing, (2) model drawing, (3) drawing foliage from nature, (4) study of light and shade, (5) Geometry, (6) perspective, (7) measurement drawing, (8) orthographic projection, (9) projection of shadows, (10) isometric projection, (11) elementary design, and (12) painting flowers from nature.

In perspective and the last three subjects no examinations were held in the previous year, as the classes were not properly organised.

(4) *Special work*.—The wood-engraving class, as usual, executed a number of diagrams for the Director of the Geological Survey of India and the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, and illustrations for various publications ordered by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

In Division II the new regulations have not diminished the attendance in the painting classes, now separated from the general classes of the school: it was always a small fraction of the total attendance. These classes formerly monopolised most of the privileges in the shape of scholarships and free-studentships; this is now no longer the case, on the contrary the fees in this Division have been raised. The substitution of a better system of teaching, founded on that of the best European academies, in place of the methods formerly practised in the school, will, Mr. Havell believes, enable the students to make much more rapid progress, and to compete on more equal terms with European artists than is now the case with Indian trained students.

A nearer approximation to European standards as regards technique in painting, sculpture, and leading to more remunerative work, will, Mr. Havell thinks, tend gradually to elevate the student's artistic ideas and to raise the level of public taste for high art in Bengal.

During the year under review six students obtained appointments as drawing teachers in Government and private schools on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 a month, 7 as mechanical, architectural, and general draughtsmen in the Public Works Department, municipalities, and in private firms, on salaries varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 a month, and 3 as wood-engravers and lithographers on Rs. 50 a month. One was employed as an artist's assistant on Rs. 50 a month. The fact that nearly all these appointments were gained by students in Division I accounts for the larger attendance in that division. Students in Division II, who are not possessed of private means, have to earn a somewhat uncertain livelihood as portrait painters.

Art Gallery.—Attached to the School of Art is the Art Gallery, which was open to the public on 155 days of the year. The total number of visitors was 9,884 showing an increase of 916, compared with the previous year's return. This number included 1,710 Europeans, 7,195 Hindus, and 974 Muhammadans.

According to the scheme of the gallery, the purchases of the previous year were arranged in three sections:—

Section I.—Art applied to industry.

Section II.—Architecture and architectural decoration.

Section III.—Fine art.

Only Rs. 1,307 of the budget grant for purchases of works of art were expended, as expenditure had to be curtailed by order of Government. The chief purchases were some fine specimens of Nepal brassware for section I, a few original copies of Ajanta cave paintings for section II, and some very fine original native paintings of the Moghul period for section III. Among the latter were three magnificent executions which bear the seal of Jehangir and an inscription in the Emperor's hand-writing, giving the date, A.D. 1624, and the artist's name, 'Ustad Mansur,' who is described as having been the most celebrated artist of his time. Apart from their historic interest, these paintings show that in some branches of fine art the Moghul artists reached a much higher

degree of perfection than is generally supposed. They are invaluable as objects of study for native artists.

159. *Industrial Schools*.—As stated above the number of these schools has remained unaltered.

160. The only Government industrial school was at Ranchi. The number of pupils on its rolls was 35, against 38 in the preceding year. The students were all aborigines, 31 having been Christians and 4 non-Christians. They were all in receipt of stipends varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3, according to the degrees of proficiency attained by them. All the pupils are required to learn a little of reading and writing. The technical subjects taught are of an elementary nature, which include carpentry, smithy, tinmanship, canework, carriage-building, and painting. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,429, against Rs. 1,407 in the preceding year.

161. The Board industrial schools numbered 6 as stated above:—

(1) *The Rangpur Technical School*.—The roll-number was 90 (72 Hindus, 1 Brahmo, and 17 Muhammadans) against 99 (78 Hindus and 21 Muhammadans), showing a loss of 9 pupils. Of the 90 pupils, 23 belonged to Rangpur, and the rest came from other districts. The total expenditure stood at Rs. 4,391 against Rs. 4,325. The cost to Government decreased from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 960, and to the District Board increased from Rs. 994 to Rs. 2,713. The expenditure from fees decreased from Rs. 731 to Rs. 718, and that from other sources fell to zero from Rs. 1,400, as no subscription was received from the estate of Maharaja Govinda Lal Roy since his death. Four boys appeared at the sub-overseership examination of the Sibpur College, of whom one was successful. The successful candidate has entered into the 3rd-year class of the Apprentice Department of that College. At the final examination of the Bengali department, 21 boys passed out of 22.

(2) *The Pabna Technical School*.—This school has got three departments—the Apprentice, Amin and Artisan, and bore on its rolls on the 31st March last 56 pupils—22 in the apprentice, 26 in the amin, and 8 in the artisan department. Of the 56 pupils, 48 were Hindus, 7 Muhammadans, and 1 Native Christian, against 36 Hindus, 5 Muhammadans, and 2 Native Christians, showing an increase of 13 pupils. The 3rd year class of the Apprentice Department has newly been formed, and prepares candidates for the 2nd-year examination of the Sibpur College, to which the school has been affiliated. All the pupils are now required to pay fees—a step in the right direction. Two students lately gained admission into the Sibpur College.

(3) *The Boalia Sericultural School*.—The Deputy Inspector of Rajshahi writes:—"At a public meeting it was resolved to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty by establishing at Boalia an industrial school with special provision for imparting instruction in scientific sericulture. This proposal met with the approval and sanction of the Government of Bengal and the District Board of Rajshahi, and in due course the school was started on the 5th January 1898." Arrangements have been made for imparting practical and theoretical instruction in scientific sericulture, including the rearing of various kinds of silk-worms, reeling, dyeing and weaving of silk of different varieties. The full course of instruction is to extend over two years.

(4) *The Mymensingh Kasi Kisor Industrial School* had 13 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last, against 15 of the preceding year. It gets a contribution of Rs. 2,000 a year from the founder Rai Jagendra Kisor Roy Bahadur, zamindar, and is called after the name of his father.

It teaches carpentry and blacksmith's work. The establishment consists of a Superintendent on Rs. 50, a carpenter on Rs. 40, and a blacksmith on Rs. 25, besides two servants. Fifteen stipends of Rs. 4 each are provided for the boys attending the school, and two of Rs. 10 each for those that may go from it to the Sibpur Engineering College to which it is affiliated. The total expenditure of the institution was Rs. 2,447, of which Rs. 471 only was paid by the District Board.

(5) *The Barisal Technical School* was attended by 30 pupils against 3 of the preceding year. It was re-organised during the past year under the advice and suggestions of the Principal of the Sibpur Engineering College. It has two departments, an Apprentice Department for preparing sub-overseers who are to complete their education in the Sibpur College, and an Artisan Department

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for teaching carpentry and blacksmith's work. The former had 20 pupils and the latter 10. Eighteen stipends, tenable for two years, are granted—4 of Rs. 5, 7 of Rs. 4, and 7 of Rs. 3 each. The teaching staff consists of a Superintendent on Rs. 80, a blacksmith on Rs. 50, and a carpenter on Rs. 35.

(6) *The Elliott Artisan School* at Comilla was opened in 1892-93. It was managed by a Committee of its own till the 31st March 1897, when the District Board took the management into its own hands. The annual grant from the District Board was Rs. 2,700.

It consists of two departments—the Apprentice Department and the Artisan Department, both of which are affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College. A 2nd-year class of the Apprentice Department was opened during the year. This is the highest standard to which the school is intended to attain. The students of this class will be allowed to appear at the 2nd-year examination of the Sibpur Engineering College. This department had 26 students (all Hindus) on its rolls, against 16 of the previous year.

162. *Aided industrial schools.*—These numbered 13, against 14 in the year before, the Baharagora Industrial School in Singhbhum having been closed during the year for want of pupils.

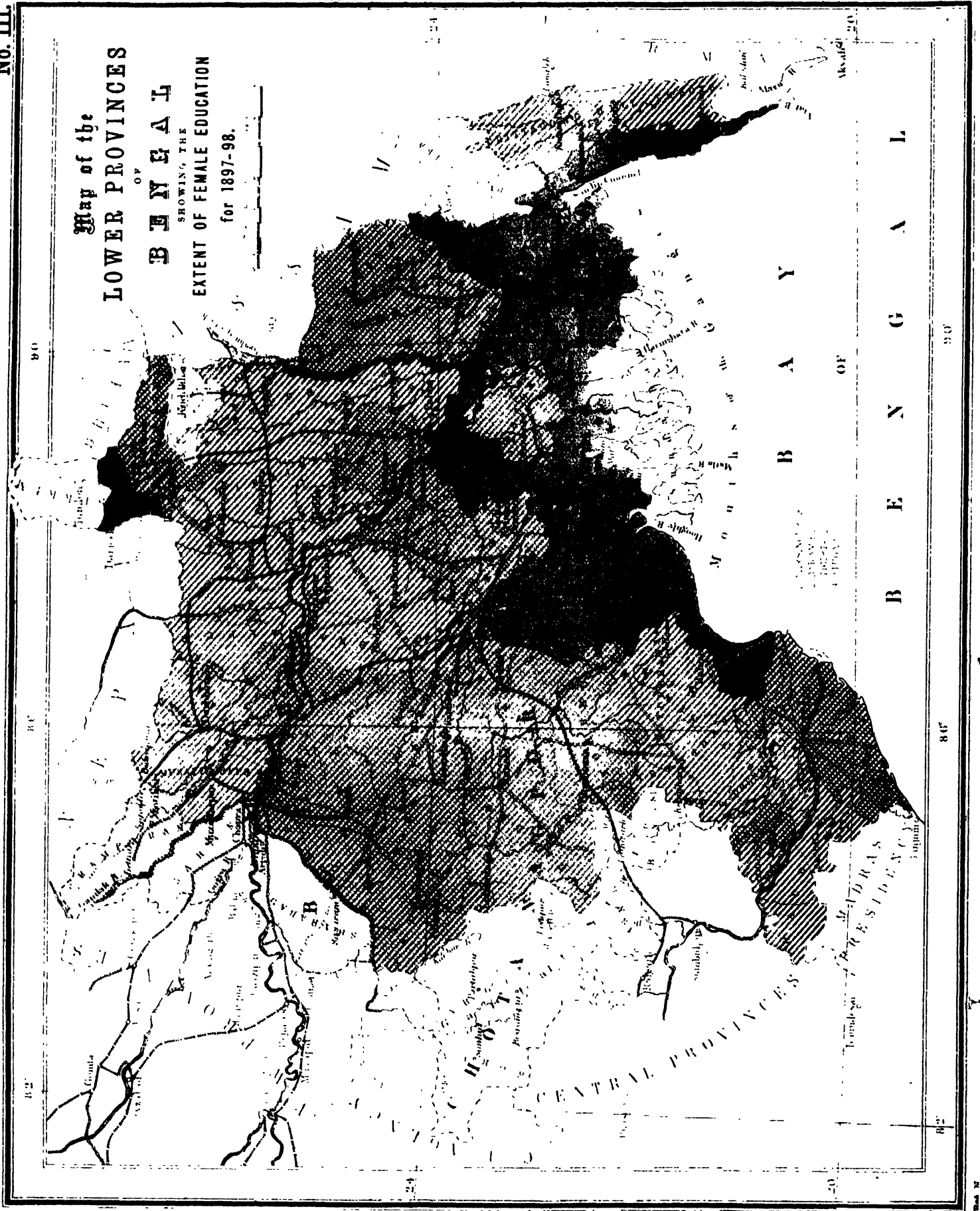
163. *Other schools.*—Fourteen schools have been returned under this head, against the same number in the previous year. They constitute a miscellaneous class, and need no lengthened description. They consist of (1) Title and Vedic classes attached to the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, maintained by Government; (2) the Bengal Aided Music School, which sits in the premises of the Calcutta Training School, (3) the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, attended by 26 pupils, which received an aid of Rs. 1,775 from the Provincial revenues, and of Rs. 1,200 from the Calcutta Municipality; (4, 5 and 6) three music schools in the Bankura district, of which the one in the town of Bankura is aided; (7—11) 5 schools in the Patna Division, of which 4, viz., the Aurangabad Aided Sanskrit School, the Motihari Dharma Samaj School in Champaran, the Sanskrit School at Hajipur, and the Madhubani Sanskrit School in Darbhanga, were in receipt of aid, and the Buxar Railway School for adult coolies which was supported by the East Indian Railway Company; (12) the aided Vidyasagar Sanskrit School and (13) the unaided Nawadih East Indian Railway School in the Bhagalpur, and (14) the Ranchi Blind School, which has lately received a Government grant.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGALE
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION
for 1897-98.

Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

- Class 1. 2 to 6 per cent and above
" 2. 1 to 2 "
" 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 "
" 4. below $\frac{1}{2}$ "



VIII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE
EDUCATION.

164. In this chapter the results of the year's operations as regards female education in secondary and primary schools are shown. The limited progress of female education in colleges, and its general progress in special schools have already been noticed in other sections of this report.

165. The following table compares the statistics of schools for Indian girls in the past two years:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Managed by Government	2	268	2	278
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	3	135	3	147
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,710	56,611	2,370	51,380
Unaided	503	8,199	442(a)	7,002
Total	3,218	65 213	2,817	58,807
Girls in boys' schools ... ..	...	38,530	...	36,806
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	103,743	...	95,613

(a) Including 8 schools maintained by Native States.

It is very much to be regretted that these figures show a large falling off in the matter of female education, for there was no less than 8,130 fewer girls attending schools in the year under review than in the previous year. This decrease has been largest in schools which are aided from public funds, which show a decrease of 5,231 girls. In the case of girls attending boys' schools there has been a decrease of 1,724, and in unaided schools a decrease of 1,197. On the other hand, in schools directly managed by Government or by District or Municipal Boards, there has been an increase of pupils of 22. There has also been a disappearance of no less than 401 girls' schools in the year under review. Practically all these figures are therefore unsatisfactory, though they can probably be explained by the great agricultural distress which was prevalent during 1897 throughout a large part of the province. The two girls' schools in the above list managed and supported by Government are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School in Dacca.

166. The following statement shows the comparative figures for girls schools in each division for the last two years:—

DIVISION.	HIGH ENGLISH.				MIDDLE ENGLISH.				MIDDLE VERNACULAR.				UPPER PRIMARY.				LOWER PRIMARY.				TOTAL.			
	Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	68	33	75	69	2,574	2,390	331	320	5,480	5,246	408	390	8,122	7,078
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	650	564	428	389	9,750	9,147	444	403	10,400	9,711
Calcutta ...	4	5	403	403	...	...	...	...	4	3	421	249	17	15	1,776	1,654	82	82	4,273	4,719	94	105	6,873	7,105
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	126	157	10	10	366	322	159	153	2,345	2,292	173	167	2,837	2,771
Dacca ...	1	1	130	133	...	...	...	...	3	4	175	235	40	31	1,058	715	730	644	11,440	10,247	774	680	12,803	11,330
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	92	112	9	6	218	162	441	421	7,394	6,505	492	429	7,704	6,779
Patna ...	1	1	53	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	234	4,205	4,009	258	235	4,318	4,067
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	68	43	5	6	218	326	242	168	4,056	2,827	250	174	4,358	3,194
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	398	357	6	6	227	244	111	105	2,547	2,450	123	117	3,173	3,081
Do. Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	54	61	9	7	206	302	11	9	260	263
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	561	660	184	97	3,819	2,166	194	108	4,380	2,820
Total ...	6	7	596	644	23	23	1,346	1,196	190	170	7,700	7,137	2,909	2,618	55,581	49,840	3,218	2,817	65,213	58,807

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167. The table shows that the falling off in the attendance at girls' schools has been mainly confined to the children in the lower primary standard where there has been a loss of 5,741 pupils. A loss of 563 girls is recorded in the upper primary standard and of 160 in the middle standard, but in the high school standard, on the other hand, there has been a gain of 58 pupils. This would again tend to show that the cause of the reduction in the number of girls at school has been the agricultural distress, which has prevented many of the lower classes from sending their girls to the lowest classes of schools. Similarly, there has been an increase of one in the number of high schools for girls, the middle schools remain practically the same in number, while in the lower primary standard only there has been the large falling off of 401 schools. The decrease in the number of schools has been largest in the Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions, and it has also been rather large in the Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions. On the other hand, there was an increase of more than 11 per cent. in the number of schools in Calcutta. In the Calcutta schools also there was an increase of 232 pupils.

The loss of pupils in girls' schools in the Chota Nagpur Division is thus alluded to in the Inspector's divisional report:—

"There has been a decline in the number of schools, as well as in that of pupils. The returns of 1896-97 showed 194 schools for our girls, attended by 4,380 pupils, while those for 1897-98 show only 108 schools with 2,826 pupils. The district of Lohardaga alone lost so many as 71 schools and 1,242 pupils, and the Deputy Inspector states in his report that 'most of the schools, under orders of the Deputy Commissioner, were amalgamated with the boys' schools existing in the same locality, and some were closed on account of bad attendance and inefficiency.' The district of Hazaribagh returned 9 schools and 208 pupils less than it did in the previous year. The district of Singhbhum also shared the general loss of schools and pupils, the number of schools there having declined from 26 to 20, and that of pupils from 702 to 575, but the Deputy Inspectors explain the decrease by saying that the loss was in conformity with the general decrease in the number of schools and pupils."

The following are the remarks of the Assistant Inspector, Bhagalpur Division, on this subject:—

"The decrease in the number of girls' schools and pupils has been the largest in Monghyr and Bhagalpur."

"The Deputy Inspector, Monghyr, writes:—'Female education in the district was year after year becoming more expensive, costing over one-fourth of the total allotment for primary education for about 3,000 girls only, and thus threatening to starve general education. It was under a grave financial crisis that the rates of capitation allowance were cut down by the District Board' (it was on my report and recommendation as Deputy Inspector of that district) 'by one-half, and the girls who had not entered upon their course of the lowest recognised standard had to be declared inadmissible to those allowances. Consequently, girls who did not know beyond repetition of multiplication tables, for whom the gurus cheaply earned rewards, have ceased to attend our schools.' He adds:—'We have to cut our coat according to our cloth, and having paid liberal rewards for a series of years, we should direct our efforts towards consolidation. The revision of rates has been in the sound interest of female education, inasmuch as the gurus have come to realize that more substantial work is required of them, and not merely array of numbers.'

"The Deputy Inspector of Bhagalpur, rather the Sub-Inspectors in that district (for the Deputy Inspector here is new to the district, and cannot, therefore, vouch for the allegation) ascribes the falling off to the year being peculiarly auspicious for marriages, which have withdrawn many a pupil. It will appear from the table below that the strength of these schools varies with the public expenditure thereon, and has, therefore, evidently no element of stability in it. If female education cannot make a good show without a lavish expenditure, it is evident that it is unreal to the extent it cannot do without it when support is reduced to proper dimensions.

To my knowledge female education in Bihar is not so backward as it would appear from the small number of girls at school, and all but their total absence from our public examinations. It is the difficulty of attending a centre of examination away from home that unduly depresses the number of girls at school and at examinations."

The explanation of the loss of pupils in the Dacca Division of the Eastern Circle, as given by the Assistant Inspector, is as follows:—

"The number of girls' schools decreased by 97 and the number of pupils attending them by 1,433. The attendance of girls at boys' schools having also fallen off, the total loss of girls under instruction was 1,587. The decrease of schools was shared by all the districts. Besides the causes that led to the lowering in the number of schools for boys, the reduction

in the rates of reward and withdrawal of reward for furnishing annual returns in Faridpur, and also requiring the girls in the same district to present themselves at central gatherings, unless the Sub-Inspectors could examine them in their respective pathsalas, caused a falling off in the number and attendance of girls' schools."

No explanation of the great decrease in the Chittagong Division is given or attempted by the Assistant Inspector in charge of that Division; no doubt scarcity and the cyclone wave had much to say to it.

168. The following table gives the attendance and expenditure in schools for Indian girls:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					Total.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government	2	278	259	194	Rs. 19,864	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,496	Rs. 720	Rs. 24,080
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	3	147	131	73	..	..	891	20	...	911
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,370	51,380	48,380	36,071	65,393	34,680	10,046	25,616	1,72,249	3,07,984
Unaided	442	7,002	6,308	4,985	..	..	..	892	8,453	9,285
Total for 1897-98	2,817	58,807	55,138	41,023	85,257	34,680	10,937	29,964	1,81,422	3,42,200
					1,30,874			2,11,386		
Total for 1896-97 ... ..	..	..	..	..	93,207	39,174	11,216	31,223	1,80,580	3,55,408
					1,43,597			2,11,811		
Total for 1895-96 ... ..	...	...	..	...	1,43,940			2,31,452		3,75,402
Total for 1894-95 ... ..	..	...	...	...	1,46,682			2,58,790		4,05,478
Total for 1893-94 ... ..	..	...	...	...	1,39,786			2,46,703		3,86,489

169. It will be seen there has been a decrease in expenditure during the year under review from that of 1896-97 of Rs. 13,148. This decrease, however, is practically confined to the expenditure from public funds, for the private funds expended were only Rs. 425 less in 1897-98 than in the previous year. On analysing the expenditure from public funds still further, it is found that the decrease has been divided between the two sources—Provincial and District Funds,—the contribution from Provincial revenues being about Rs. 8,000 less in the total of Rs. 85,257, while the amount charged to district funds in 1897-98 was less by Rs. 4,494, the contribution for the year being Rs. 34,680 only. Roughly, the proportion of reduction is about equal.

The decrease in the expenditure from Provincial revenues on female education was very considerable in the Dacca, Presidency, Patna, Chota Nagpur, and Bhagalpur Divisions and in Calcutta. On the other hand, the decrease was small in the Divisions of Burdwan, Chittagong, Orissa, and Chittagong Hill Tracts, and finally an increased amount was spent on female education in the Rajshahi Division in 1897-98 when compared with 1896-97. These figures do not seem to require any further detailed criticism.

170. HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN GIRLS.—Seven schools are returned under this head during the year under review, instead of six in the previous year. Five High schools are situated in Calcutta, one in Dacca (the Eden Female School) and one in Bankipore. An additional school has this year been added in Calcutta by the return of the Victoria College as a High school instead of appearing as a Middle school, as in the previous year. The only two girls' High schools maintained by Government are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta, and Eden Female School in Dacca.

171. *The Bethune Collegiate School*, had 145 pupils against 138 in 1896-97. There were 76 Hindus, 53 Brahmos and 16 Native Christians (non-aboriginal). The total cost to Government was Rs. 14,229 against Rs. 18,333. The fees amounted to Rs. 3,395 against Rs. 3,008. Seven girls appeared at the Entrance examination of 1898, of whom three passed, while in 1897 all the six candidates sent up passed. This school does not prepare pupils for the examination in the special standards. The attached boarding-house had 26 boarders, of whom 8 belonged to the College Department. The total expenditure on the boarding establishment was Rs. 2,443, of which Government paid Rs. 846, the rest being met from fee-collections.

172. *The Eden Female School, Dacca*, had 133 pupils, three more than in the preceding year. Six of the pupils were Native Christians, 16 Brahmos, 2 Muhammadans, and 109 Hindus. Forty of the girls were learning English and the rest Bengali only. Six were in the High stage, 3 in the Middle, 17 in the Upper Primary, and 107 in the Lower Primary stage.

Two girls appeared at the Upper and 6 at the Lower Primary examinations; both the former failed, and 5 of the latter passed. It is not reported that candidates from this school appeared at any higher examinations.

There are four other High schools in Calcutta and one in Bankipore, all of which receive Government aid. The following is a short summary regarding their condition in the year 1897-98:—

Christ Church School.—Roll 128, against 115. One hundred and nineteen of these were Native Christians (non-aboriginal), 8 Brahmos, and 1 Muhammadan. The total cost was Rs. 7,628, of which Government paid Rs. 2,681. It prepares pupils for the examination in the special standards. Eleven passed in Standard IV, 10 in Standard V, 10 in Standard VI, and 7 in Standard VII. The attached boarding-house had 90 inmates.

Free Church Normal.—Had 25 girls, against 23. It is both a Training school for mistresses and a High school for girls. It also prepares pupils for the examination in the Calcutta standards. The total cost, exclusive of boarding charges, was Rs. 5,784, against Rs. 4,660. Government paid Rs. 1,564 as grant-in-aid. Two girls passed in Standard VII.

Brahmo Balika Shiksalaya.—Had 121 pupils, against 127. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,608, exclusive of boarding charges, against Rs. 3,750. The amount paid by Government was Rs. 2,071. Two girls passed in Standard IV, 6 in Standard V, and 2 each in Standards VI, VII, and VIII. There were 46 boarders in the attached boarding house, which cost Rs. 3,918.

The Victoria College.—Had 34 pupils. The total cost was Rs. 945, of which Rs. 144 was paid by Government. The attached boarding-house had 10 boarders. It cost Rs. 1,116.

Bankipore High English School.—The High English School at Bankipore was started in 1867 by some Bengali residents of the town. In 1888 it was raised to be a Middle English school, and was aided by Government. Later on it was reduced to the Upper Primary standard, as it failed to prepare and pass girls at the Middle Scholarship examination. It did well as an Upper primary school, and was maintained as such for three or four years. In 1896-97 it was raised to the rank of a High English school, and the Government aid was increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 a month. It has not yet succeeded in passing any girl at the University Entrance examination, but it has now one promising girl in the Entrance class. Its present staff consists of 2 male and 4 female teachers. Its total cost last year was Rs. 2,246, against Rs. 2,150, viz., Rs. 914, against Rs. 756, from Government, Rs. 180, against the same amount from the municipal funds, and Rs. 1,152, against Rs. 1,214 from other sources. The school passed 2 girls at the Upper and 4 at the Lower Primary examinations, against 2 at the former examination in the preceding year. Of 58 girls on the rolls on the 31st March last, 40 were Bengalis and 18 Biharis. Again, of the 40 Bengali girls, 28 were Brahmos and 12 Hindus.

173. MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN GIRLS.—These schools have fallen from 23 in 1896-97 to 22 in 1897-98. One more school is shown in each of the divisions of Rajshahi and Dacca, but, on the other hand, a falling off of one of one school has occurred in each of the divisions of Burdwan and Bhagalpur, and also one middle school in Calcutta has been converted into a high school. The addition of a school in Rajshahi is due to the girls' school at the sadar

station of Bogra having been raised from the primary stage to that of a middle school, but no explanation of the increase is given in the case of the Dacca Division. On the other hand, in the Burdwan Division, the Mission school at Suri has been closed, while the Rivers Thompson School in the same town is little better than a primary school and will probably, in subsequent reports, be reckoned as such. In the Bhagalpur Division no information is given as to the loss of one school, and in Calcutta the only three middle schools left are the Milman Memorial School, the Kansaripara London Missionary Society's School, and the Christian Girls' School, all of which are aided.

174. **UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN GIRLS.**—The number of these schools as shown in the tabular statements from year to year fluctuates largely. Girls' schools, and particularly those in the mufassal, are rather unstable, and the classification may vary according to the presence or absence of one or two pupils, for when the few girls in the upper class or classes leave to get married or for other causes, the school at once drops for the time from the upper primary to the lower primary standard. Hence a fluctuation in the number of these schools of 5 or 10 per cent. is not necessarily of much consequence, though the fall from 190 to 170 schools can hardly be regarded as insignificant.

175. **LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN GIRLS.**—There has been a falling off in the number of these schools from 2,999 to 2,618, or by 381, or by about 12 per cent. These figures are the most unsatisfactory of all those connected with female education in 1897-98, and they represent a very decided decline. It is to be hoped, however, with the return of more prosperous times the former steady progress of female education will be resumed. As usual the Dacca Division heads the list with the largest number of schools and pupils, while it is followed at a considerable interval by the Presidency Division. In Rajshahi, Patna, Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, the progress of female education still remains very slow, and in the Orissa Tributary Mahals female education can scarcely be said to have commenced.

176. The new system of grants-in-aid to schools for native girls in and about Calcutta described in previous reports was in full force during the year under report. The following statement shows the grants from Provincial revenues to the different societies in Calcutta, which work in the cause of female education:—

				1897-98.	
				Pupils on 31st March.	Total grant sanctioned for the year. Rs.
<i>Grant-in-aid Schools—</i>					
American Mission	...	...	17	1,403	4,836
Baptist Mission	...	...	7	622	3,420
Church of England	...	...	12	1,073	8,772
Diocesan Board	...	...	2	231	5,097
Free Church of Scotland	...	...	6	482	3,328
Hindu management	...	...	12	1,022	3,982
London Mission	...	...	8	491	2,628
Methodist Mission	...	...	4	326	1,240
Scotch Mission	...	...	16	872	3,214
Wesleyan Mission	...	...	3	213	504
Miscellaneous	...	...	3	111	591
Total	...	...	90	6,826	37,622
<i>Primary Fund Schools—</i>					
Church Mission Society	...	...	2	24	108
Hindu management	...	...	13	308	367
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	68	36
Total	...	...	16	390	504
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	106	7,216	38,126

Grants are given chiefly on results, the larger grants being given for passes obtained in the higher standards of examination.

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177. Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, has furnished the following statement of the results of the examinations held by her *in situ* of schools in and near Calcutta during the year under report:—

NAME OF AGENCY.		NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED IN STANDARDS—										NUMBER OF PUPILS NOT PASSED.										Infants.	Not examined.	Absent.	Total.
				II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Total.	I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Total.				
		a	b									a	b												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
In Calcutta.																									
1	American Mission ...	192	67	89	45	30	12	5	2	...	442	5	63	12	36	12	13	2	6	...	139	540	15	57	1,193
2	Baptist Mission ...	112	47	35	20	16	5	6	4	2	255	1	45	14	5	6	5	3	1	...	80	210	9	28	548
3	Church of England Zamana.	108	88	64	60	20	20	14	7	...	450	...	24	22	18	6	6	7	6	...	84	352	35	38	559
4	Church of Scotland ...	120	90	65	28	13	4	3	2	8	351	...	13	6	1	3	3	...	2	...	28	261	15	22	680
5	Church of England Diocesan Mission.	24	34	26	35	27	13	12	8	4	178	...	...	3	2	2	2	3	...	12	69	2	1	262	
6	Free Church ...	61	65	44	23	16	6	3	2	...	220	...	6	3	...	11	2	8	1	...	31	111	5	14	361
7	Hindu Management ...	...	...	12	...	17	3	1	...	...	33	...	...	11	7	13	2	1	...	34	147	3	7	294	
8	London Mission ...	40	19	16	10	27	8	7	7	...	134	...	2	...	2	8	1	5	3	...	16	80	1	16	247
9	Miscellaneous ...	24	6	...	1	3	3	3	1	3	44	16	6	7	22	7	4	4	3	2	71	132	38	22	327
	Total ...	750	425	351	231	178	74	53	28	17	2,107	22	140	75	89	63	38	32	25	2	495	1,911	143	205	4,861
Out of Calcutta.																									
1	American Mission ...	5	...	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	18	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	32	40	...	5	94
2	Baptist Mission ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Church of England ...	257	150	110	75	27	6	1	1	...	633	30	17	14	20	17	10	2	1	...	120	710	40	56	1,668
4	Church of Scotland ...	24	14	5	6	1	2	...	...	...	52	...	3	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	11	59	3	13	138
5	Diocesan Mission ...	110	37	34	13	3	2	2	...	...	201	59	73	39	36	3	3	1	...	...	213	674	34	44	1,166
6	Free Church ...	34	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	68	12	4	11	10	...	...	...	...	105	208	24	10	401
7	Hindu Management ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	London Mission ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Miscellaneous ...	19	22	25	8	2	3	1	...	...	80	83	44	46	23	12	2	1	...	...	213	313	22	29	657
	Total ...	440	247	185	105	33	13	4	1	...	1,037	257	167	107	90	44	15	4	1	...	604	2,004	132	157	4,024
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,190	672	536	336	211	87	57	29	17	3,144	270	316	182	188	107	53	36	26	2	1,100	3,915	275	363	8,885
	Total for 1896-97 ...	1,142	698	587	417	204	89	72	23	13	3,347	218	220	202	152	200	91	32	16	2	1,144	3,535	269	455	8,750

The number of pupils examined by Mrs. Wheeler was 4,333, against 4,491 in 1896-97. The proportion of those declared to have passed in the various standards to those rejected is satisfactory, though perhaps not so good as in some former years.

178. The following table gives the results of the examinations in the special standards for girls originally prescribed for Calcutta and the neighbourhood, and now extended to Howrah, Burdwan, Nadia, Backergunge, Murshidabad and Midnapore. The examinations are held at the Senate House, Calcutta, and at a few local centres:—

Standard	VIII	Number of candidates.		Number successful.	
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
"	VIII	18	24	15	20
"	VII	72	80	39	37
"	VI	120	114	82	66
"	V	201	174	95	104
"	IV	434	363	207	251
Total		845(a)	755(b)	438(a)	477(b)

(a) Includes 75 passed out of 210 from outside Calcutta.
(b) Ditto 101 ditto 189 ditto ditto.

It is to be regretted that the number of candidates sent up has decreased by 90. On the other hand, the number of passes has considerably increased, viz., by 39. Indeed, while in 1896-97 the percentage of passes was 52, in 1897-98 it had risen to 63. On the whole, therefore, the condition of female education as judged by this test has been not unsatisfactory during the year. Another very satisfactory feature is the increasing proportion of those entering for the higher examinations. Thus in standard VIII there has been an increase of no less than 33 per cent., both in the number of girls appearing, and also in the number passing. In standard VII there is also a decided increase in the number of girls appearing, but, on the other hand, in this year there has been a marked falling off in those appearing at standard IV examination, the falling off equalling 16 per cent. of the girls who were educated. Outside Calcutta the results were not quite so satisfactory as those of the Presidency town. In standard VIII all the girls were from Calcutta, except two from the 24-Parganas. In

standard VII corresponding to the middle stage) outside Calcutta and the 24-Parganas only 7 girls appeared, and of these, only 2 were successful. In the three lower standards IV to VI, corresponding to the lower and upper primary standards, only 170 candidates from outside Calcutta appeared, and of these, 95 only passed. The examinations in these standards have come to be looked upon with very considerable favour, but great difficulty is experienced in the arrangement of local centres at which the examination can be held.

179. The following analysis will show in percentages for the last two years the position of the different creeds (or races) at these examinations :—

NAME OF STANDARD.	PERCENTAGE OF—									
	Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Native Christians.		Brahmos.		Europeans and Eurasians.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV	57.48	52.19	49	40	40.09	44.22	1.94	...	...	2.19
V	18.9	23.45	...	...	50	56.59	1.1	2.88	...	2.88
VI	10.98	13.48	...	...	82.93	86.15	6.09	...	...	...
VII	2.5	2.70	...	...	95	91.89	2.5	5.41	...	...
VIII ... ..	...	10	...	...	53.3	75	40.7	15	...	...

Native Christians and Brahmos appear to greatest advantage in the highest standards of examination.

180 There was also an examination for the award of senior and lower grade teachership certificates, held at the same time as the examination alluded to in the last paragraph. At this examination 5 passed by the senior standard, coming from 4 schools, and 12 by the junior standard, coming from 5 schools, or 17 passed altogether. This compares favourably with the 13 teachership certificates obtained in 1896-97, though in that year the proportion of senior teachership certificates was higher than in the year now under review.

181. The following statement shows the success of girls at the modified departmental examinations for boys. Needlework in one form or another is made an optional subject in the case of girls in place of zamindari accounts, mensuration, geometry, and science :—

DIVISION.	1896-97.				1897-98.			
	NUMBER OF GIRLS PASSED AT THE—				NUMBER OF GIRLS PASSED AT THE—			
	Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.	Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Burdwan	1	70	...	2	5	75
2. Presidency	1	...	51	...	...	23	76
3. Calcutta
4. Rajshahi	2	46	...	...	2	46
5. Dacca	1	13	285	...	1	17	292
6. Chittagong	10	62	...	...	9	71
7. Patna	2	30	...	...	2	51
8. Bhagalpur	17	105	...	4	11	123
9. Orissa	2	13	72	4	4	10	92
10. Orissa Tributary Mahals	2	8	...	...	...	17
11. Chota Nagpur	7	41	...	1	3	57
Total	4	67	830	4	13	82	899

No less than 4 girls have passed the middle English and 13 the middle vernacular examinations. These numbers must be considered to be decidedly satisfactory and as an advance on former years. In the case of the upper primary examination also 82 passes were secured, as against 67 only in the previous year, and 899 lower primary passes have been obtained in 1897-98, against 830 in 1896-97. All these numbers are satisfactory, and show that even though the quantity of female education has been considerably smaller than that in the year preceding, the quality in the year under review has improved.

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182. In addition to the departmental agencies for helping forward the progress of female education, there are a few private associations which assist in the work. Among them the most important is the Uttarpura Hitakari Sabha, which in the Burdwan Division examined 327 girls as against 135 girls, who competed at the several departmental examinations in that Division. The figures show that this examination finds considerable favour with the teachers of girls' schools, probably because of the greater simplicity of its tests. Other associations for the spread of female education are the *Sammilani* at Mymensingh, the *Suhrid Sabha* at Faridpur, and the *Hitasadhani Sabha* at Backergunge. The standard required by these bodies are not so well recognized as those of the Uttarpura Hitakari Sabha. The latter association has been carrying on its work very successfully for a number of years.

183. The question of the unification of the standards of examination for girls over the whole province is a difficult one, and practically nothing has been done in this direction in the year under review. It is probable that the best solution has already been arrived at by the standards specially framed for Calcutta and its neighbourhood, and the departmental standards for boys modified to suit girls' schools for the mufassal.

184. A matter which has been under discussion is the proposal to substitute prizes for scholarships in the cases of Hindu and Muhammadan girls. Experience appears to show that prizes would prove a more acceptable, and possibly a more suitable, method of reward, and be more popular with the girls and their guardians, for in many cases scholarships are now forfeited by the girls leaving school before the completion of their school course or before the tenure of the scholarship expires. The question may, however, be looked on from both points of view, for while the prize system may stimulate the scholars to increased exertion in order to win the prizes, on the other hand, the scholarship system may induce a girl to remain longer at school than she would do if a prize only had been given her. A mixed system of prizes and scholarships may possibly best suit the circumstances of the case.

IX.—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

EUROPEAN
EDUCATION.

(Chiefly written by MR. C. W. PEAKE, M.A., *Officiating Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.*)

185. The following table gives the number of Government aided and unaided schools in Bengal and the number of scholars in them for the last two years:—

				31st MARCH 1897.			31st MARCH 1898.					
				Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	{	Government ...	...	1	109	...	109	2	143	55	198
		Aided ...	...	42	2,788	2,706	5,584	41	2,753	2,740	5,502
		Unaided ...	...	10	1,108	277	1,385	11	1,275	209	1,574
		Total ...	...	53	4,005	3,073	7,078	54	4,171	3,103	7,274
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	{	Aided ...	...	20	411	548	959	17	353	501	854
		Unaided ...	...	4	35	58	93	3	31	61	92
		Total ...	...	24	446	606	1,052	20	384	562	946
Government schools			...	1	109	...	109	2	143	55	198	
Aided schools			...	62	3,199	3,344	6,543	58	3,106	3,250	6,356	
Unaided schools			...	14	1,143	335	1,478	14	1,306	300	1,606	
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL SCHOOLS				...	77	4,451	3,679	8,130	74	4,555	3,665	8,220

During the year a new Government school for girls has been opened at Kurseong, with accommodation for 80 pupils. Of the secondary schools, the Doveton Institution has been returned as an unaided school, the special branch at St. Joseph's, Darjeeling, is not classed this year as a separate institution, and the "Darjeeling Boys' School" has recently been opened. Four primary schools have been closed, or have not issued returns.

There has been an increase of 188 scholars in the unaided schools, while the number of scholars in aided schools has decreased to the extent of 187. The total increase for this year is 90, as compared with an increase of 409 in the previous year.

186. In the next table the schools are classified according to management:—

MANAGEMENT.	1	31st MARCH 1897.			31st MARCH 1898.		
		Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.
2	3	4	5	6	7		
Government ...	1	109	1.34	2	198	2.41	
Church of England ...	15	1,689	20.78	15	1,768	21.51	
Roman Catholic ...	31	4,367	53.71	30	4,426	53.84	
Nonconformist ...	6	624	7.68	6	678	7.03	
Undenominational ...	6	458	5.63	6	463	5.63	
Railway ...	11	357	4.39	10	321	3.91	
Jewish ...	1	160	1.97	1	188	2.29	
Armenian ...	1	92	1.13	1	97	1.18	
Private ...	5	274	3.37	3	181	2.20	
Total ...	77	8,130	100.00	74	8,220	100.00	

Of the 30 Roman Catholic schools, 19 are taught by Nuns, 6 by the Christian Brothers, 2 by the Jesuit Fathers and 3 by lay teachers.

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The schools classed as undenominational are La Martinière for boys, La Martinière for girls, the Doveton College, the Doveton Institution, the European School at Dinapore, and the Christian Girls' School at Chinsura. Seven of the Railway schools are connected with the East Indian Railway, two with the Eastern Bengal, and one with the Bengal-Nagpur line. They are all aided schools.

Two of the three schools under private management received grants under the Code, but one of these (the Darjeeling Home School) is receiving a temporary grant paid monthly.

187. The following table shows the total expenditure upon European education in Bengal during the last two years and the amount contributed towards this from Provincial revenues:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary instruction	1,36,196*	10,53,610†	1,41,367§	10,60,024†
Primary ..	13,820*	54,311†	12,172§	60,430†
Buildings and furniture	58,314‡	2,23,737†	28,662||	2,43,549†
Scholarships ...	4,825	4,825	5,617	5,617
Cadets ...	6,004	5,519	6,480	6,768
Superintendence ...	14,390	14,390	12,076	12,076
Annual examinations	....	... ..	990¶	5,901¶
Total ...	2,27,579	13,56,392	2,07,364	13,84,365

* The following grants are not included, owing to their not having been paid through the

Inspector's office:—

Rupees 7,200 to the European Orphan Asylum.

Rupees 198, a military grant to St. Michael's School, Coorjee.

Rupees 80, a military grant to St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore.

Rupees 130, a grant for medicine to the Calcutta Free School.

† These figures are somewhat defective, owing to some small unaided schools not having submitted returns of expenditure.

‡ Rupees 12,500 was spent on furniture for the new Government school for boys at Kurseong.

§ The following grants are not included, owing to their not having been paid through the Inspector's office:—

Rupees 120, a military grant to St. Michael's School, Coorjee.

Rupees 130, a grant for medicine to the Calcutta Free School.

Rupees 7,200 to the European Orphan Asylum.

|| Rupees 11,000 were spent on furniture for the two Government schools at Kurseong.

¶ Rupees 4,736-8 were sanctioned for remuneration to examiners, the fees returned to poor scholars amounted to Rs. 523, and expenses amounting to Rs. 612 were incurred in conducting the examination: against this total of Rs. 5,901-8 the fees collected and credited to Government amounted to Rs. 4,911, leaving Rs. 990-8 as the net cost to Government of the examination.

The cost to Government of the Boarding School for Boys at Kurseong was Rs. 18,592, giving an average expenditure for each scholar of Rs. 166. This includes the expenditure under the head of salaries, food, rates, &c., but the amount paid for furniture is not included. The corresponding figures for 1896-97 were Rs. 17,261 and Rs. 178.

In calculating the average cost per head to Government, the total cost has been divided by the average number of scholars in attendance in each month of the year in which the expense was incurred, and not by the actual numbers present on the 31st March. This accounts for the discrepancy between the figures of this report and those of the preceding one.

The grants-in-aid (including the sicca rupee grant of Rs. 10,032 to the Calcutta Free School) amounted to Rs. 1,34,322, and the grants to pupil-teachers to Rs. 625, the two together being Rs. 5,053 below the sanctioned budget allotment. The cadet grants amounted to Rs. 6,480 as opposed to Rs. 5,004 in the previous year.

A lump sum of Rs. 954 has been paid to the Doveton College for the three seasons ending 1896-97. This sum has been entered in this report as having been paid out of the 1897-98 budget allotment, Government order directing it to be debited to the 1898-99 allotment having been received after the tables were compiled and the report was written.

188. The Government expenditure in aided schools excluding building furniture and cadet grants, amounted to an average of Rs. 22-5 per scholar in secondary and Rs. 14-4 per scholar in primary schools. The corresponding figures for 1896-97 were Rs. 21-4 and Rs. 14-6-7.

189. The distribution of scholars throughout the province is as follows:—

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DIVISION.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—					
	On the 31st March 1897—			On the 31st March 1898—		
	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta ...	617	4,174	4,791	570	4,428	4,998
Presidency ...	95	837	932	83	741	824
Burdwan ...	118	444	562	115	435	550
Rajshahi ...	63	832	895	58	889	922
Dacca ...	...	85	85	...	74	74
Chittagong ...	...	189	189	...	193	193
Patna ...	101	320	421	89	311	400
Bhagalpur ...	16	83	99	...	93	93
Orissa ...	...	114	114	...	131	131
Chota Nagpur ...	42	...	42	36	...	36
Total ...	1,052	7,078	8,130	946	7,274	8,220

All the schools in the Presidency Division are in the suburbs of Calcutta, and four out of the nine schools in the Burdwan Division are in Howrah; there are therefore 6,061 scholars in Calcutta and Howrah, or 73·7 per cent. of the total number in Bengal.

Out of the 922 scholars in the Rajshahi Division, 863 are in schools situated in Darjeeling and Kurseong.

190. Mr. Bamford acted as Inspector of European Schools up to 10th May. For the remainder of the official year he was on furlough, and Mr. Peake officiated for him. Mr. Peake was on tour during that period for 61 days, travelled 3,018 miles, and paid 82 visits to schools.

191. HIGH SCHOOLS.—The following table shows for each school the number of scholars on the roll on the 31st March, the amount of Government grant received, and the total expenditure in the school for 1896-97 and 1897-98:—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31st MARCH—				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
			1897.		1898.		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
			Boys	Girls.	Boys	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Aided Schools.</i>							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Calcutta Girls' ...	Protestant ...	34	251	25	246	3,030	4,321	33,555	33,198
2	Diocesan Girls' High, Darjeeling	Ditto ...	9	60	11	76	3,908	3,116	34,915	39,092
3	Loretto House ...	Roman Catholic ...	24	176	24	191	3,548	4,147	39,913	48,859
4	Pratt Memorial ...	Protestant ...	3	140	11	136	3,241	3,434	28,012	30,211
5	St. James' High ...	Ditto ...	92	...	82	...	(a) 2,580	(b) 2,862	23,463	23,862
6	St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar...	Roman Catholic ...	364	...	391	...	(c) 6,325	(d) 7,940	31,007	36,626
7	St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	Ditto ...	192	...	188	...	(e) 8,701	(f) 7,168	24,489	28,997
8	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Protestant ...	172	...	154	...	(g) 21,286	(h) 6,961	1,62,990	1,82,218
	Total ...	.....	890	645	854	640	51,913	40,430	3,68,344	3,63,083
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>										
1	Armenian College ...	Greek Church ...	92	...	97	...	(i) 324	(j) 300	23,622	25,879
2	Doveton College ...	Protestant ...	154	...	164	...	...	(j) 954	48,775	84,954
3	La Martinière College for Boys	Christian ...	100	...	140	...	(i) 330	(i) 354	60,593	91,875
4	La Martinière College for Girls	Ditto ...	...	81	...	80	...	...	34,709	...
5	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	Roman Catholic ...	27	85	29	61	...	...	55,537	49,000
6	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	Ditto ...	228	...	204	...	(i) 564	(i) 510	60,466	74,898
7	St. Xavier's College ...	Ditto ...	314	...	447	...	(i) 300	(i) 486	38,187	70,694
	Total ...	.....	973	166	1,130	141	1,608	2,694	3,21,751	3,97,000

(a) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 246.

(b) Ditto ditto of „ 246.

(c) Ditto ditto of „ 570.

(d) Ditto ditto of „ 720 and a furniture grant of Rs. 600.

(e) Ditto ditto of „ 444 and a special boarding grant of Rs. 180 and a furniture grant of Rs. 256. It also includes a military grant of Rs. 198 not paid through the Inspector's office.

(f) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 480, and a special boarding grant of Rs. 180. It also includes a military grant of Rs. 120 not paid through the Inspector's office.

(g) Includes a building grant of Rs. 18,000 and a cadet grant of Rs. 540.

(h) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 636.

(i) Cadet grants. The Doveton College received cadet grants for three years together.

These figures are misleading in the case of the Darjeeling schools, since they re-open after the Christmas holidays in March, but many of the scholars do not rejoin until after the 31st.

Doveton Society.—The dispute as to who rightly form the Committee of this Society has been now definitely settled, and the present Committee may be regarded as legally constituted. The schools, however, are at present unaided, as matters are in a transitional state owing to the suggested scheme for their amalgamation with the Martinière schools.

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St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.—The department for ordinary school instruction and the department for training boys for special examinations are not shown as separate schools in this report.

192. *High School Examination.*—The results of the last two examinations are as follows:—

SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1896.					1897.					Scholarships gained.
	Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			Scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				
		First division.	Second division.	Total.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Calcutta Boys' ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	2	1
Calcutta Girls'	1	1	...	1	...	6	1	2	1	4	...
Dioecesan Girls' High, Darjeeling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	3	1
Immaculate Conception, Chandernagore..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Martinière, Boys' ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
La Martinière, Girls'	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...
Loretto Day, Dhurumtollah	1	1	...	1	...	6	1	...	2	3	1
Loretto Boarding, Intally	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	2	...
Loretto House	3	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Miss O'Brien's Day	3	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...
Pratt Memorial	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	1	1	2	...
Rockingham Girls', Darjeeling	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	7	2	5	7	2	9	1	4	1	6	...
St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	7	4	1	5	3	20	2	2	2	6	2
St. Michael's, Coorjee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	6	2
St. Patrick's, Asansol	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	2	...	...	...	...	32	1	2	7	10	...
St. Xavier's College	4	...	2	2	...	10	1	1	2	4	1
Private students	2	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	45	14	19	33	8	116	12	18	21	51	8

The very large increase in the number of candidates is due mainly to the abolition of the London Matriculation and to the scheme before Government, proposing the adoption of the High School Pass and Honour Examinations as the preliminary qualification for entry into Government service. The percentage of passes fell from 76·8 to 43·9; this may be attributed partly to the increased number of candidates and partly to the higher standard of the examination, which was held for the first time under the regulations of the revised Code.

Eighty-six boys and thirty girls offered themselves for examination. Of the 86 boys, 9 were placed in the first class, 13 in the second class, 12 in the third class, and 52 failed. Of the 30 girls, 3 were placed in the first class, 5 in the second, 9 in the third, and 13 failed.

Eight scholarships were awarded, and of these two were allotted to girls.

193. *Calcutta University Entrance Examination.*—The results for the last two years, as far as candidates from European schools in Bengal are concerned, are given in the following table:—

	1897.						1898.					
SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	Number of candidates.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Scholarships gained.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Aided Schools.</i>												
Calcutta Boys' ...	7	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Free (Boys' Dept.) ...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doverton Institution ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loretto House ...	4	4	...	...	4	1	5	3	2	...	5	3
Miss O'Brien's Day ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Gregory's Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	3	...
St. James's High ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar ...	6	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	21	...	3	4	7	...	4	...	...	3	3	...
Welland Memorial ...	4	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	49	7	14	10	31	1	12	3	3	5	11	3
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>												
Armenian College ...	8	...	1	3	4	...	7	3	2	2	7	...
Doverton ...	10	...	5	3	8	...	11	...	3	3	6	...
La Martinière, Boys' ...	4	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Martinière, Girls' ...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	5	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling ...	6	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Xavier's College ...	16	2	6	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	51	7	16	12	35	1	18	3	5	5	13	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	100	14	30	22	66	2	30	6	8	10	24	3

The falling off in the number of candidates in the Entrance Examination is due mainly to the majority of the schools adopting the High School pass examination, in the belief that the proposed High School Honour Examination will be shortly established as the examination for students wishing to enter Government service.

194. MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—The following table gives statistics for each school concerning the number of scholars on the roll, the receipts from Government and the total expenditure:—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31st MARCH—				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
			1897.		1898.		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government.										
1	Victoria School, Kurseong ...	Undenominational.	109	..	143	...	Rs. (a) 29,761	Rs. (b) 27,293	Rs. 45,541	Rs. 43,137
2	Government Boarding School for Girls, Kurseong.	Ditto	...	...	...	55	...	(c) 2,900	...	2,000
	Total ...	...	109	...	143	55	29,761	30,193	45,541	45,137
Aided Schools.										
1	Calcutta Boys' ...	Protestant	159	...	148	...	(f) 10,663	(g) 3,320	32,600	29,062
2	Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	Ditto	257	...	251	...	(f) 11,910	(g) 15,547	48,612	57,671
3	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	Ditto	...	200	...	199	(h) 9,900	(i) 9,552	36,985	34,775
4	Calcutta Girls', Darjeeling Branch.	Ditto	11	36	...	36	650	980	17,345	19,365
5	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	219	...	242	...	(j) 5,218	(k) 5,429	21,751	29,560
6	Darjeeling Home	Protestant	14	23	9	23	300	300	7,289	9,081
7	Eastern Bengal State Railway, Night, Saidpur.	Ditto	10	...	6	...	72	84	207	84
8	East Indian Railway, Day, Jamalpur.	Ditto	15	23	17	23	1,280	1,065	4,057	5,228
9	East Indian Railway, Night, Jamalpur.	Ditto	45	...	47	...	300	382	1,063	2,126
10	Loretto Boarding, Intally ...	Roman Catholic	8	96	12	95	1,933	2,074	18,322	19,564
11	Loretto Orphanage, Intally	Ditto	...	331	...	264	(l) 7,438	5,181	47,543	48,692
12	Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	Ditto	...	94	...	84	1,663	1,773	17,349	16,907
13	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Pay	Ditto	15	104	17	117	7,123	6,500	15,651	16,696
14	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Free.	Ditto	67	259	68	249				
15	Loretto Day, Dhurum-tolla, Pay.	Ditto	32	143	38	159	2,474	2,968	13,816	13,769
16	Miss O'Brien's Day ...	Protestant	34	74	29	54	1,950	1,980	7,702	6,679
17	Protestant European, Cuttack.	Ditto	33	28	37	40	1,312	1,394	6,768	6,490
18	St. Agnes's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	7	47	18	42	1,260	1,243	7,143	8,281
19	St. Aloysius's, Howrah	Ditto	67	...	54	...	(m) 1,369	1,088	1,827	1,622
20	St. Anthony's Girls' ...	Ditto	32	80	25	100	1,614	1,530	4,865	3,608
21	St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	Ditto	44	41	39	35	1,347	(n) 6,693	6,960	31,668
22	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	Ditto	...	41	1	50	1,670	(o) 8,110	21,934	68,441
23	St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore.	Ditto	2	64	3	64	(p) 2,906	(q) 1,866	16,393	16,248
24	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore.	Ditto	...	62	...	58	1,696	2,394	6,897	6,132
25	St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar, Free.	Ditto	272	...	279	...	3,565	(r) 3,869	6,036	7,594
26	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	Ditto	15	38	12	42	(s) 1,715	1,342	3,475	3,205
27	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	Ditto	159	...	143	...	(t) 3,592	(u) 3,495	9,513	27,469
28	St. Paul's Mission ...	Protestant	67	75	75	87	(v) 2,085	2,691	12,539	13,677
29	St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	Roman Catholic	58	...	66	...	1,073	1,691	1,967	2,281
30	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	Ditto	33	99	33	94	(c) 3,428	2,234	3,469	4,800
31	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	Ditto	89	49	77	60	(x) 2,488	2,494	26,205	26,131
32	St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	Protestant	30	35	40	47	1,346	(y) 2,374	5,584	7,676
33	Welland Memorial ...	Ditto	97	68	104	88	(z) 1,830	2,631	14,587	12,038
	Total ...	...	1,895	2,121	1,899	2,100	1,01,130	1,03,434	1,50,358	5,57,230
Unaided Schools.										
1	Darjeeling Boys' ...	Protestant	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	4,764
2	Doverton Institution ...	Ditto	3	90	5	33	...	...	20,094	1,698
3	Jewish Girls ...	Jewish	62	98	71	117	...	...	5,185	6,463
4	Mr. Vallis' Preparatory ...	Roman Catholic	73	13	54	8	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	138	141	146	158	...	...	25,279	25,955

(a) This amount includes a furniture grant of Rs. 12,500.

(b) Ditto ditto Rs. 8,700.

(c) Furniture grant.

(d) Includes a building grant of Rs. 7,500 and a cadet grant of Rs. 336.

(e) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 360.

(f) Includes half of the sica grant of Rs. 836 a month, a building grant of Rs. 1,000, and a cadet grant of Rs. 450. It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 73 not paid through the Inspector's office.

(g) Includes half of the sica grant of Rs. 836 a month, a building grant of Rs. 3,912 and a cadet grant of Rs. 450. It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 73 not paid through the Inspector's office.

(h) Includes half of the sica grant of Rs. 836 a month, and a grant of Rs. 400 for pupil-teachers. It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 57 not paid through the Inspector's office.

(i) Includes half of the sica grant of Rs. 836 a month and a grant of Rs. 625 for pupil-teachers. It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 57 not paid through the Inspector's office.

(j) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 348.

(k) Ditto ditto Rs. 330.

(l) Ditto a building grant of Rs. 2,615.

(m) Ditto a furniture grant of Rs. 339.

(n) Ditto a building grant of Rs. 5,000.

(o) Ditto ditto Rs. 6,550.

(p) Ditto a special boarding grant of Rs. 120 and a military grant of Rs. 80 not paid through the Inspector's office.

(q) Ditto a special boarding grant of Rs. 100.

(r) Ditto a cadet grant of Rs. 78.

(s) Ditto a building grant of Rs. 365.

(t) Ditto a cadet grant of Rs. 450, and a furniture grant of Rs. 171.

(u) Ditto a cadet grant of Rs. 480.

(v) Ditto a pupil-teacher's grant of Rs. 200.

(w) Ditto a building grant of Rs. 1,200.

(x) Ditto a pupil-teacher's grant of Rs. 100.

(y) Ditto a building grant of Rs. 1,000.

(z) Ditto a building grant of Rs. 1,450 and a grant of Rs. 848 for bringing out a Kindergarten teacher from England.

* Return of expenditure not submitted.

Government Boarding School, Kurseong.—The new school for boys was opened this year under the title of "The Victoria School" with 143 scholars.

Accommodation has been provided for 200, and there is every reason to believe that the school will fill rapidly. A new school for girls has been opened in the buildings formerly occupied by the boys' school. This school also shows promise of filling up to the accommodation provided. The gravest inconvenience, however, has been caused to it owing to the inexplicable delay in the appointment of the two mistresses from England. The mistresses have not yet arrived, and no news of their appointment has been received.

195. *Middle School Examination.*—The following is a summary of the results of the last two years:—

1906.											1907.									
1	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDI- DATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDI- DATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Scholarship candidates.	Boys ...	14	67	1	23	32	4	62	94.6	11	13	72	2	7	12	18	37	52.8	9	
	Girls ...	14	31	1	3	15	10	28	93.3	1	14	28	...	...	5	10	15	53.0	3
	Total ...	28	97	1	25	47	18	90	93.8	12	27	100	2	7	17	28	52	53.0	12	
Certificate candidates.	Boys ...	13	83	...	21	34	21	76	91.6	...	17	81	...	7	11	19	36	44.4	...	
	Girls ...	20	67	2	4	21	29	54	82.1	...	24	108	...	1	4	30	44	40.7	...	
	Total ...	33	150	2	25	55	50	130	87.8	...	41	189	...	8	15	49	80	42.3	...	
Both classes	...	61	247	3	50	102	68	220	90.1	12	68	289	2	15	32	85	132	45.9	12	

The principal feature in connection with this examination was the fall in the percentage of passes from 90.1 to 45.9. This is due to the alteration in the standard of attainment required from candidates, who were examined for the first time under the revised Code. The subject, which appeared to test most severely the capacity of the students, was English. It is hoped that the standard exacted by the Code will cause the schools to devote especial attention to the teaching of this subject.

The following table shows the results gained by each school and the distribution of the scholarships:—

NAME OF THE SCHOOL FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	Number of candidates.	Number absent.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Armenian College	6	...	...	2	1	3	1
2. Calcutta Boys' ...	5	...	1	2	...	3	...
3. Calcutta Girls' ...	10	...	1	2	...	10	1
4. Calcutta Girls' Darjeeling Branch	6	...	...	...	6	6	...
5. Calcutta Free Boys' Department	9	...	...	...	3	3	...
6. Calcutta Free Girls' Department	8	...	...	...	1	1	...
7. Darjeeling Boys'	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Darjeeling Home	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Diocesan Girls' High, Darjeeling	8	...	...	...	3	4	...
10. Doveton Institution	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
11. Eastern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Immaculate Conception, Chandernagore	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Government Victoria School, Kurseong	5	...	...	3	...	...	2
14. Jewish Girls'	3	...	...	1	...	3	1
15. La Martiniere College for Girls	9	...	...	...	7	7	...
16. Loretto Boarding, Intally	6	...	...	1	3	3	...
17. Loretto Convent, Asansol	2	...	...	1	...	1	1
18. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	6	...	...	2	3	5	...
19. Loretto Day, Bow Bazar	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Loretto Day, Dhurumtolla	6	...	...	...	3	3	...
21. Loretto House	13	...	...	2	7	9	...
22. Miss O'Brien's Day	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
23. Pratt Memorial	12	...	...	...	2	2	...
24. Protestant European, Cuttack	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. St. Aloysius's, Howrah	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
26. St. Gregory's, Dacca	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. St. Helen's, Kurseong	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. St. James's High	3	...	...	...	5	5	...
29. St. Joseph's Convent, Rankipore	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
30. St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	15	...	...	1	3	4	...
32. St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	33	...	...	8	12	22	2
33. St. Michael's, Coorjee	14	...	9	1	...	10	2
34. St. Patrick's, Asansol	8	...	...	1	...	4	...
35. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	33	2	1	4	7	12	1
36. St. Paul's Mission	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. St. Thomas's, Howrah	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
39. St. Xavier's College	7	...	...	...	4	4	...
40. Welland Memorial	6	...	1	1	1	3	1
Private students	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	299	2	15	33	85	133	12

196. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The next table gives statistics concerning these schools:—

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No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31ST MARCH—				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT—		TOTAL EXPENDITURE—	
			1897.		1898.		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Aided Schools.</i>										
1	B. N. R., Chakradharpur ...	Protestant ...	9	11	12	11	Rs. 250	Rs. 375	Rs. 1,030	Rs. 1,200
2	E. I. R., Asansol ...	Ditto ...	22	29	18	35	800	700	2,728	3,809
3	E. I. R., Buxar ...	Ditto ...	0	13	9	7	515	385	1,583	1,616
4	E. I. R., Khagoul ...	Ditto ...	35	24	20	29	680	808	2,827	3,254
5	E. I. R., Madhupur ...	Ditto ...	9	7	10	3	250	250	985	1,004
6	E. I. R., Nawadih ...	Ditto ...	10	6	...	...	275	(a)	900	(a)
7	E. I. R., Raiganj ...	Ditto ...	8	9	8	8	215	185	1,154	921
8	European, Dinapore ...	Ditto ...	12	8	12	12	679 (b)	611	1,906	1,875
9	E. B. S. R., Saidpur ...	Ditto ...	36	27	25	28	990 (c)	910	3,208	3,115
10	London Mission, Day ...	Ditto ...	13	11	6	11	440	415	1,767	1,237
11	Loretto Day, Dhurruhtollah, Free.	Roman Catholic	45	128	34	114	1,486	1,540	5,545	4,857
12	Old Church Free Day	Protestant ...	75	85	81	84	11,832 (d)	2,065	70,742	4,418
13	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	2	38	6	32	759	582	3,255	2,531
14	St. James's Parochial ...	Protestant ...	30	31	36	36	975	821	2,050	2,101
15	St. John's Girls' ...	Roman Catholic	10	24	...	...	820	(e)	1,000	(e)
16	St. John's Parochial ...	Protestant ...	29	29	33	37	1,138	922	2,537	2,727
17	St. Mary's, Hastings ...	Roman Catholic	15	20	17	19	480	569	2,261	2,735
18	St. Stephen's, Kidderpore ...	Protestant ...	21	15	17	13	554	647	1,700	1,482
19	St. Stephen's, Hazaribagh ...	Ditto ...	4	2	...	...	380	(f)	380	(f)
20	Wesleyan Preparatory ...	Ditto ...	17	31	9	22	472 (g)	300	1,451	1,701
Total ...			411	548	353	501	23,770	12,172	1,09,808	40,020
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>										
1	Christian Girls', Chinsura ...	Protestant ...	2	8	2	6	...	...	627	(i)
2	European Orphan Asylum ...	Ditto ...	...	45	...	55	7,200 (h)	7,200 (h)	14,401	21,864
3	St. Chrysostom's ...	Roman Catholic	29	...	20	...	...	...	420	167
Total ...			31	53	31	61	7,200	7,200	15,448	22,331

(a) Closed.

(b) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 52.

(c) Ditto a special boarding grant of Rs. 70.

(d) Ditto a building grant of Rs. 10,000.

(e) Closed.

(f) Closed.

(g) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 48.

(h) These are Government and military grants not paid through the Inspector's office.

(i) Return of expenditure not submitted.

197. *Primary School Examination.*—A summary of the results for the last two years is given below:—

		1896.								1897.							
		Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			
					First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.						First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Scholarship candidates.	Boys ...	19	113	2	28	40	28	96	87.3	12	22	88	1	9	26	25	60
	Girls ...	34	98	1	19	38	13	60	71.1	9	31	78	...	1	8	35	44
	Total ...	53	210	3	46	78	41	156	79.7	21	53	166	1	10	34	60	104
Certificate candidates.	Boys ...	20	143	1	19	60	35	114	81.4	...	24	221	3	4	32	72	108
	Girls ...	34	173	3	26	60	43	129	76.3	...	36	183	5	...	14	68	72
	Total ...	54	314	4	45	120	78	243	78.4	...	60	404	8	4	46	140	180
Both Classes ...		61	524	7	91	108	119	408	80.4	21	60	570	9	14	80	190	284

In this case, also, the large increase in the percentage of failures is due to the standard required by the new Code. The great difficulty the schools have to contend with is the teaching of English. To a large number of children in the poorer schools, this is a foreign language, and the necessity of compelling and encouraging careful and painstaking teaching of this subject obviously influenced the Committee responsible for the syllabus and standard of the primary examination.

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198. The following table shows the results gained by each school and the distribution of the scholarships:—

NAME OF SCHOOL FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	Number of candidates.	Number absent.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Armenian College	7	..	..	2	5	7	..
2. Calcutta Boys'	13	..	..	3	7	10	1
3. Calcutta Girls'	23	..	..	2	10	12	1
4. Calcutta Girls', Darjeeling Branch	4	..	..	..	3	3	..
5. Calcutta Free, Boys' Department	27	1	..	1	5	6	..
6. Calcutta Free, Girls' Department	19	..	..	..	2	2	..
7. Catholic Male Orphanage	5	..	2	4	10	22	..
8. Darjeeling Boys'	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Diocesan Girls' High, Darjeeling	11	..	..	5	5	10	1
10. Doveton Institution	3	..	..	2	..	2	..
11. E. I. R., Asansol	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
12. E. I. R., Jamalpur	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. E. I. R., Saidpur	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
14. European, Dinapore	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
15. European Female Orphan Asylum	7	..	..	..	1	1	..
16. Government Victoria School, Kurseong	19	..	1	7	5	13	2
17. Immaculate Conception, Chanderinagore	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
18. Jewish Girls'	7	..	..	4	1	5	1
19. La Martinière College for Girls	13	1	..	..	4	4	..
20. London Mission Day, Hastings	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Loreto Convent, Asansol	10	..	..	1	2	3	..
22. Loreto Convent, Darjeeling	4	1	..	1	2	3	..
23. Loreto Day, Bow Bazar, Pay	15	..	..	..	4	4	..
24. Loreto Day, Dhurumtola	8	..	..	..	1	1	..
25. Loreto Boarding, Intally	12	..	..	1	4	9	..
26. Loreto Orphanage, Intally	20	..	..	..	9	9	..
27. Loreto House	8	..	..	..	3	3	..
28. Miss Alexander's	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Miss More's	6	..	..	2	..	..	..
30. Miss O'Brien's Day	11	..	..	..	4	6	1
31. Old Church Free Day	17	..	..	2	9	11	..
32. Pratt Memorial	5	..	..	2	2	4	..
33. Protestant European, Cuttack	4	..	..	..	2	2	..
34. Rockingham Girls', Darjeeling	2	..	..	..	2	2	..
35. St. Agnes's, Howrah	6	1	..	1	2	3	1
36. St. Alexius's, Howrah	4	..	..	1	..	1	1
37. St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
38. St. Gregory's, Dacca	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
39. St. Helen's, Kurseong	4	..	..	..	3	3	..
40. St. James's High	11	..	..	3	7	10	..
41. St. James's Parochial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
42. St. John's Parochial	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore	12	..	..	..	7	7	..
44. St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
45. St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	17	..	1	3	5	9	1
46. St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar	6	..	..	..	1	1	..
47. St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	11	..	1	1	7	12	2
48. St. Michael's, Coochpur	20	..	..	6	11	17	1
49. St. Patrick's, Asansol	26	1	2	9	3	14	2
50. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	21	..	2	10	4	16	3
51. St. Paul's Mission	13	..	..	3	4	7	1
52. St. Philip's, Chittagong	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
53. St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
54. St. Stephen's, Hastings	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
55. St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
56. St. Thomas's, Howrah	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
57. St. Xavier's College	12	..	..	..	5	6	..
58. Welland Memorial	14	2	2	2	4	8	2
59. Wesleyan Preparatory	1	..	..	..	3	3	..
60. Private students	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	570	9	14	80	190	284	20

199. The following extract from Mr. Peake's report calls for special orders of Government:—

"In my previous report I alluded to the necessity of some steps being taken to provide professional training for teachers in European schools, and pointed out that unless training colleges were established, no substantial improvement in the efficiency of the teachers was likely to take place. Efforts made by this office to carry out the instructions of the Government of Bengal in this respect had failed; I am now, however, glad to state that the authorities of the Free School for Girls have consented to the establishment there of a practising school, or Training College for female teachers on the lines laid down by Sir Alfred Croft and Mr Bamford. I have little doubt also but that I shall be able to conclude a similar agreement with the authorities of St. James's School for a practising school for male teachers. I hope to have a full report on this subject ready in the course of a few days. There is no reason why at least one of the practising schools should not be started next year, if the Provincial Government can provide the necessary funds. An application has been submitted to you for assistance towards the support of the Kindergarten Training School at the Welland Memorial, towards the initial expenses of which Government have already given a grant. This institution is actually in working order as a training school for Kindergarten teachers, and is doing good work. There were on 26th April 12 students under training as teachers and 70 children in the Kindergarten classes. If the necessary contribution towards the salary of the head teacher be made by Government, and schools with a properly equipped Kindergarten Department are encouraged by the concession of a grant on the primary scale to their infant section, I feel assured that teaching on this system will be established in European schools on a permanent basis. This office has clearly

before it the paramount necessity of providing some form of technical education for the pupils of European schools, and thus checking the general tendency of boys leaving school to enter the already congested ranks of ill-paid clerks. In order to effect this object, it is necessary to provide a training which will, in the first place, develop from the very beginning the students' taste for manual and practical work, and, in the second place, assure him of a reasonable chance of obtaining employment. To secure the first end, the establishment of Kindergarten sections in the large schools will be a useful preliminary step, and this should be followed by the introduction of the Slöyd system or some other form of manual training. With regard to the further education of technical students, a valuable suggestion has been made to me by the Principal of the Sibpur Engineering College. He has pointed out that large schools might very easily assist their pupils towards obtaining technical training by affiliating themselves to Sibpur. By doing so two out of the five years' training necessary to qualify for the overseer certificate might be obtained, while the pupil is still at school and under school discipline and paying only school fees. The outlay and permanent expenses will not be large, as all the plant can be obtained from Sibpur for the mere cost of the material. I have therefore proposed to you that the Victoria School at Kurseong should be affiliated to Sibpur. This step, besides being productive of great advantage to the Victoria School itself, will afford an excellent example to other schools who will be shown by actual experience the moderate character of the outlay required to provide this valuable addition to their educational machinery. I know already of one or two schools who would be induced, with little difficulty, to follow the example of the Victoria School. I need hardly point out that sound instruction in, at all events, the elementary principles of Science is a necessary concomitant of technical training, and I regret that I cannot speak with any satisfaction of the character of the science teaching in any of the schools inspected by me. The Code recognizes Physics and Physiology as optional subjects in the Middle and High School examinations, but unfortunately the schools provide little but book teaching for the candidates who take these subjects. With the exception of two unaided schools, I may safely assert that no European school in Bengal possesses a laboratory of any description whatsoever, and in very few schools are there teachers with a practical knowledge of any branch of Science. As it is generally recognized that the only rational method of teaching Natural Science is by experiment, it is clear that the improvement of European education in this respect is a question demanding the early attention of the Department. The high schools are at present suffering great inconvenience owing to the delay attending the introduction of the High School Honour Examination and of the new regulations for entry into Government service. The London Matriculation Examination has been discontinued in India, and the examinations of the Calcutta University will, according to the proposals now before the Government of India, apparently not qualify Europeans for Government service.

* * * * *

Volunteer Cadets.—The number of efficient cadets, on whose account the grant of Rs. 6 was paid, was 975; the grant, however, amounted to Rs. 6,480, as the Doveton College received the grant of Rs. 630 on account of the years 1895-96 and 1896-97 in addition to what was earned during the present financial year. The Government cadet grant was generally spent in the purchase of appliances for out-door amusements, and in defraying expenses in connection with class firing. The application of this grant, for purposes such as the above, makes volunteering very popular among the boys.

"The following are the performances of the various Calcutta companies:—

Drill competition.—Eight companies enlisted for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's prize on 13th December 1897, resulting in the award of the prize to the Armenian Company. The Free School stood 2nd on the list.

Musketry.—The following prizes fell to the St. Joseph's Company:—(i) The Halford Shield, for the 7th year in succession; (ii) the Silver Bugle for volley firing, with a score of 112, or 75 per cent.; this being the highest score on record.

"The Armenian Company carried off (i) the Toker Cup, (ii) the Regimental Gold Medal, which was won by Sergeant McIntyre (this competition was with men of the 1st Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, but the men were heavily handicapped).

"St. James's Company obtained the Viceroy's Medal, which was won by Corporal Rees.

"St. Xavier's Company won the Aratoon Cup.

"It is to be hoped that by next year a cadet corps will have been started at the Victoria School, Kurseong. The boys are being systematically drilled, and an armoury is in the process of construction."

200. *Pupil-Teachers.*—At the recent Code examinations, five pupil-teachers presented themselves from the Free School for Girls, Calcutta. Of these, three out of the four second-year candidates passed, as well as the only first-year candidate. There has been one new admission, making a total of six pupil-teachers, of whom three are in the third year, two in the second and one in the first.

X.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

201. The following table shows the number and percentage of Muham-
an pupils in different classes of schools for the last two years :—

	Total number of pupils.		Number of Muhammadani pupils.		Percentage of Muham- madan pupils.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Institutions—						
Arts colleges	6,354	6,440	361	424	5·6	6·6
High English schools	84,882	87,003	9,497	9,591	11·3	10·9
Middle " " " "	72,425	75,104	9,908	10,409	13·7	13·8
" vernacular schools	66,787	66,556	11,831	12,215	17·7	18·3
Upper primary schools	170,819	173,104	34,261	30,314	23·4	22·7
Lower " " " "	1,137,048	1,098,511	324,067	206,464	28·5	27·3
Professional colleges	1,840	1,984	69	69	3·6	3·5
Technical schools	3,572	3,374	477	489	13·3	14·8
Training " " " "	1,770	1,262	103	17	5·8	1·3
Madrasahs	3,017	2,054	2,981	2,038	98·8	99·4
Total ...	1,548,593	1,504,892	307,554	371,040	25·7	24·7
Private Institutions—						
Advanced	31,641	30,839	12,191	11,654	38·5	38·3
Elementary	30,831	31,070	6,437	5,305	20·9	17·1
Teaching the Koran only	59,710	55,440	59,761	55,821	98·9	99·9
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	3,920	2,474	1,078	459	27·4	18·5
Total ..	126,182	119,923	79,465	73,239	62·8	61·7
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,674,775	1,624,815	477,019	445,179	28·4	27·4

The total number of Muhammadan pupils decreased by 31,840 and the percentage by 1·0. In public institutions there was a decline of 25,614 Muhammadan pupils, and in private institutions of 6,226 Muhammadan pupils. The percentage also went down in both classes of institutions, in the former from 25·7 to 24·7, and in the latter from 62·8 to 61·7. It is, however, gratifying to find that all classes of public institutions, except the lower primary schools, training schools, and Madrasahs, have gained pupils of the Muhammadan persuasion. Arts colleges, middle English schools, middle vernacular schools, upper primary schools, professional colleges, and technical schools show an increase both in the number of pupils and in the percentage, while high English schools show an increase in the number of pupils only. It is the lower primary schools and training schools alone that have suffered heavily both in point of number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils. Famine and earthquake told seriously upon the numerical strength of lower primary schools, which are almost always largely attended by Muhammadan pupils. Many institutions of this class in different parts of the country altogether ceased to exist, and many others lost large number of scholars. But the decrease of Muhammadan pupils in training schools has not been satisfactorily explained. The loss in private institutions, mainly due to the above causes, was shared by all classes of schools, the Koran schools and elementary schools having suffered most.

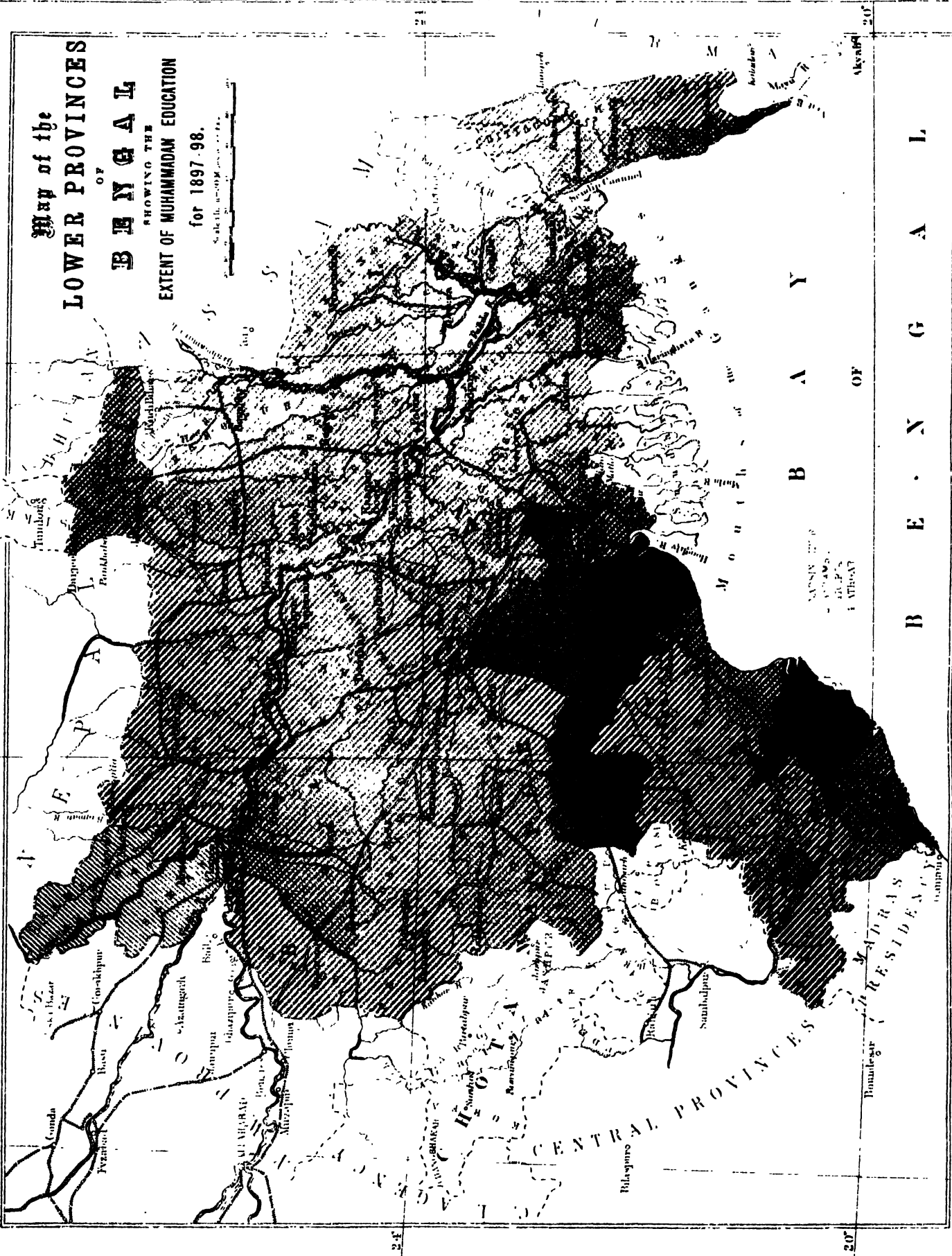
202. There has been decrease of Muhammadan pupils in all the divisions, with the exception of the Burdwan Division, in which there was a slight increase. The heaviest loss, that of 20,119 pupils, has been reported from Chittagong. This was due to famine and the disastrous cyclone and tidal waves, which swept away "almost all the school buildings" in the parts chiefly affected by these calamities. The Presidency Division, including Calcutta, lost 3,603 Muhammadan pupils, Rajshahi Division lost 2,088, Patna Division lost 2,001, Bhagalpur Division lost 645, Dacca Division lost 3,403, Chota Nagpur Division lost 664, and Orissa Division, including Tributary Mahals, lost 139. In all these divisions, except Dacca and Orissa, the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of scholars also declined. Everywhere the loss is said to be mainly due to scarcity and the depressed condition of the agricultural people which affected the Muhammadans more than other portions of the community.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGALE
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION
for 1897-98.

Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

- Class 1. 20 per cent and 40.
" 2. 10 and 20 per cent.
" 3. 5 and 10 "
" 4. below 5 "



B E N G A L

B A Y

OF

CENTRAL PROVINCES

RESIDENCY

90°

84°

82°

20°

24°

203. The following statement shows the estimated expenditure from the Mohsin Fund, together with the actual expenditure as returned by the Accountant-General under each head:—

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HEAD OF CHARGE.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of Madrasahs ...	34,005	27,912	34,500	32,817
Scholarships ...	10,080	8,059	10,080	8,961
Short fee payments ...	15,810	7,992	15,751	11,824
Miscellaneous ...	60	3,697	60	9,335
Total ...	60,575	48,160	60,393	62,937

The actual expenditure exceeded the estimate by Rs. 2,534. The expenditure under "Short fee payment" was less than the estimate by Rs. 3,930, but the expenditure under "Miscellaneous" exceeded the estimate by Rs. 9,285.

204. The subjoined statement shows the success obtained by Muhammadan candidates at the different University and departmental examinations during the year under report:—

	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				PERCENTAGE OF MUHAMMADANS—			
	Muhammadans.		Total.		Among successful candidates.		Under instruction.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M.A. ...	1	1	83	83	1.2	1.2	5.6	6.6
B.A. ...	14	22	361	391	3.8	5.0		
First Arts ...	52	66	1,917	1,281	5.1	5.1		
Entrance ...	241	178	2,890	2,721	8.3	6.5	11.2	10.9
Middle Scholarship ...	598	441	4,738	3,780	12.6	11.6	15.7	15.9
Upper Primary ...	1,160	1,182	6,098	6,972	17.3	16.2	22.4	22.7
Lower " ...	7,557	8,738	38,311	41,941	19.7	20.8	25.4	27.3
Total ...	9,023	10,578	54,113	57,160	...	...	...	...

Except in the case of the B.A. and lower primary examinations the success of Muhammadan candidates has been proportionately less than that of candidates of other denominations.

205. The following table shows the general results of the central examination of Madrasahs for the last two years:—

	1897.					1898.				
	Number of candidates.	Passed.				Number of candidates.	Passed.			
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Calcutta ...	94	37	12	19	68	84	20	15	18	59
Dacca ...	48	9	6	10	25	36	5	8	12	25
Chittagong ...	71	12	6	18	36	48	10	8	6	24
Hooghly ...	17	2	2	8	12	12	1	...	0	7
Tippura Hussainiah ...	31	1	4	5	10	15	...	...	3	3
Basaram ...	4	...	1	...	1	5	...	2	...	2
Sitakund ...	6	...	1	2	3	5	1	...	2	3
Fatikhari
Total ...	361	61	32	62	155	205	43	33	47	123

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The number of candidates declined from 261 to 205, and the number of successful candidates declined from 155 to 123. The decline is shared by all the Madrasahs except the Dacca, the Sasaram, and the Sitakund Madrasahs. The number of successful candidates in the Calcutta Madrasah fell off by 9, in the Chittagong Madrasah by 12, and in the Hooghly Madrasah by 5.

206. The next table gives the results of the year's operations in fuller detail:—

CLASS.	Madrasahs.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total number passed.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
FOURTH-YEAR CLASS ...	Calcutta ...	5	3	4	15
	Dacca ...	1	3	3	7
	Chittagong ...	4	3	2	9
	Hooghly ...	...	...	1	1
	Sitakund ...	...	...	1	1
THIRD-YEAR CLASS ...	Sasaram ...	...	1	...	1
	Calcutta ...	8	...	...	8
	Dacca ...	3	1	...	4
	Chittagong ...	3	2	...	5
	Hooghly ...	...	...	3	3
SECOND-YEAR CLASS ...	Tippera Hussamiah ...	...	...	1	1
	Calcutta ...	6	5	9	20
	Dacca ...	...	2	3	5
	Chittagong ...	1	2	2	5
	Hooghly ...	...	...	1	1
FIRST-YEAR CLASS ...	Tippera Hussamiah ...	...	...	2	2
	Sitakund ...	...	...	1	1
	Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...
	Calcutta ...	7	4	5	16
	Dacca ...	1	2	6	9
	Chittagong ...	2	1	2	5
	Hooghly ...	1	...	1	2
	Tippera Hussamiah ...	...	...	...	...
	Sitakund ...	1	...	...	1
	Sasaram ...	...	1	...	1
Total ...		43	33	47	123
Total for 1896-97 ...		61	32	62	155

207. The following statement compares the attendance and expenditure of all Madrasahs under Government management during the past two years:—

	Number of pupils.		Receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	450	440	Rs. 9,574	Rs. 10,147	Rs. 12,645	Rs. 12,513
Dacca ...	474	491	.....	.....	15,205	17,317
Chittagong ...	580	456	.....	.....	10,976	14,360
Hooghly ...	60	61	.....	.....	2,375	2,670
Rajshahi ...	53	62	3,008	3,040	3,213	3,189
Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah ...	60	60	11,873	18,942	11,873	18,942
Total ...	1,667	1,570	24,455	32,129	54,877	69,021

The Madrasahs at Dacca, Chittagong, and Hooghly are supported from the Mohsin Fund, hence no receipts from Government are shown against their names. The attendance in all the Madrasahs together declined from 1,667 to 1,570, while their expenditure increased from Rs. 54,877 to Rs. 69,021. The increased expenditure is due to a very great extent to higher salaries drawn by several officers under the system which came into force by the Reorganisation of the Department. The Chittagong Madrasah has lost the largest number of pupils, owing, as already stated, to distress in the district.

208. The Calcutta Madrasah had on its rolls at the close of the year under review 1,045 pupils against 1,052 in the previous year. Of these, 43 belonged to the College Department, 440 to the Arabic Department, 361 to the Anglo-Persian Department, and 201 to the Colinga Branch School. The English class attached to the Arabic Department gained 200 pupils during the year; it had, on the 31st March last, 306 pupils against 106 in the preceding year. Thus it is that the total number of students learning English rose from 664 to 911, and that of students learning a purely Oriental language fell from 358 to 134.

The total expenditure of the Madrasah in all its branches was Rs. 56,330 against Rs. 52,494 of the previous year. Fees and fines realised during the year Rs. 8,544 against Rs. 8,610 of the year before. Nineteen candidates went up to the last F.A. examination, 20 to the Entrance examination, and 84 to the central examination of Bengal Madrasahs; of these, 12, 15, and 59, respectively, were successful. The physical and moral training of the pupils received special attention. The Elliott Madrasah Hostel was opened for boarders by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 13th August 1898.

The Dacca Madrasah gained 13 pupils during the year, there were thus on its rolls 491 pupils against 478 of the previous year. Two hundred and seventy of the pupils belonged to the Arabic Department and 221 to the Anglo-Persian Department. The English class attached to the Arabic Department has not proved a success. It was attended by 48 pupils only out of 270 Oriental students. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,317, of which Rs. 3,332 was met from fees and the balance paid out of the Mohsin Fund. The number of boarders at the end of the year was 29 against 27 of the previous year. Twelve candidates went up to the University Entrance examination, of whom 9 were successful. Out of 36 candidates for the central examination of Madrasahs 25 passed. Careful attention is paid to physical and moral culture of the students.

The Chittagong Madrasah lost 124 scholars; its roll number at the end of the year was 456 against 580 of the preceding year. Mention has already been made of scarcity and cyclone, which told upon the numerical strength of this institution. Three hundred and fifty-three of the students belonged to the Arabic Department and one hundred and three to the Anglo-Persian Department. One hundred and forty-four pupils of the Arabic Department read English in addition to their Oriental studies. The hostel attached to the Madrasah had 28 boarders,—the same as in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 14,360, of which Rs. 2,564 was realised from fees and the balance paid out of the Mohsin Fund. The Anglo Persian Department sent up 7 candidates to the last Entrance examination, but only one was successful. Out of 48 candidates for the central examination of Madrasahs 24 passed.

The Hooghly Madrasah had 61 pupils on its rolls against 66 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,670, of which Rs. 255 was met from fees, against Rs. 160 in the preceding year. Twelve candidates appeared at the central examination, and 7 were successful. The present state of the Madrasah, according to the Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, is far from satisfactory. "Everything is going from bad to worse day by day." The attention of the Principal of the Hooghly College under whose management the Madrasah is placed, is being directed to this, and his report on the subject is awaited.

The Rajshahi Madrasah shows an increase of 9 pupils. The roll number rose from 53 to 62. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,189 against Rs. 3,213 in the previous year, and the fee collections amounted to Rs. 149 against Rs. 205 of the year before. In the attached hostel there were 43 boarders against 36 in the previous year.

The Nawab's Madrasah at Murshidabad had, on the 31st March last, 60 pupils on its rolls, against the same number on the corresponding date of the previous year. The number of boarders was 21 against 22 of the preceding year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,942 against Rs. 11,873 of the year before. This is really a high English school maintained for the education of the Murshidabad Nawab's family and is inaccurately described as a Madrasah.

Besides the Madrasahs noted above, there is a large number of institution bearing the name intended solely or chiefly for the education of Muhammadans. In the Presidency Division the Santipur Madrasah deserves mention. Properly speaking, it is a middle English school with a Persian class attached to it. There is a similar institution at Garden Reach, Calcutta. In the Patna Division there are three institutions of the kind. The Sasaram Khanakah Madrasah which prepares candidates for the central examination, was attended by 50 pupils, and sent up 5 candidates for examination. The Madrasah Hanifia at Arrah, which does not conform to any departmental standard, had 80 pupils at the close of the year. The Madrasah Imamia at

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Muzaffarpur, which is supported from an endowment yielding Rs. 1,200 annually, was attended by 37 students. The Bhagalpur and the Chota Nagpur Divisions have not got any Madrasahs worth mentioning. The Burdwan Division has four institutions,—chief among these are the Sitapur Madrasah, with 35 students at the close of the year, and the Jorghat Madrasah, with 42 students. The only Madrasah in Orissa is the Beadon Madrasah at Balasore. It has been lately organised into a middle English school with a Persian class. The Rajshahi Division has three Madrasahs, viz., the Serajganj Madrasah, the Rangpur Madrasah, and the Gopalnagar Madrasah, which had, at the end of the year, 62, 69, and 29 pupils, respectively: they teach Arabic and Persian up to the junior standard of the Calcutta Madrasah, and also prepare candidates for the primary scholarship examination. No mention has been made of any such institution in the report of the Dacca Division. The Chittagong Division has the largest number of Madrasahs; chief among which is the Hussamia Madrasah at Comilla. It had on its rolls 155 pupils at the close of the year. It teaches the highest Madrasah standard, and sent up 15 candidates to the central examination. Of these, however, only 3 were successful. The Mir Yahya Madrasah, which serves as a feeder to the Chittagong Government Madrasah, and is supported by the Mir Yahya Fund and fees, had 118 pupils against 120 of the previous year. The Madrasahs at Mirsarai, Patiya, Fatikcheri, Sitakund, Chunauti, Sultanpur, Shah Mirpur, and Wahedpur had, at the end of the year, 105, 87, 82, 68, 65, 64, 53, and 53 pupils respectively. All these institutions teach Arabic and Persian up to the Madrasah junior standard and Bengali up to the primary standard prescribed by the Department.

209. The following table shows the distribution of the special scholarships reserved for successful Muhammadan candidates, and also such of the ordinary junior and senior scholarships as were carried off by Muhammadans in open competition with candidates of other persuasions:—

	Description of scholarship.	Number of scholarships awarded.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1	Mohsin graduate scholarship	2	
2	Madrasah ditto ditto ...	3	
3	Mohsin senior ditto ...	5	One of Rs. 16, two of Rs. 14, and two of Rs. 12 each.
4	Special do. ditto ...	20	Ten of Rs. 10 and ten of Rs. 7 each.
5	Endowed scholarships ...	3	Three of Rs. 10 each.
6	Government senior scholarships	...*	
7	Ditto junior ditto ...	9	One of Rs. 20 and eight of Rs. 10 each.
8	Mohsin do. ditto ...	8	Two of Rs. 10 and six of Rs. 8 each.
9	Special do. ditto ...	20	At Rs. 7 each.
10	Endowed do. ditto ...	3	At Rs. 10 each.

* No Muhammadan obtained a Government senior scholarship in 1898.

XI.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

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AND NOBLEMEN

210. There are no schools or colleges in Bengal specially set apart for the education of native chiefs and noblemen except the Nawab's Madrasah at Murshidabad, which has already been referred to in the preceding section. Of the 60 pupils in the school, 31 are grandsons of the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and of these, 3 are sons of the present Nawab Bahadur.

211. Of the chiefs of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, I find that the following are reading in the Ravenshaw Collegiate School in Cuttack :—

- (1) The minor Raja of Talcher.
- (2) „ „ of Baramba.
- (3) „ „ of Dhenkanal.
- (4) „ „ of Narsinghpore.
- (5) „ „ of Pallahara.
- (6) and (7) Two near relatives of the Raja of Nayagar.

And of the Mogalbandi Rajas, there are—

- (8) The minor Raja of Kanika.
- (9) „ „ of Madhupur.

XII.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

212. Besides 2,449,809 persons classified according to religion under the term “Animistic” in the last census report of the province (exclusive of Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur) members of the various aboriginal races are represented under the three following religious denominations:—Hinduism, Buddhism and Christianity. In the divisions of Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur a large aboriginal population exists professing Christianity; while the Mughs and other eastern aborigines chiefly profess Buddhism.

213. One large division of the aboriginal races is the Kolarian group, including (1) Sonthals who inhabit the Sonthal Parganas, and are also found in considerable numbers in Bhagalpur, Midnapore, Bankura, Mayurbhanj, Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Singhbhum, Birbhum and the adjoining tracts; (2) the Mundas or Munda Kols of Lohardaga; and (3) the Hos or Larka Kols of Singhbhum. Uraons of Lohardaga and other parts of Chota Nagpur represent the Dravidian races. The eastern aborigines include the Garo, Khasi, Tippera, Chakma, Lushai and other tribes. Besides these races, there are various other aboriginal races, such as Khararias, Bhuniyas and Gunjas in Lohardaga and Tamarias and Bhuniyas in Singhbhum.

214. The following table shows the distribution of aboriginal pupils in each division:—

Division.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SCHOOLS ON THE 31ST MARCH 1898.								CREED OF PUPILS OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.			
									1897-98.		1896-97.	
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls.	Special and private.	Total.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	3	6	13	128	2,923	1	160	3,233	173	3,061	176	3,483
Presidency ... ..	...	2	2	...	72	...	1	77	13	65	28	159
Calcutta	1	...	1	...	8	12	...	23	11	11	194	3
Rajshahi ... ..	...	5	...	27	256	...	13	301	37	264	275	403
Dacca	1	27	3	59	541	10	...	641	36	605	81	784
Chittagong	41	...	1	30	606	...	1	748	...	748	...	850
Patna ... ..	...	...	...	...	177	...	103	280	...	280	...	307
Bhagalpur	20	20	53	728	4,063	512	147	6,432	963	5,469	988	6,281
Orissa ... ..	...	4	25	83	874	1	7	904	...	904	10	931
Do. Tributary Mahals...	4	56	15	124	1,216	1	15	1,431	50	1,381	24	1,455
Chota Nagpur	728	605	382	1,526	15,883	781	324	19,539	5,150	14,379	4,781	16,652
Total	407	625	434	2,514	27,579	1,318	771	33,708*	6,430	27,278	6,660	31,288
Total for 1896-97	400	588	331	2,890	30,571	3,340	719	37,848†	33,708		37,848	

* Exclusive of 5 Christian (aboriginal) pupils attending Arts Colleges.

† Exclusive of 7 Christian and 16 Non-Christian pupils attending Arts Colleges.

The aboriginal pupils have decreased from 37,848 to 33,708, or by 4,140 (130 Christians and 4,010 non-Christians). The decrease is shared more or less by upper and lower primary schools for boys, and girls' schools. The largest decrease naturally took place in lower primary schools, which lost 2,992 aboriginal pupils; the upper primary and girls' schools lost 385 and 1,022 respectively, while high schools gained 7, middle English 37, middle vernacular 163, and special and private schools 52.

The decrease of aboriginal pupils is found in all the divisions of Bengal, except in Orissa where there was an increase. The largest decrease (1,904) took place in the Chota Nagpur Division. The Bhagalpur Division lost 817, Burdwan 426, Presidency 110, Calcutta 175, Rajshahi 380, Dacca 204, Chittagong 102, Patna 27, and Orissa Tributary Mahals 48, while the Orissa Division gained 53 aboriginal pupils. The loss in the Burdwan, Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions has been attributed to the high prices of food-grain consequent on scarcity, and in Chota Nagpur to famine as well as to outbreaks of cholera. In the previous year, the Lepchas of Darjeeling in the Rajshahi Division who were improperly returned as “aborigines” are this

year classed as "others" and some aborigines in the Orissa Tributary Mahals are classified as "Hindus," according to religion instead of race.

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215. The following table gives some particulars regarding the schools under the different Missions working in Chota Nagpur:—

	SCHOOLS.		PUPILS.						EXPENDITURE.							
			1896-97.			1897-98.			1896-97.				1897-98.			
	1896-97.	1897-98.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Municipal.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Municipal.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berlin Evangelical ...	85	74	1,981	450	2,431	1,839	506	2,345	8,199	17,480	84	20,763	2,077	15,016	84	18,077
S. P. G. Anglican ...	61	63	1,595	419	2,014	1,021	345	1,366	3,091	9,200	168	12,555	2,683	8,117	54	10,853
Free Church (Scotch) ...	41	38	828	205	1,033	758	274	1,034	3,006	6,514	...	9,610	2,892	9,094	...	12,086
St. Xavier's ...	14	15	520	134	654	501	107	608	264	720	...	984	247	1,700	...	2,037
Dublin University ...	2	2	139	...	139	191	...	191	29	6,063	...	5,092	41	310	...	357
Total ...	203	192	5,063	1,208	6,271	4,009	1,324	5,333	9,679	30,673	252	40,604	8,030	35,233	138	44,310

The schools decreased from 203 to 192, but the pupils in them increased from 6,271 to 6,323. The schools under the Berlin and Scotch Missions declined in number, while the rest show slight improvement requiring no detailed notice. The Dublin University Mission began work in the division in 1892-93. It has failed to supply the Department with information regarding its expenditure upon its high school, in 1897-98.

With the decrease in the number of schools there has been a corresponding decrease of expenditure both from public and private sources.

During the year under report, which severely tried the cause of education, the several missionary agencies working in the Chota Nagpur Division applied all their energies to maintain the previous standard of education amongst the aboriginal races. Many famine-stricken children were taken under their protection, fed and clothed, and thus saved from starvation.

216. The number of railway elementary schools for the children of labourers employed in the coal mines at and about Giridih declined by one, while the number of pupils attending those schools rose from 1,355 to 1,424. Of the 1,424 pupils, 809 were Hindus, 330 Muhammadans, and the rest were aborigines. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 2,582, of which the Government share was Rs. 1,154, and the remainder (Rs. 1,428) was paid from local sources, the contribution of the East Indian Railway Company being Rs. 1,423. The schools are practically free schools. None of the scholars competed at the last Upper Primary Scholarship examination from these schools. At the Lower Primary examination out of 35 candidates 26 were successful; while only 5 pupils passed in the preceding year. The Industrial School had 25 pupils on its rolls on the 31st March 1898, against 12 on the corresponding date of the previous year. These boys learn a little English and arithmetic. They get probationary allowances ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 a month. The *ex-students* generally get appointments as fitters. The school is in receipt of a stipend of Rs. 10 a month from the district primary fund. There are two miners' elementary schools in Manbhum belonging to the Equitable Coal Company. The teachers get Rs. 5 each from the Company. One of the school gets a monthly stipend of Rs. 2 from the primary fund.

The Bhimpur Training School for Sonthals in the district of Midnapore has affiliated to it 45 pathsalas which have been for some years diffusing the seeds of knowledge among the backward races in the less advanced mahals of the district. The American Baptist Mission of Midnapore maintains the institutions aided with an annual grant of Rs. 2,700 from the departmental grant-in-aid fund for the advancement of education among the Sonthals. The Wesleyan Mission of Bankura is also doing good work among the Sonthals. This mission supports one Sonthal boarding school as a training school. In Burdwan there are eight miners' schools, mostly attended by the aboriginal settlers of the district. They are supported by grants from the Government primary fund. The Managers of the Coal Companies are now taking some interest in these schools, and their condition is reported to be gradually improving. For the

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encouragement of aboriginal education, the District Boards of Birbhum, Bankura and Midnapore have each reserved a scholarship for the most deserving lower primary candidate of these races. The District Board of Bankura also pays double rewards to *gurus* for passing Sonthal pupils in the lower primary and standard examinations.

217. The following table compares the success obtained at the public examinations for the past two years, so far as aboriginal pupils are concerned:—

DIVISION.	1897.						1898.					
	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English and other schools.*	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular and other schools.*	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English and other schools.*	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular and other schools.*	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ...	...	...	1	11	60	72	...	...	1	12	70	83
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	13	13
Chittagong ...	3	...	...	...	13	16	...	...	...	...	13	15
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bhagalpur ...	...	3	3	26	315	347	...	2	9	36	261	308
Orissa ...	...	...	...	3	9	12	...	...	1	3	14	18
Do. Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	4	13	17	...	...	...	1	13	14
Chota Nagpur	3	6	1	15	129	153	...	8	10	18	193	229
Total	6	8	6	60	549	627	..	10	21	72	580	683

* High and special schools.

The total number of passes in the several kinds of examination increased by 56, though no aboriginal pupils passed the last Entrance examination.

In Tippera in the Chittagong Division, all the aboriginal pupils were Hill Tipperas, for whose encouragement there were maintained one stipendiary pathsala with a monthly stipend of Rs. 6, and three non-stipendiary pathsalas, which earned for their teachers half-yearly rewards, paid by results, at rates 50 per cent. higher than those fixed for ordinary pathsalas. None of the Tippera boys was fitted to appear at any of the regular departmental examinations. His Highness the Maharaja of Tippera provides three lower primary scholarships for these boys, but as they have failed to gain these scholarships, other pupils passing from schools in His Highness' zamindari take them up. To a Tippera boy studying in the Artizan School at Comilla is awarded, a scholarship for which His Highness gives an annual subscription of Rs. 300 to the school. All the primary schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts are for the education of the children of aboriginal or backward races. Of 634 pupils attending them, 527 were Chakmas, 13 Tonchongias, 12 Kukis, and 82 Tipperas. One Chakma boy from the Rangamati High School appeared at the last University Entrance examination but failed. Three Chakma boys and one Chakma girl from the Baghercherri Upper Primary School appeared at the Upper Primary examination, of whom one boy and the girl passed. Fourteen Chakma boys from 10 lower primary schools appeared at the Lower Primary Scholarship examination, and 12 of them from 9 schools were successful. Of all the Hill people the Chakmas appear to be the most advanced.

218. In the Orissa Division the schools started for the benefit of the Páns of Angul (a class of extremely poor and backward people, from whom, it is stated, dacoits and thieves are generally recruited) are doing good work under the vigilant supervision of the local officer of the Department. In the Orissa Tributary Mahals, schools specially intended for the education of aboriginal pupils exist only in Mayurbhanj and Nilgiri.

XIII.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

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INSTITUTIONS.

219. This section treats of private institutions, namely, those which do not conform to any particular departmental standard, but adhere to indigenous modes of teaching.

220. The following table gives the statistics of such institutions, division by division:—

Division.	ADVANCED.				ELEMENTARY.				Teaching the Koran only.		OTHER SCHOOLS.				Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit		For boys.		For girls.		Schools.	Pupils.	For boys.		For girls.		Schools.	Pupils.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	25	330	228	1,993	26	190	...	...	69	857	...	...	...	...	948	3,376
Presidency	3	83	90	816	4	32	1	7	12	249	...	...	...	...	110	1,187
Calcutta	...	...	14	112	18	620	...	...	88	1,684	...	...	...	...	120	2,416
Rajshahi	42	736	25	250	65	734	5	67	88	1,002	1	12	...	...	226	2,807
Dacca	112	1,349	413	3,657	301	2,187	22	70	2,078	30,047	10	124	3	151	3,029	37,586
Chittagong	54	1,546	71	666	47	676	...	...	1,070	18,940	47	834	2	46	1,297	22,708
Patna	561	5,785	588	6,944	1,519	13,171	...	...	234	2,153	73	865	...	...	2,980	29,818
Bhagalpur	338	3,018	144	1,361	753	5,442	...	...	94	832	10	63	0	403	1,345	10,978
Orissa	40	614	52	628	1,124	7,075	...	...	1	10	5	84	...	...	1,232	8,411
Do. Tributary Mahals	...	...	11	148	26	172	...	...	1	16	9	33	...	...	47	369
Chota Nagpur	20	485	5	112	56	621	...	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	80	1,268
Total	1,201	13,946	1,641	16,593	4,029	30,926	28	144	4,348	55,840	155	2,015	11	459	11,413	119,923
Total for 1896-97	1,219	14,014	1,763	17,627	4,184	30,079	21	162	4,717	59,790	203	3,476	10	444	12,207	126,182

The foregoing table shows a decline of 794 private schools and 6,259 pupils. The loss of schools is heaviest in the Chittagong Division, which shows a decline of 469 schools with 7,307 pupils. Next comes the Dacca Division with a loss of 306 schools. The Patna Division shows a gain of 76 schools with 1,612 pupils. The fluctuations in the number of institutions and attendance in other Divisions do not require special notice.

221. *Advanced Arabic and Persian Schools.*—Of these institutions there is shown a net loss of 18 and a loss of 68 pupils. The heaviest loss, viz., of 44 schools, took place in the Chittagong Division, while the Patna Division shows a gain of 45 schools. The other Divisions which lost schools are—Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca and Chota Nagpur, showing an aggregate loss of 44 institutions, while the Presidency Division shows a gain of 2 schools, the Bhagalpur Division of 15 schools, and the Orissa Division of 8 schools. These advanced schools are generally known under the name of *maktabs*. They are usually held in the outhouses of well-to-do Muhammadan villagers, and are conducted by Muhammadan teachers, called Mianjis or Maulavis. The gentlemen in whose houses these *maktabs* are held, generally feed and clothe the Mianjis, besides giving them something in money and kind. The *maktabs* at Burdwan are aided from the Burdwan Raj State. A new *maktab* has been started at Marshidabad in the Presidency Division under the patronage of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, who has provided it with a house at a cost of Rs. 150. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, states that “Backergunge is pre-eminently a Muhammadan district, but it returns no schools of this kind.” In the Chittagong Division, the course of studies and attendance at *maktabs* under passed students from Government Madrasahs are on the whole regular. The *maktabs* are held both mornings and afternoons and are open throughout the year except on Fridays, the Ramjan and other Muhammadan holidays. The Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, thinks that “the teaching of Arabic in *maktabs* is a mere pretence.”

222. *Sanskrit Tols.*—These institutions decreased by 122 and their pupils by 1,034. All the Divisions shew losses of a more or less serious kind, excepting Chota Nagpur and the town of Calcutta which gained 22 and 42 pupils respectively. A heavy loss of pupils (264), (254) and (210) took place in the Chittagong, Burdwan and Patna Divisions respectively. The education imparted in *tols* has been rendered methodical, and their standard of teaching and general tone have been elevated since they have been brought under rules and

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regulations prescribed by the Department. Two separate examinations for *tols* are now conducted with the same examiners and the same set of questions prepared under the general supervision of the Principal of the Sanskrit College. The standards for these examinations have been so arranged as to lead up eventually to the Sanskrit Title Examination, which has now been annually held since 1878. Now that regular courses of studies are prescribed for these institutions and their progress is tested by examinations held under the auspices of the Department, it appears that the time has come when those which appear on the books of the "Registrar of the Examinations for Sanskrit Tols" should be transferred, from the class of Private Institutions conforming to no departmental standards to the class of Institutions for Special Instruction.

223. The following table gives the names of the associations with whose assistance the Sanskrit first and second examinations are held, and also shows the results for the last two years:—

Results of the Sanskrit First Examination.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	1897.			1898.			REMARKS.
	Number passed.	NUMBER OF STIPENDS AWARDED TO—		Number passed.	NUMBER OF STIPENDS AWARDED TO—		
		Teachers.	Pupils.		Teachers.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca Sarasvat Samaj ...	51	7	9	89	6	7	
Navadvipa Bivudha Janani Sabha ..	55	9	11	41	7	6	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	70	12	12	67	13	10	
Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha ...	17	2	2	27	3	4	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj ..	19	2	5	30	3	3	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	31	3	2	54	4	8	
Koala Dharma Sabha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan ...	61	8	4	58	5	6	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	17	3	3	16	2	2	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ..	4	1	1	5	1	2	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	11	2	2	12	2	3	
Balasore ditto ...	14	3	3	19	3	2	
Kotalipara Aryya Siksha Samiti ..	22	2	2	5	1	2	
Narail Vidyotsahini Sabha ...	29	3	1	22	2	3	
Bakla Aryya Sammilani Sabha ...	...	...	...	18	2	2	
Total ..	411	54	60	463	54	60	

Results of the Sanskrit Second Examination.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	1897.			1898.			REMARKS.
	Number passed.	NUMBER OF STIPENDS AWARDED TO—		Number passed.	NUMBER OF STIPENDS AWARDED TO—		
		Teachers.	Pupils.		Teachers.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca Sarasvat Samaj ...	14	4	3	22	4	5	
Navadvipa Bivudha Janani Sabha ...	15	2	7	16	2	5	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	52	14	12	42	12	7	
Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha ...	5	1	1	3	1	1	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj ...	8	2	2	12	3	2	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	16	2	2	16	2	5	
Koala Dharma Sabha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan ...	34	7	4	41	6	6	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	9	2	1	6	2	1	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ...	5	1	1	2	1	1	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	2	1	1	2	1	1	
Balasore ditto ...	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Kotalipara Aryya Siksha Samiti ...	8	1	2	5	1	1	
Narail Vidyotsahini Sabha ...	12	1	2	6	2	2	
Bakla Aryya Sammilani Sabha ...	...	...	...	4	1	1	
Total ..	187	39	39	178	39	39	

224. *Sanskrit Title Examination.*—The centres of examination were Calcutta, Bankipore, Cuttack, Barisal, Dacca, Puri, Rangpur, Kotalipara and Balasore. There were 217 candidates, against 168 of the preceding year. Of these 87

passed against 61 of the previous year. Classified according to race, 173 of the candidates were Bengalis, 17 were Uriyas, and 27 were Biharis.

225. The following statement shows the names of the different titles conferred on the results of the last Sanskrit Title Examinations:—

DESCRIPTION OF TITLES CONFERRED.	Number of titles conferred.	Amount of Government rewards paid to pupils.	Amount of rewards paid to teachers.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Kavyatirtha...	54	Rs. 165*	Rs. 500*	* One teacher obtained also the Raj Krishna Ray stipend of Rs. 50. Another obtained the Burdwan prize of Rs. 45. A pupil obtained also the Raja Krishna Nath Rai Bahadur scholarship of Rs. 4 a month. Another pupil obtained the Jagan Mohan Mukherjee prize of Rs. 50. Another obtained the Gaurisyan scholarship of Rs. 40, and another the Raja Syamananda De scholarship of Rs. 30. Both the latter scholarships are reserved for Orissa.
2. Vyakaranatirtha...	11	(a) 170	(a) 50	(a) One pupil obtained also the Darbhanga prize of Rs. 19.
3. Smrititirtha ...	16	(b) 70	(b) 300	(b) To a teacher was awarded the Kshetra Man Devya prize of Rs. 50, and to a pupil the Prasanna Kumar Tagore scholarship of Rs. 7 a month and the Parvati Devi prize of Rs. 50. A second obtained the Raja Loknath Ray Bahadur scholarship of Rs. 6 a month, and a third the Burdwan scholarship of Rs. 40.
4. Tarkatirtha ...	1	(c) 25	(c) Nil	(c) A teacher obtained the Raj Krishna Ray stipend of Rs. 50, and a pupil gained the Hara Kumar Tagore gold <i>Keyur</i> with the Darbhanga scholarship of Rs. 13 a month and the Burdwan prize of Rs. 40.
5. Vedantatirtha	1	(d) Nil	(d) Nil	(d) A teacher obtained the Hara Kumar Tagore prize of Rs. 45 and a pupil the Raja Hari Nath Ray Bahadur scholarship of Rs. 5 a month.
6. Sankhyatirtha	4	(e) 120	(e) 50	(e) To a teacher was awarded the Burdwan prize of Rs. 45, and to a pupil the Dewan Krishna Kanta Nandi scholarship of Rs. 7 a month, and also the Parvati Devi prize of Rs. 50. Another pupil obtained the Jagan Mohan Mukherji prize of Rs. 50, and also the Hara Kumar Tagore prize of Rs. 25.
Total ...	87	550	900	
Total for 1896-97	61	550	900	

226. The subjoined table shows, division by division, the expenditure incurred from provincial revenues on account of stipends paid to the teachers and pupils of *cols* for the last two years:—

DIVISION.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Burdwan ...	3,247	2,665
Presidency ...	7,241	8,165
Calcutta ...	912	914
Rajshahi ...	476	624
Dacca ...	2,240	2,035
Chittagong ...	180	297
Patna ...	1,961	2,441
Bhagalpur ...	30	12
Orissa ...	1,205	2,431
Do. Tributary Mahals ...	381	176
Chota Nagpur ...	605	60
Total ...	18,378	19,820

This amount includes the five salary stipends of Rs. 3,360 a year created by the Resolution of March 1892, and the annual grant of Rs. 2,400 for the pupils of Navadwipa, but excludes the sum of Rs. 1,450 paid for rewards and prizes to teachers and pupils on the results of the last Sanskrit Title Examination. The total outlay during the year from Provincial revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in *cols* amounted to Rs. 21,270 exclusive of Rs. 700 spent on the conduct of the Sanskrit Title and the Sanskrit first and second examinations.

227. *Elementary Schools for boys*—which teach “a vernacular only or mainly”—decreased from 4,184 to 4,029, but their pupils increased by 247; while such schools for girls increased by 7, and their pupils decreased by 8. The majority of these schools were returned from (1) Patna Division, with 1,519 schools; (2) the Orissa Division, with 1,124 schools; (3) the Bhagalpur Division, with 753 schools; and (4) the Dacca Division, with 413 schools. These schools have diminished in number in other divisions.

228. *Koran schools* also declined in number and attendance. These schools should hardly obtain notice in this report, as little or no secular instruction is imparted in them.

229. “*Other schools.*”—It is scarcely to be regretted that numbers of the institutions which rank under this head are gradually ceasing to exist. No schools of the kind are returned from the Divisions of Burdwan, the Presidency (including the town of Calcutta), and Chota Nagpur. Under this category are shown (1) some schools in the Orissa Division, which were attended by Telugu and Marwari children, and also (2) the Kyoungs in Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The latter are Buddhist monastic institutions of a religious character, but they also impart a certain amount of instruction in arithmetic, reading, and writing chiefly in the Burmese and Pali languages. The teachers are priests called Raolis, who give instruction to their disciples in their leisure hours.

There is employed in Chittagong a special inspecting officer called the Kyoung Examiner, who gets Rs. 25 as pay and Rs. 5 in lieu of travelling allowance per month. About Rs. 200 is allowed for rewards to Raolis, but they are very independent and averse to innovations, and have no inclination to follow the instructions given by the Kyoung Examiner, who is himself one of their disciples. The Chittagong District Board has rightly enough decided to dispense with the services of this officer, as being of little practical use.

XIV.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

PREPARATION AND
DISTRIBUTION OF
TEXT BOOKS AND
OTHER SCHOOL
LITERATURE.

230. As explained in previous reports, the preparation of school-books having, for upwards of forty years, been left entirely to private enterprise, a duty of the Department formerly was to make its selection out of the numerous publications offered for its acceptance. This duty has since 1875 been entrusted to the Central Text-Book Committee, which now consists of 20 members, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerjea, M.A., D.L., as President and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* Member and Secretary. All the members, with three exceptions, are Fellows of the Calcutta University, and eleven are unconnected with the Department.

231. The Committee received for examination during the past year 283 books, of which no less than 164 were submitted during March, the last month of the year. Of these books, 64 were approved for various purposes, 97 were rejected, and upon 122 no opinion had been recorded up to the date of the present report. The Committee held 21 meetings during the year, not only for the consideration of the new books received, but also for the revision of the old authorized list. The thoroughness, with which the revision work was done, was noticed in last year's report. I may add that the Committee passes judgment not only upon Bengali books, but also upon works in Sanskrit and English, the last including books on subjects of the high school course published in the British isles.

232. Besides the Central Text-Book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there is a branch Committee at Patna for the selection of Hindi and Urdu books and another at Cuttack to consider Uriya publications. The Officiating Inspector, Patna Circle, reports that no meeting of the Patna Committee was held during the year, but 43 books were sent to the members for their examination and opinion, and a new list of books approved as text and prize books, was prepared and printed. The resignation of membership of the Bihar Committee by Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., is felt as a serious loss by the Department. The Inspector of the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle has been appointed a member. The Orissa Committee reported on 12 books during the year, of which 3 were approved. The Committee held five meetings during the year.

233. The Calcutta School Book Society, with which was amalgamated in March 1891 the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Literature, with Sir Charles Elliott as its first President, serves still as the chief medium for the distribution of books throughout the country by means of its numerous agencies. The Society to a great extent controls the market price of European publications, which, in the hands of ordinary booksellers, has a tendency to advance when the supply begins to fall short. During the year as stated by the Secretary to the Society it sold in Calcutta and through its agencies in the mufassal 236,572 books valued at Rs. 1,18,178.

DARJEELING, }
The 1st October 1898. }

C. A. MARTIN,
Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1897-98.

(For details—see General Table III.)

GENERAL STATISTICS.

AREA AND POPULATION.			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—	REMARKS.
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.	Colleges, schools and scholars.		University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.			Elementary.					Teaching the Korean only.	(Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.)
			Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	12	13		14	15						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
165,530	147 Towns ... 36,412,749 Villages ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Institutions	For males ...	36	18	2,477	47,595	17	55	50,228	2,842	4,029	3,992	11,018	61,246	Institutions to number of towns and villages.*	257		
				2	...	59	2,302	9	...	2,872	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	38	18	2,536	50,397	26	55	53,100	2,842	4,057	4,346	166	64,513	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	27.0		
				6,400	1,974	223,780	1,167,991	749	6,238	1,406,892	30,302	30,633	50,167	2,006	1,520,000				
	Scholars ...	For males ...	463	10	6,463	21,924	497	46	99,000	237	437	5,673	468	104,815	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	1.9			
				
		Total ...	6,440	1,984	229,963	1,289,615	1,246	6,344	1,504,892	30,539	31,070	55,940	2,474	1,624,815	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.†	14.9			
				

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
‡ Including two girls reading in the Presidency College, and two in the Ravenshaw College.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

(For details—see General Table IV.)

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										REMARKS.	
University edu- cation.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on public instruction.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Institutions	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
	For males ...	7,60,785	3,31,054	35,57,004	28,29,704	97,905	3,62,986	79,30,439	5,48,880	60,589	6,09,419	1,40,868	65,571	6,64,577	2,35,009	4,08,268	15,14,293	1,00,63,150			
	„ females ...	10,587	...	5,17,841	3,15,974	34,943	...	8,79,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,79,345
	Total ...	7,71,372	3,31,054	40,74,845	31,45,678	1,32,848	3,62,986	88,18,783	5,48,880	60,589	6,09,419	1,40,868	65,571	6,64,577	2,35,009	4,08,268	15,14,293	1,09,42,495			
—(a) Percentage of provincial ex- penditure, included in columns 2—17, to total provincial ex- penditure on public instruction																					
(1) Percentage of district fund ex- penditure, included in columns 2—17, to total district fund expenditure on public instruc- tion																					
(e) Percentage of municipal ex- penditure, included in columns 2—17, to total municipal ex- penditure on public instruction																					

—(e) Percentage of provincial ex-
penditure, included in columns
2—17, to total provincial ex-
penditure on public instruction

(1) Percentage of district fund ex-
penditure, included in columns
2—17, to total district fund
expenditure on public instruc-
tion ...

(e) Percentage of municipal ex-
penditure, included in columns
2—17, to total municipal ex-
penditure on public instruction

(d) Percentage of total expenditure in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction																						
7.	3.	37.2	28.7	1.2	3.3	80.5	5.	.5	5.5	1.2	.5	6.	2.1	3.7	13.8	100						
3.-AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—																						
* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.																						
Government in-stitutions { Cost to provincial revenues Cost to district and municipal funds...																						
Total cost from all sources ...																						
Municipal and District Board institutions { Cost to provincial revenues Cost to district and municipal funds ...																						
Total cost from all sources ...																						
Aided institu-tions { Cost to provincial revenues Cost to district and municipal funds...																						
Total cost from all sources ...																						
Unaided institutions—Total cost from all sources.																						
Cost to provincial revenues Cost to district and municipal funds ...																						
Total cost from all sources ...																						

Return of Colleges and Schools, and of Scholars attending them

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.											
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	ARTS COLLEGES.												
	English	11	1,665	1,018	1,733	1	42	40	38	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
	Law	7	157	171	123	1	17	19	14	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	1	477	515	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	1	313	327	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, University Education ...	20	2,612	2,931	2,631	2	50	68	52	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
	For Boys—												
	High schools ... English	49	18,868	18,053	10,602	5	2,155	1,843	1,514	2	304	288	215
	Middle English	7	895	774	630	17	1,510	1,386	1,112	10	756	640	413
	Middle Vernacular	30	2,936	2,675	2,037	144	8,653	7,600	6,444	16	732	705	456
	For Girls—												
	High schools ... English	2	278	259	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle English	1	55	55	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	52	51	27	...	...	...	...
		Total, Secondary Schools ...	98	18,032	16,816	13,519	167	12,370	11,140	9,097	27	1,792	1,633	1,084
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
	For boys ... { Upper Primary ...	10	300	280	186	11	467	437	300	55	1,011	1,743	1,093
	For boys ... { Lower Primary ...	13	398	379	211	7	255	250	199	821	9,070	8,289	7,087
	For girls ... { Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	3	95	80	46	2	61	53	37
	For girls ... { Lower Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	177	156	103
	Total, Primary Schools ...	23	698	658	397	20	817	776	551	884	11,819	10,241	8,520
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.	Training schools for masters	11	506	540	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guru-training classes	3	16	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	1	226	200	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	4	669	631	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering or Surveying schools	3	455	477	390	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	3
	Industrial schools	1	35	36	33	6	247	232	174	...	...	...	...
	Madrasahs	6	1,561	1,507	1,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools	1	46	42	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Special Schools ...	30	3,455	3,539	2,780	6	247	232	174	1	4	4	3
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		171	24,787	23,954	19,327	195	13,493	12,216	9,874	912	13,615	11,876	9,407

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | ADVANCED, teaching— | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Arabic or Persian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | (b) Sanskrit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. | ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly— | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) With 10 pupils and upwards | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | (b) With less than 10 pupils | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. | ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. | OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards | | | | | | | | |

* Two female pupils in the Presidency College

GENERAL STATISTICS.

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.								Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.										Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadians.	Aborigines.		Others.				
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.											Christians.	Non-Christians.					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
6	1,370	1,342	1,181	20	3,363	3,067	3,004	38	6,440	6,420	5,207	10	68	51	5,805	75	424	5	...	13	4*	...		
...	...	...	...	8	1,020	982	646	16	1,194	1,194	...	...	7	3	1,123	3	58	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	477	477	...	...	39	3	434	...	6	...	...	5	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	313	313	...	...	35	1	271	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
6	1,370	1,342	1,181	28	4,383	4,640	3,740	56	8,424	8,404	5,207	10	119	58	7,023	79	403	5	...	17	14	...		
183	30,063	29,203	23,875	162	30,070	37,326	29,281	400	80,000	84,499	44,213	47,382	1,700	713	73,103	303	0,587	305	102	187	...	...
666	51,859	48,570	38,748	243	17,445	16,103	12,025	948	72,465	61,240	1,149	70,071	1,714	409	59,117	33	10,408	357	208	150	387	...		
799	44,547	41,785	33,302	132	8,502	7,873	6,168	1,129	65,370	10,727	566	64,541	...	45	52,304	17	12,203	31	403	247	474	...		
9	1,086	1,023	862	2	170	100	155	13	1,534	1,378	334	502	830	100	243	201	4	1	...	5	...	115		
21	2,358	2,218	1,882	2	226	205	184	24	2,639	2,630	656	...	2,687	22	8	...	1	...	...	21	...	57
20	1,057	1,005	759	1	77	76	62	22	1,186	242	...	1,186	...	412	707	33	12	21	...	...	...	105
1,607	131,870	123,873	98,428	547	65,409	61,743	48,475	2,536	229,243	150,706	46,017	183,772	6,840	1,791	186,542	707	32,215	715	831	610	801	737		
3,852	154,005	144,869	115,152	185	7,009	6,086	5,747	4,113	165,192	683	922	105,001	133	448	122,461	0	30,188	274	2,240	442	3,594	...		
29,317	777,908	716,410	580,100	13,324	248,414	220,454	183,395	43,482	1,030,635	200	43,069	1,034,500	3	2,027	714,413	58	280,994	4,012	23,507	1,071	32,568	...		
170	7,481	7,133	5,346	9	275	270	206	183	7,012	900	18	7,137	751	741	5,075	32	120	512	50	10	...	482		
2,187	41,224	40,638	30,808	420	6,475	5,801	4,631	2,619	40,876	136	1,379	49,819	73	1,053	40,508	36	6,480	522	205	90	...	1,604		
35,526	883,318	909,050	731,400	13,944	263,073	253,581	193,079	60,307	1,250,615	2,078	45,388	1,256,457	900	6,069	883,057	132	335,778	5,320	20,008	2,231	30,182	2,046		
6	282	202	222	...	...	...	...	17	788	72	392	765	...	100	490	...	17	108	64	...	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	...	...	16	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
9	468	473	433	...	...	...	...	9	458	...	100	458	...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	108	66	64	3	331	220	...	108	...	4	3	298	7	22	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	729	709	366	8	1,339	194	...	1,302	3	22	1,171	16	123	...	...	3	39	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	400	220	...	231	...	...	364	5	91	...	...	...	...	...
13	319	303	156	3	112	105	64	23	613	120	...	489	...	1	37	413	1	106	38	16	...	...
5	201	232	163	19	1,192	1,140	915	30	2,054	1,027	2,837	1,026	...	...	16	...	2,038	...	...	...	...	...
8	344	309	234	5	239	228	181	14	929	3	337	366	2	3	459	...	157	...	4	...	7	...		
41	1,504	1,479	1,208	33	2,880	2,254	1,590	111	7,500	2,073	3,506	4,654	10	601	3,248	30	3,454	151	92	4	96	11		
37,370	1,117,668	1,035,744	832,223	14,552	335,335	302,227	247,784	63,100	1,504,892	163,320	101,168	1,444,903	7,059	8,519	1,079,470	948	371,940	6,191	26,904	2,871	37,153	2,794		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	13,046	...	13,898	108	...	...	2,292	...	11,654	...	...	...	237	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,641	16,593	...	10,586	32	...	...	16,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	601	9,300	14	948	9,201	...	1	0,057	1	2,063	231	51	5	84	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	69	...	15	68	...	...	32	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,424	21,617	11	428	21,543	...	11	18,187	...	3,184	2	229	4	213	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	76	...	14	76	...	9	39	...	22	2	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,002	53,992	...	53,809	263	...	...	19	...	53,973	...	...	...	3,061	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	1,848	...	1,848	...	...	...	...	...	1,848	...	...	...	...	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	2,015	363	357	1,632	...	52	756	...	852	9	...	846	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	459	...	...	459	...	10	296	...	107	...	...	46	...	...
Total								11,413	119,023	388	88,092	33,364	...	83	45,171	1	73,230	244	284	901	4,504	140	...	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98								64,513	1,034,815	163,706	180,260	1,478,207	7,059	8,002	1,124,641	949	445,170	6,435	27,278	3,772	41,657	2,984	...	

and two in the Ravenshaw College.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC																	
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																	
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by			
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.																		
English	2,49,710	...	...	1,64,852	...	12,840	4,27,402	610	...	...	2,083	...	1,840	5,142	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.	(a)																	
Law	1,405	...	...	9,103	...	681	8,930	...	...	...	1,123	...	...	1,123	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,40,000	...	...	32,000	...	...	1,72,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	90,540	...	...	17,341	...	...	1,13,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	4,92,323	...	...	2,23,405	...	13,521	7,29,309	610	...	...	3,806	...	1,840	6,205	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																		
Secondary Schools.																		
For Boys—																		
High schools... English	1,74,213	...	...	2,07,410	3,201	4,057	4,78,911	2,040	1,250	1,599	30,022	241	319	42,111	6,485	...	...	151
Middle .. { English	27,031	...	...	21,192	...	55	48,278	...	4,539	1,045	7,023	2,548	312	16,086	5,115	...	...	349
Middle .. { Vernacular	13,283	1,459	...	8,809	1,074	...	24,625	...	30,875	07	24,200	3,486	14	64,672	4,907	...	...	210
For Girls—																		
High schools ... English	19,804	...	...	3,406	187	533	24,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle .. { English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle .. { Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	...	...	...	411	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	2,34,391	1,459	...	3,30,907	4,468	4,675	5,78,894	2,640	42,684	3,162	67,944	6,315	645	1,23,289	16,567	...	...	710
Primary Schools (Vernacular).																		
For Boys—																		
Upper primary	1,076	...	...	...	...	2	1,078	...	581	1,077	210	...	...	1,868	4,084	...	...	1,160
Lower	1,068	...	...	...	...	...	1,068	...	263	374	400	...	...	1,040	4,575	...	...	27,116
For Girls—																		
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	20	...	...	500	500	...	...	18
Lower .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	2,744	...	...	...	...	2	2,746	...	844	1,031	639	...	...	3,414	10,137	...	...	23,294
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																		
Schools for Special Instruction.																		
Training schools for masters	83,117	438	...	210	...	1	83,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru-training classes	97	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	27,612	...	...	4,842	...	...	32,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	98,204	100	...	18,378	702	1,160	1,18,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	30,124	...	...	7,167	...	240	37,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,086	...	...	...	...	443	2,429	2,360	12,429	...	2,975	300	6,591	24,655	113	...	...	...
Madrasahs	32,129	...	...	8,671	...	28,221	69,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	354	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,73,260	538	...	30,268	702	30,410	3,44,196	2,360	12,429	...	2,975	300	6,591	24,655	113	...	...	...
Buildings	1,62,867	...	...	...	17	55,146	2,18,030	...	2,543	1,778	83	2,495	2,300	9,189	1,394	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	14,255	...	...	...	5	55	14,345	233	1,045	59	132	201	32	1,702	613	...	...	...
Total ...	1,77,162	...	...	...	22	55,201	2,32,375	233	3,588	1,837	215	2,696	2,332	10,891	2,007	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
in—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto to maktabas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1897-98	11,79,879	538	1,459	5,93,640	5,186	1,03,818	18,84,590	5,843	50,545	6,920	75,479	9,311	11,407	1,69,505	22,824	...	...	29,094

(a) Decca saved Rs. 950.
 (b) Total income was Rs. 1,83,585.
 (c) Excludes Assam Government schools.
 (d) Including grant of Rs. 4,400.
 * Includes Rs. 400 from the Provincial.
 † Includes Rs. 200 from the Provincial.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

ships of Rs. 15,961 and Central Provinces scholarships of Rs. 720. to European schools.
revenue and Rs. 214 from the municipal funds paid to unaided schools.
revenue and Rs. 30 from the district funds paid to unaided schools.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Aboriginal races.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
ARTS COLLEGES—																							
1. Master of Arts	4	2	1	7	70	46	3	53*	172	51	21	1	10*	83	...	1	50	1	1	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	4	10	22	402	367	672	5*	1,588	163	82	134	12	301†	9	3	331	3	22	1	...	...	1
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	5	20	37	642	417	1,065	70	2,803	317	207†	702	25	1,281	16	10	1,174	13	60	1	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																							
Law—																							
1. Honours in Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	7	...	7	14	71	...	397	...	468	32	...	207	...	239	1	3	221	4	10	...	...	...	...
Medicine—																							
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	78	...	...	...	78	61	...	...	...	61	2	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	167	...	...	...	167	53	...	...	...	53	...	1	50	...	2	...	...	...	...
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	85	...	...	...	(a) 85	40	...	...	...	(b) 16	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	71	...	...	...	71	18	...	...	...	18	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	21	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Honours in Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. M. D. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																							
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	13	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	39	...	...	...	39	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																							
1. Matriculation	57	181	145	383	1,009	1,208	2,478	72	4,857	716	788	1,176	23	2,705	16	11	2,487	10	178	...	...	...	3
2. High School examination for Europeans ...	1	4	3	7	...	64	20	2	86	...	24	10	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle English examination ...	29	639	163	831	123	1,960	419	110	2,611	77	1,122	200	20	1,422	71	4	1,231	2	107	6	1	...	6
4. Middle Vernacular examination ...	174	1,672	240	1,940	683	3,220	792	720	5,315	350	1,435	240	153	2,223	...	3	1,863	...	334	9	11	...	3
5. Upper Primary examination ...	126	3,258	358	3,642	460	8,411	820	245	9,945	350	5,063	515	115	6,943	160	20	5,254	...	1,131	40	36	...	22
6. Lower Primary examination ...	74	10,870	615	17,539	257	60,371	2,079	340	63,008	193	38,844	1,457	311	40,805	2	138	31,370	1	8,690	76	451	...	77
	4	121	12	137	17	1,370	30	2	1,425	14	1,092	28	2	1,136	...	147	875	12	48	50	3	...	1
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION—																							
1. Training School {English ...	5	...	...	5	23	...	...	...	23	12	...	...	...	12	...	3	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
Examination for {Vernacular ...	8	1	...	9	418	2	...	37	477	274	...	...	8	283	...	2	271	2	7	1	...	...	...
2. Schools of Arts examination ...	1	...	...	1	60	...	...	...	60	18	...	...	...	18	...	1	16	...	1	...	...	...	...
3. Medical-Legal examination ...	3	...	...	3	14	...	...	...	14	13	...	...	...	15	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...
4. Final Examination of Medical Schools ...	3	...	...	3	201	...	...	...	201	164	...	...	...	164	1	7	133	3	19	...	...	...	1
5. Engineering and Surveying ...	3	...	...	3	263	...	...	...	263	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	137	2	21	...	...	...	...
6. Amusements attached to Survey Schools ...	3	...	...	3	240	...	...	...	240	167	...	...	...	167	...	...	133	...	32	...	...	...	...

* Excluding one from outside the Province of Bengal.

† Caste and creed of one from General Assembly's not given.

‡ Ditto of 21 pupils (including 19 passed with double honours) were not shown.

(a) 17 candidates were for re-examination.

(b) 13

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.*											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenue.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.															
English .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools English ..	3	1,519	1,216	1,019	255	1,250	1,550	25,046	281	319	28,701	...	...	1,341	3,101
Middle { English ..	14	917	847	683	...	4,559	21	3,760	2,548	312	11,200	...	...	1,12,040	1,16,599
.. .. . { Vernacular ..	143	8,562	7,782	6,374	...	36,875	...	23,647	3,486	14	64,022	...	...	62,319	89,104
For Girls—															
High schools English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle { English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. .. . { Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ..	160	10,998	9,875	8,076	255	42,684	1,571	52,453	6,315	645	1,03,923	...	...	1,76,300	2,18,984
Primary Schools.															
For Boys { Upper primary	6	152	187	95	...	541	...	69	...	...	650	...	...	1,45,702	1,46,343
.. .. . { Lower ditto	2	40	40	30	...	263	...	15	...	...	278	...	...	3,16,078	3,16,341
For Girls { Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,270	2,170
.. .. . { Lower ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,410	32,410
Total Primary Schools ..	8	192	177	125	...	844	...	84	...	...	928	...	...	4,06,520	4,07,364
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	...	438
Training schools for Mistresses ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Engineering and Surveying Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	6	247	232	174	2,360	12,420	...	2,975	300	6,501	24,655	...	...	2,812	15,241
Madrasahs .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	850
Other Schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55
Tot 1 ..	6	247	232	174	2,360	12,420	...	2,975	300	6,501	24,655	538	...	3,717	16,684
Buildings .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	2,548	...	57	2,495	1,090	6,165	...	...	1,367	3,910
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ..	...	...	...	...	233	1,045	...	132	201	26	1,637	...	...	(a) 1,230	2,275
Total ..	...	...	...	...	233	3,588	...	169	2,696	1,116	7,802	...	...	(a) 2,507	6,185
Inspection .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,70,708
Scholarships held in—															
Arts Colleges .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Professional Colleges .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,179
Secondary Schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,390
Primary .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,657
Special .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,278
Miscellaneous .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,871
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1907-08	174	11,437	10,584	8,375	2,848	59,545	1,571	55,681	9,311	8,332	1,37,308	538	...	6,79,134	11,13,010

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure

II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 agrees with the expenditure shown

III.—The expenditure under Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous are shown only

IV.—Institutions managed by District (or Municipal) Boards are shown in columns

* Joint-committee schools are shown

GENERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																REMARKS.
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.*	Private persons or Associations.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	42	40	38	610	...	...	2,683	...	1,849	5,142	...	...	...	...	...
2	630	597	495	2,385	49	...	10,970	...	...	13,410	...	1,550	6,001	8,500	11,751	
3	593	539	429	...	1,024	...	3,802	...	...	4,886	...	21	5,011	6,050	1,22,055	
1	91	75	70	..	97	...	553	...	...	650	1,459	...	4,159	5,715	1,04,369	
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	180	
1	52	51	27	...	411	...	...	...	...	411	...	...	...	...	...
7	1,572	1,265	1,021	2,385	1,581	..	15,391	...	...	19,357	1,459	1,571	17,229	21,840	2,40,824	
5	315	300	211	...	1,077	...	141	..	...	1,218	...	...	10,141	17,218	1,03,501	
5	215	219	169	...	374	..	394	...	...	768	...	...	35,299	35,073	3,52,014	
2	95	80	46	...	490	...	20	...	...	500	...	...	3,428	3,974	6,248	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,450	5,450	37,800	
12	625	599	426	...	1,931	..	555	...	...	2,486	..	...	60,368	62,319	5,59,683	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	372	15,013	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	140	900	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	1,280	1,335	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,792	1,792	18,476	
...	...	...	...	...	1,778	..	16	...	1,200	3,024	...	...	(b) 1,476	3,254	7,164	(a) Includes Rs. 30 given to unaided schools.
...	...	...	...	...	59	..	...	...	6	65	...	...	312	371	2,640	
...	...	...	...	...	1,837	...	46	...	1,200	3,089	...	...	(b) 1,788	3,625	9,810	(b) Includes Rs. 214 paid to unaided schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,333	2,82,041	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	2,244	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	12,492	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	11,701	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	3,080	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200	71,771	
20	2,030	1,913	1,485	2,995	5,340	...	18,675	...	3,055	30,074	1,459	1,571	81,197	99,122	12,12,132	

shown in column 15 of General Table IV.

in columns 35 and 36, respectively, of General Table IV.

in columns 16, 31 and 32, and not in other columns.

2 to 19 (or 17 to 27) even though in any case no expenditure be incurred from the District (or Municipal) Fund, as institutions managed by District Boards.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES.	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF					EXPENDITURE FROM—					REMARKS.
	Hostels or Board- ing-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial reve- nuce.	District or Muni- cipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<i>For Males—</i>													
Managed by Govern- ment.	28	1,024	214	546	...	264	Rs. 18,535	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,104	Rs. 45,010	Rs. 65,649		
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	7	80	...	00	...	26	...	549	1,529	...	2,078		
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	26	1,477	5	1,402	7	63	1,484	...	...	11,253	13,337	
Unaided	125	3,300	101	2,380	672	195	...	...	46,733	55,343	1,02,076	
Total ...	186	5,047	323	4,307	679	548	20,019	549	50,066	1,11,606	1,63,140		
<i>For Females—</i>													
Managed by Govern- ment.	2	51	7	74	...	...	846	...	...	2,597	3,443	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government or by District or Muni- cipal Boards.	29	1,803	5	1,481	226	151	...	...	27,415	16,402	43,817	
Unaided	17	744	...	232	434	76	...	...	11,026	1,419	12,445	
Total ...	48	2,688	12	1,787	692	227	846	...	38,441	20,418	58,705		
GRAND TOTAL ...	234	8,635	335	6,184	1,341	775	20,865	549	88,407*	1,32,024	2,42,845*		

* Excluding Rs. 132 spent on Hostels in Native States.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Return of Schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, or the Government Estates Grant, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1897-98.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	RECEIVED FROM—						Total.	REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For boys										
{ High English	176	29,421	1,15,908	264	5,504	4,72,801	79,508	84,010	7,58,225	
{ Middle "	130	12,313	78,180	...	3,400	1,30,104	51,933	86,733	3,59,440	
{ " vernacular	71	6,497	13,064	...	3,807	29,007	12,084	2,325	62,307	
{ Upper primary	20	810	5,769	...	96	3,188	4,463	1,634	15,650	
{ Lower "	116	3,005	6,227	...	44	1,618	12,048	34	20,631	
Total	513	52,130	2,20,228	264	12,441	6,46,708	1,60,600	1,71,636	12,15,064	
For girls										
{ High English	9	1,046	23,008	...	140	1,32,273	11,402	2,824	1,72,587	
{ Middle "	21	2,359	57,405	...	...	1,19,502	51,918	90,739	3,28,664	
{ " vernacular	20	1,057	6,390	...	918	2,888	11,729	805	22,730	
{ Upper primary	97	5,600	31,629	83	2,488	15,342	41,424	29,564	1,20,530	
{ Lower "	194	8,034	20,183	...	1,012	6,356	58,344	10,680	97,325	
Total	341	19,041	1,30,205	83	4,598	2,70,451	1,77,817	1,43,612	7,41,826	
TRAINING SCHOOLS.										
{ For masters	4	230	4,325	...	...	530	3,480	1,567	9,902	
{ " mistresses	9	468	9,105	...	...	2,284	23,554	...	34,943	
Other special schools	9	318	4,504	2,692	1,470	1,024	2,415	4,607	17,312	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98	876	72,169	3,77,427	3,039	18,500	9,27,687	3,07,962	3,24,422	20,19,046	
DITTO FOR 1896-97	888	72,135	3,06,804	2,910	23,171	9,15,135	3,08,541	2,80,443	20,17,004	
B.—CIRCLE SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).										
For boys										
{ Middle vernacular	251	10,717	31,343	48	24	24,510	2,030	624	58,585	
{ Upper primary	54	1,995	4,330	...	...	2,901	113	84	7,328	
{ Lower "	3	70	62	27	...	74	...	0	172	
Total	308	12,782	35,735	75	24	27,385	2,140	717	66,085	
For girls										
{ Middle vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Lower "	1	33	182	...	...	...	...	...	182	
Total	1	33	182	...	...	...	...	...	182	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98	309	12,815	35,917	75	24	27,385	2,140	717	66,267	
DITTO FOR 1896-97	318	12,863	36,762	80	...	29,840	1,840	1,228	66,769	
C.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES' SCHOOLS.										
For boys										
{ Middle English	1	32	189	...	...	187	83	...	469	
{ " vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Upper primary	271	10,707	17,990	890	190	13,041	1,051	1,049	35,117	
{ Lower "	1,533	36,991	35,187	1,543	317	46,308	7,014	5,346	93,825	
Total	1,805	47,790	51,376	2,423	543	59,626	9,048	6,395	1,29,411	
For girls										
{ Middle vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Upper primary	1	13	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	
{ Lower "	40	764	2,042	176	24	91	1,146	3	3,182	
Total	41	777	2,067	176	24	91	1,146	3	3,507	
Special schools	2	42	511	...	...	...	3,136	136	3,783	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98	1,848	48,609	53,954	2,599	567	59,717	13,530	6,534	1,36,701	
DITTO FOR 1896-97	2,069	53,432	52,574	2,916	1,376	66,175	20,851	3,274	1,40,066	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(a).

Return of Expenditure from Provincial Revenues allotted for Primary Education in Non-Board Areas, and in Government Estates, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1897-98.

SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES TO BE EXCLUDED.

(A).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	AMOUNT PAID IN—		Total.
			Fixed stipends.	Rewards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
For boys .. { Upper primary ...	445	19,339	Rs. 28,801	Rs. 2,454	Rs. 31,255
.. { Lower ..	2,191	69,630	88,105	4,348	92,453
For girls .. { Upper primary ...	13	512	884	20	904
.. { Lower ..	180	4,029	6,804	403	7,207
Total for 1897-98 ..	2,829	82,510	1,20,544	7,225	1,27,769
Total for 1896-97 ...	2,873	85,633	1,20,804	6,655	1,27,459

(B).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOL RECEIVING REWARDS AFTER EXAMINATION, INCLUDING ADVANCE REWARDS.				
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of schools receiving advance rewards.	Amount paid in advance rewards.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	50	1,602	2	Rs. 18	Rs. 1,620
.. { Lower ..	1,905	43,155	26	360	18,484
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	1	92	...	.....	15
.. { Lower ..	51	959	...	...	792
Total for 1897-98 ..	2,007	45,808	28	378	20,919
Total for 1896-97 ...	2,758	62,841	85	883	26,847

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	1897-98.	1896-97.	↑ DETAILS OF "MISCELLANEOUS."	1897-98.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (A)	1,27,769	1,27,359	Contributions to schools other than primary schools	4,153	7,756
.. non-stipendiary schools (B)	20,919	20,847	Commission for money-orders	2,134	2,084
.. payments to primary schools under the District Board or Department or such as are not included in the above tables	681	...	Contingencies and miscellaneous (including stipends to gurus under training) ...	2,090	3,330
.. charges for abolished schools	4,541	3,330	Total	8,377	13,170
.. buildings and furniture	5,067	5,723			
.. subordinate inspecting agency	14,196	13,326			
.. lower primary scholarships created from the primary grant	2,302	2,873			
.. examinations, prizes to pupils, and rewards to teachers for passing at scholarship examinations	5,823	4,750			
.. miscellaneous†	8,377	13,170			
Total payments	1,89,580	1,97,396			
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors	31,071	18,617			
GRAND TOTAL	2,10,651	2,16,013			
Total allotment for primary education under the Department	1,97,470	2,01,428			

Details.	Allotments for 1897-98.	Expenditure.	Savings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Allotment for primary education in non-Board districts, in municipalities and cantonments, originally made by the Director of Public Instruction.	Rs. 1,35,037	Rs. 1,32,629	Rs. 2,408	
2. Additional allotments made subsequently under separate orders.	5,289	4,643	646	
3. Allotment for education in Government estates ..	49,604	44,808	4,796	
4. Santhal Education Fund	7,500	7,500		
Total	1,97,470	1,89,580	7,890	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(b).

Return of Expenditure from the District Fund allotted for Primary Education under the control of District Boards in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1897-98.

SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES ARE EXCLUDED.

(A).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.(a)

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	AMOUNT PAID IN—		Total.
			Fixed stipends.	Rewards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	1,894	77,001	1,04,813	6,596	1,11,409
{ Lower 	1,082	32,297	33,733	4,542	40,274
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	43	828	1,810	13	1,823
{ Lower 	559	10,490	17,008	624	17,632
Total for 1897-98 ...	3,582	120,676	1,56,363	11,774	1,71,137
Total for 1896-97 ...	3,714	126,016	1,64,901	15,054	1,80,915

(B).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.(a)

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS RECEIVING REWARDS AFTER EXAMINATION, INCLUDING ADVANCE REWARDS.				
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of schools receiving advance rewards.	Amount paid in advance rewards.	Total amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	1,202	45,795	222	4,110	33,378
{ Lower 	22,749	598,369	2,215	23,903	2,73,901
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	9	213	...	...	365
{ Lower 	1,117	17,040	99	1,412	14,645
Total for 1897-98 ...	25,077	661,617	2,536	29,484	3,21,969
Total for 1896-97 ...	28,492	734,278	2,855	32,233	3,69,066

(a) These do not include schools included under (A) and (B) in Subsidiary Table II(a) and Circle Fund schools.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	1897-98.	1896-97.		1897-98.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (A)	1,71,137	1,80,915	* DETAILS OF "MISCELLANEOUS."		
.. non-stipendiary schools (B)	3,21,969	3,69,066			
.. payments to primary schools in Khas Mahals or under the Department or such as are not included in the above tables	3,361	...			
.. charges for abolished schools	9,538	12,588			
.. buildings and furniture	978	1,402			
.. subordinate inspecting agency	88,628	90,672			
.. lower primary scholarships	24,017	23,274			
.. examinations, prizes to pupils, and rewards to teachers for passing at scholarship examinations	32,506	34,153			
.. miscellaneous*	20,987	22,194			
Total payments	6,73,281	7,38,164			
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors	1,52,515	1,45,624	Contributions to schools other than primary schools	1,631	1,787
GRAND TOTAL	8,25,806	8,83,788	Commission for money-orders	5,478	6,430
Total allotment for primary education under the District Board †	9,41,825	9,40,570	Contingencies and miscellaneous	13,878	13,977
			Total	20,987	22,194

† DETAILS OF ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE THEREFROM IN 1897-98.

BUDGET HEAD OF CHARGE.	Amount allotted.	Expenditure.	Savings, if any.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Inspection—Sub-Inspectors' salaries and travelling allowances ...	1,95,200	1,88,646	6,553	
Subordinate Inspecting Agency	91,567	88,628	2,939	
II and IV. Stipends, rewards and prizes for primary schools for boys and girls; scholarships and the cost of conducting lower primary scholarship examination, including miscellaneous ...	6,46,615	5,78,237	68,378	
V. Contingencies	8,434	6,396	2,038	
Total	9,41,825	8,61,907	79,918	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Statement showing the Expenditure from District Funds on Schools maintained by Public and Private Bodies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the official year 1897-98.

1	Expenditure from District Funds on schools maintained by the Department.	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.			SCHOOLS AIDED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.			Total expenditure from District Funds, as shown in columns 2 and 8.
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
SECONDARY EDUCATION.								
<i>High and Middle Schools.</i>								
For Boys—								
High schools ... English*	...	3	1,519	1,250	5	848	1,041	3,191
Middle „ ... { English	...	14	917	4,559	521	39,307	1,12,040	1,16,599
„ ... { Vernacular...	...	143	8,562	36,875	470	26,677	62,319	99,194
Total Secondary Schools	...	160	10,998	42,684	996	65,832	1,76,300	2,18,984
PRIMARY EDUCATION.								
<i>Primary Schools (Vernacular).</i>								
For Boys—								
Upper primary ... { Stipendiary	...	6	152	581	1,305	55,819	75,074	75,655
„ ... { Paid by rewards	1,209	46,057	33,534	33,534
„ ... { Mixed	511	21,646	37,154	37,154
Total	...	6	152	581	3,115	123,522	1,45,762	1,46,343
Lower „ ... { Stipendiary	...	2	40	263	693	20,371	21,585	21,848
„ ... { Paid by rewards	22,966	602,023	2,75,124	2,75,124
„ ... { Mixed	423	13,137	19,369	19,369
Total	...	2	40	263	24,091	636,331	3,16,078	3,16,341
For Girls—								
Upper primary ... { Stipendiary	42	831	1,796	1,796
„ ... { Paid by results	9	213	365	365
„ ... { Mixed	2	43	109	109
Total	53	1,087	2,270	2,270
Lower „ ... { Stipendiary	474	8,761	14,289	14,289
„ ... { Paid by results	1,118	17,043	14,652	14,652
„ ... { Mixed	90	1,775	3,463	3,463
Total	1,682	27,579	32,410	32,410
Grand Total Primary Schools	...	8	192	844	29,941	788,521	4,06,520	4,97,304
SPECIAL EDUCATION.								
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>								
Training schools for masters	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	438
Training schools for mistresses
Medical schools	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Industrial schools	...	6	247	12,429	3	79	2,812	15,341
Other schoolst	3	143	965	965
Total Special Schools	538	6	247	12,429	6	222	3,717	16,684
Buildings and furniture	3,588	...	...	1,513	5,101
„ { Secondary schools	1,084	1,084
„ { Primary „
Total	3,588	...	...	2,597	6,165
Inspection { Sub-Inspectors	1,91,050
„ { Subordinate inspecting agency	88,658
Scholarships held in— { Arts or professional colleges	2,189
„ { Secondary schools	12,390
„ { Primary „	11,657
„ { Special institutions, including medical and other schools	2,278
Miscellaneous—
Charges for abolished schools { Secondary schools	2,900
„ { Primary „	9,563
Examinations, prizes, and rewards { Secondary schools	25
„ { Primary „	33,842
Contingent charges { Secondary schools	1,353
„ { Primary „	13,642
„ { Payments to special and private schools and libraries	5,246
Total	3,75,798
Total expenditure on Public Instruction for 1897-98	538	174	11,437	59,545	29,943	854,575	6,79,134	11,13,019
Ditto ditto for 1896-97	587	179	11,023	56,381	33,267	928,854	7,37,496	11,72,411

* Schools managed by Joint Committees are shown as schools maintained by District Boards.

† Schools aided by District Boards include schools maintained by the Department or Municipal Board, if in receipt of aid from the District fund.

GENERAL STATISTICS—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Statement showing the Expenditure from Municipal Funds on Schools managed or aided by Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1896-97 and 1897-98.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS MANAGED BY MUNICIPALITIES.						SCHOOLS AIDED BY MUNICIPALITIES.*						Total expenditure from Municipal Funds.		REMARKS.															
	Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.																			
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16															
Secondary Education.																														
For Boys—					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.																
High schools, English	2	3	638	636	181	40	28	28	5,586	6,163	9,791	8,511	9,072	8,500																
Middle " "	3	3	577	593	566	1,024	50	45	4,206	4,212	6,176	5,032	6,742	6,008																
" " vernacular	1	1	80	91	75	97	56	49	5,462	4,705	7,005	5,618	7,080	5,715																
For Girls—																														
High schools, English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	53	58	180	180	180	180										
Middle " " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
" " vernacular	1	1	52	52	518	411	10	11	405	482	891	918	1,400	1,329																
Total secondary schools ...	7	7	1,337	1,372	1,340	1,581	146	134	10,115	15,020	24,043	20,250	25,383	21,840																
Primary Education.																														
For Boys—																														
Upper Primary Stipendiary ...	5	{ 4 }	330	{ 255 }	1,138	{ 874 }	200	{ 139 }	{ 6,544 }	15,043	10,009	{ 16,781 }	11,783	910																
Upper Primary Paid by results ...																5	{ 1 }	281	{ 60 }	343	{ 203 }	1,340	{ 272 }	31,712	4,322	11,434	4,685			
Upper Primary Mixed ...																												{ 5 }	{ 1 }	281	{ 60 }	343	{ 203 }	1,340	{ 272 }	31,712	4,322	11,434	4,685
Lower Primary Stipendiary ...	5	{ 5 }	281	{ 215 }	343	{ 374 }	1,340	{ 910 }	47,404	36,344	10,756	{ 30,687 }	10,756	4,109																
Lower Primary Paid by results ...																{ 5 }	{ 5 }	281	{ 215 }	343	{ 374 }	1,340	{ 910 }	47,404	36,344	10,756	{ 30,687 }	10,756	4,109	
Lower Primary Mixed ...																														
For Girls—																														
Upper Primary Stipendiary ...	2	{ 2 }	83	{ 95 }	461	{ 480 }	37	{ 35 }	1,083	1,641	3,615	3,408	{ 4,070 }	3,978																
Upper Primary Paid by results ...																{ 2 }	{ 2 }	83	{ 95 }	461	{ 480 }	37	{ 35 }	1,083	1,641	3,615	3,408	{ 4,070 }	3,978	
Upper Primary Mixed ...																														
Lower Primary Stipendiary ...	...	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	133	{ 81 }	2,357	4,425	5,551	4,425	{ 5,551 }	4,425															
Lower Primary Paid by results ...																{ ... }	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	133	{ 81 }	2,357	4,425	5,551	4,425	{ 5,551 }	4,425	
Lower Primary Mixed ...																														
Total primary schools ...	12	12	694	625	1,942	1,981	1,719	1,640	62,434	60,035	61,153	60,598	63,095	62,319																
Special Instruction.																														
Training schools for masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	49	40	372	372	372	372										
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	447	195	1,538	1,420	1,558	1,420										
Total Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	496	244	1,930	1,792	1,950	1,792										
Buildings and furniture—																														
For Secondary and other schools ...	...	...	...	...	1,296	1,583	...	...	...	...	2,012	509	3,308	2,092								
Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,279	...	1,531					
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,308	2,333				
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,819	7,313				
Total Municipal expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	4,578	5,349	...	...	...	...	80,138	84,227	1,02,983	99,123								

* Including Government and District Fund schools if in receipt of Municipal grants, and also including schools managed by Joint-Committees.

Return of Colleges and Schools for Europeans and Eurasians

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government.				Unaided.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																				
Arts Colleges.																				
English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	367	314	292	(a)2	(a)48	37	83
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																				
Secondary Schools.																				
For Boys—																				
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	783	811	720	5	1,101	1,006	935
Middle ditto	1	143	113	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,641	1,578	1,340	2	77	89	70
For Girls—																				
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	720	689	595	2	170	160	155
Middle ditto	1	55	55	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2,355	2,218	1,882	2	226	205	184
Total Secondary Schools ...	2	198	167	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	5,502	5,206	4,543	11	1,574	1,400	1,364
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys—																				
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	106	112	87	1	29	29	17
Lower .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—																				
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	712	698	481	2	63	58	54
Lower .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	32	28	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	854	842	596	3	92	87	71
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1897-98.	2	198	167	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	6,713	6,453	5,431	16	1,708	1,584	1,468
Total for 18. 6-97 ...	1	100	97	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	6,924	6,529	5,516	17	1,502	1,426	1,279

DIARY TABLE V.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	REMARKS.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines.		Others.			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
4(a)	300(a)	300	278	27*	64	9	245	6	67	8	(a) Loretto House is attended by 8 girls. * Learn French.
9	1,884	1,884	1,220	73	1,092	9	89	13	33	...	...	49	...	...
15	1,631	1,631	523	37	1,095	46	20	...	28	...	...	72	191	...
6	800	800	251	2	830	25	5	25	...	...	...	5	...	100
24	2,639	2,639	656	...	2,587	22	8	...	1	...	...	21	...	517
54	7,274	7,274	2,669	111	6,804	102	123	38	61	...	...	147	191	617
6	135	135	23	...	133	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
...	
13	775	775	18	...	746	8	...	2	...	...	...	19	...	278
1	36	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
20	946	946	41	...	915	9	1	2	...	...	...	19	46	295
78	8,619	8,619	2,978	138*	7,783	120	368	46	128	...	...	174	237	912
82	8,535	8,535	2,750	106	7,891	120	350	58	113	...	13	190	299	886	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans and

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION																						
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																					
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.							
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																						
Arts Colleges.																						
English																						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																						
Secondary Schools.																						
For Boys—																						
High schools ... English ...	18,592			15,850		55	34,497															
Middle Ditto ...																						
For Girls—																						
High schools ... English ...																						
Middle Ditto ...																						
Total Secondary Schools	18,592			15,850		55	34,497															
Primary Schools (Vernacular).																						
For Boys—																						
Upper primary																						
For Girls—																						
Upper primary																						
Lower																						
Total Primary Schools																						
Buildings																						
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	11,600						11,600															
Total	11,600						11,600															
Inspection																						
Scholarships held in—																						
Secondary schools																						
Miscellaneous—																						
Charges for conducting examinations ...																						
Contingencies and Miscellaneous ...																						
Total																						
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1897-98.	30,192			15,850		55	46,097															
Total for 1896-97	29,761			15,780			45,541															

* This amount includes a Military grant of Rs. 120 to St. Michael's, Coorjee.

† This amount includes a Medicine grant of Rs. 75 to the Calcutta Free School.

‡ This amount includes a Medicine grant of Rs. 57 to the Calcutta Free School.

§ This amount includes a Government grant of Rs. 2,400 and a Military grant of

These figures are defective as some of the unaided schools have not submitted the

Rupees 2,786 to aided schools; Rs. 2,694 to unaided schools.

* Rupees 250 to unaided schools; Rs. 25 to aided schools.

DIARY TABLE VI.

Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

TUTIONS—											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																	
Aided by Government.							Unaided.										
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	All other sources.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
7,200	15,609	...	24,051	46,860	2,236	...	4,304	6,540	7,200	...	...	17,845	28,355	53,400	
23,269*	85,620	2,579	59,450	1,09,024	1,13,800	409	1,11,296	2,25,618	22,269	...	...	1,99,490	1,73,823	3,95,872	
35,883†	71,073	16,387	53,739	1,76,782	3,564	...	830‡	4,364	53,975	...	...	90,487	71,181	2,15,043	
15,518	1,02,775	7,569	2,302	1,28,164	48,500	...	...	48,500	15,518	...	...	1,51,275	9,871	1,76,084	
49,855‡	1,00,376	44,179	57,128	2,61,538	8,543	2,301	9,703	20,007	49,855	...	...	1,08,919	1,13,371	2,72,145	
1,33,025	3,59,844	70,914	1,72,025	7,26,408	1,74,467	2,853	1,21,799	2,99,110	1,41,017	...	...	5,50,161	3,68,240	10,60,024	
2,168	2,046	1,471	932	7,217	...	...	467	467	2,168	...	...	2,646	2,870	7,664	
9,435	7,058	8,040	2,746	27,279	...	9,167§	3,004||	13,165	9,435	...	...	7,058	23,051	40,444	
539	1,031	67	635	2,302	...	...	...	...	539	...	...	1,031	702	2,302	
12,172	10,735	9,578	4,313	36,798	...	9,167	4,465	13,632	12,172	...	...	10,735	27,523	50,430	
16,462	80,278	7,372	71,775	1,75,887	23,861	8,128	...	31,989	16,462	...	...	1,04,139	87,275	2,07,876	
600	17,035	367	...	18,002	5,500	571	...	6,071	12,200	...	...	22,535	938	35,673	
17,062	97,313	7,739	71,775	1,93,889	29,361	8,699	...	38,060	28,602	...	...	1,26,674	88,213	2,43,540	
...	12,076	...	...	...	...	12,076	
...	5,617	...	...	...	...	5,617	
...	6,084	...	...	...	...	6,084	
...	11,480	...	...	...	...	6,768	
...	12,574	...	...	...	288	12,862	
1,59,499	4,83,501	88,231	2,72,764	10,03,955	2,06,064	20,719	1,30,568	3,57,351	2,19,018	...	...	7,05,415	5,12,025	14,37,968	
1,80,517	4,77,502	1,33,275	2,01,653	9,93,047	2,88,755	13,952	95,247	3,47,954	2,35,035	...	...	7,32,037	4,44,642	14,11,714	

not paid through this office.

Boys' Department, not paid through this office.

Girls' Department, not paid through this office.

Rs. 4,500 to the European Female Orphan Asylum not paid through this office.

returns of expenditure.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in European Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1897-98.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. ^c			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English ... { Aided ...	4	783	109	...	109	259	...	259	236	...	236	124	...	124	55	...	55	783	...	783
Unaided ...	5	1,101	174	...	174	426	...	426	310	...	310	131	...	131	51	...	51	1,101	...	1,101
Middle .. { Government	1	143	...	...	...	35	...	35	56	...	56	52	...	52	...	...	...	143	...	143
Aided ...	12	1,641	...	...	...	324	39	363	426	37	463	323	44	367	385	63	448	1,458	183	1,641
Unaided ...	2	77	...	...	...	6	...	6	21	3	20	24	1	25	13	4	17	69	8	77
Total ...	24	3,745	283	...	283	1,060	39	1,089	1,063	40	1,103	634	45	609	504	67	571	3,564	191	3,745
Girls' Schools.																				
High English ... { Aided ...	4	720	...	48	48	...	174	174	7	183	100	13	142	155	51	102	153	71	649	720
Unaided ...	2	170	...	23	23	...	38	38	2	48	50	12	26	38	15	6	21	29	141	170
Middle .. { Government	1	55	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	55	55
Aided ...	21	2,358	...	...	...	23	364	386	45	504	549	124	511	635	250	538	788	441	1,917	2,358
Unaided ...	2	226	...	...	...	3	24	27	10	38	48	40	60	100	23	28	51	78	150	226
Total ...	30	3,520	...	71	71	25	616	641	64	780	853	180	763	961	330	674	1,013	617	2,912	3,520
Total Secondary Schools ...	54	7,274	283	71	354	1,075	655	1,730	1,127	820	1,956	843	807	1,630	843	741	1,584	4,171	3,103	7,274
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper primary ... { Aided ...	5	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	25	17	18	35	29	17	46	60	46	106
Unaided ...	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	8	...	8	10	...	19	29	...	29
Total ...	6	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	27	25	18	43	48	17	65	89	46	135
For Girls.																				
Upper primary ... { Aided ...	11	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	99	133	63	119	182	179	218	307	276	436	712
Unaided ...	2	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	24	2	28	30	...	11	11	2	61	63
Lower Aided ...	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	12	13	25	17	19	36
Total ...	14	811	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	121	165	70	153	223	191	242	433	295	516	811
Total Primary Schools ...	20	946	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	132	182	95	161	266	230	260	408	384	563	946
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS).	74	8,220	283	71	354	1,075	655	1,730	1,177	961	2,138	938	978	1,916	1,082	1,000	2,032	4,555	3,665	8,220
DITTO FOR 1896-97 ...	77	7,680	170	56	226	1,142	767	1,909	962	864	1,826	919	830	1,740	977	993	1,970	4,170	3,510	7,680

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Return showing the expenditure (direct and indirect) on different classes of schools for general and special instruction for Indian boys and girls during the year 1897-98.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.				Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of girls in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
							Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
1				2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Boys.	Girls.									
High	...	...	Government	7	2,255	...	Rs. 14,508	Rs. 150	Rs. 640	Rs. 57,814	Rs. 90	Rs. 73,271	...	...	...
			Aided	53	8,240	...	21,002	...	5,285	1,04,035	22,822	1,53,204	...	...	...
			Unaided	29	5,015	...	...	...	...	30,808	30,471	70,300	...	...	...
			Total	89	15,510	...	35,510	150	5,934	1,08,747	62,383	3,02,844	19'5	...	...
Middle English	...	...	Government	6	725	...	1,410	1,376	223	4,823	312	8,152	...	...	...
			Aided	167	11,910	36	2,710	31,438	1,314	64,030	30,421	1,34,942	...	36	...
			Unaided	63	3,566	5	...	...	...	13,481	15,790	29,271	...	5	...
			Total	176	16,001	41	4,120	32,876	1,314	77,541	46,631	1,74,483	9'6	41	...
Middle vernacular	...	...	Government	23	1,573	8	...	5,091	...	5,841	675	11,607	...	8	...
			Aided	120	7,501	82	3,797	12,410	1,277	27,270	13,073	54,444	...	82	...
			Unaided	24	1,408	13	...	...	...	5,048	3,000	9,047	...	13	...
			Total	167	10,482	103	9,294	24,820	2,564	37,358	16,073	75,101	10'4	103	...
Upper primary	{	{	Stipendiary	509	10,305	2,440	8,091	10,200	2,882	28,078	17,141	73,082	...	2,440	...
			Paid by results	264	10,011	452	90	7,276	87	19,214	3,488	30,165	...	452	...
			Mixed	77	3,232	138	...	3,518	775	5,700	772	10,771	...	138	...
			Unaided	56	2,216	151	...	...	...	5,230	2,351	7,587	...	151	...
Lower primary	{	{	Stipendiary	342	5,842	2,371	4,838	5,450	906	7,340	6,775	25,308	...	2,371	...
			Paid by results	6,739	100,308	9,305	1,900	44,136	4,020	2,70,032	30,081	3,01,777	...	9,305	...
			Mixed	94	2,108	670	130	1,528	1,558	4,237	210	7,081	...	670	...
			Unaided	2,234	43,671	1,899	...	...	...	67,761	10,170	77,940	...	1,899	...
Special	...	...	Total	10,317	263,473	17,441	15,064	80,177	10,318	4,17,104	71,008	5,04,271	2'1	17,441	...
			Training	4	219	81	14,315	...	...	80	2,733	17,147	...	81	...
			Industrial	2	55	...	900	2,602	240	307	1,113	5,312	...	...	...
			Other	6	150	...	140	...	75	371	3,911	4,497	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	Total	12	432	81	15,415	2,602	315	777	7,757	26,956	52'5	81	...
			Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	46,201	48,380	250	...	...	94,840	...	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	10,821	290,188	17,060	136,474	198,871	22,592	7,40,061	241,078	13,40,266	4'2	17,060	51'9
			Total for 1896-97	10,986	311,956	...	148,268	208,183	23,351	7,19,551	244,920	13,44,279	...	...	51'5

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

			Boys.	Girls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
High	{	Government	8	1,980	...	...	...	27,142	618	64,022	...	...	
		Aided	56	8,940	...	333	...	1,05,581	21,041	1,55,552	...	...	
		Unaided	17	3,055	...	...	...	31,645	17,523	49,108	...	...	
Total			81	13,084	...	65,429	333	...	60	1,64,368	39,182	2,60,342	10'2	...	
Middle English	{	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Aided	117	9,351	32	4,771	21,996	1,073	47,292	29,475	1,04,007	...	32	...	
		Unaided	55	4,055	14	...	...	...	14,000	11,789	26,395	...	14	...
Middle vernacular	{	Government	9	608	4	107	2,360	306	2,190	357	5,390	...	4	...	
		Aided	184	11,051	207	10,943	14,178	1,196	34,828	21,582	82,727	...	207	...	
		Unaided	27	1,630	18	...	...	...	3,326	4,985	8,211	...	18	...
Total			303	26,755	275	15,881	38,534	2,575	1,02,245	68,085	2,27,320	8'4	275	...	
Upper primary	{	Aided	Stipendiary	374	15,303	935	7,566	12,674	3,017	23,286	16,422	62,065	...	935	...
			Paid by results	140	6,428	116	17	4,100	501	9,332	2,894	16,004	...	116	...
			Mixed
		Unaided	9	321	13	...	...	...	506	812	1,378	...	13	...
Lower primary	{	Aided	Stipendiary	496	7,815	6,945	13,878	4,196	5,364	7,561	31,250	61,955	...	6,945	...
			Paid by results	3,336	103,417	4,360	270	44,451	4,843	1,35,038	22,309	2,08,948	...	4,360	...
			Mixed	62	1,993	136	941	1,292	555	2,318	434	5,540	...	136	...
		Unaided	467	10,065	845	...	...	...	12,505	2,890	15,395	...	845	...
Total			4,884	145,342	13,359	22,373	66,773	14,320	1,90,603	76,017	3,70,985	2'3	13,359	...	
Special	{	Training	6	54	145	4,704	...	...	1,280	11,300	17,184	...	145	...
		Industrial	2	25	...	...	...	132	...	1,412	...	...	...	...
		Other	1	51	...	18,948	...	...	...	...	18,948	...	...	...
Total			9	130	145	23,646	...	132	1,280	12,612	37,070	13'7	145	...	
Inspection			...	...	...	42,051	37,803	...	...	10	79,924	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)			...	...	...	30,026	7,928	2,701	21,542	37,265	99,462	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			5,368	186,311	13,779	1,30,405	1,51,431	19,788	4,80,008	2,34,071	10,84,703	...	13,779	81'3	
Total for 1896-97			5,504	191,855	14,577	1,33,755	1,61,990	20,015	4,81,874	2,36,853	10,74,467	...	14,577	82'3	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the expenditure (direct and indirect) on different classes of schools for general and special instruction for Indian boys and girls during the year 1897-98—continued.

CALCUTTA.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM--						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of girls in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
					Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
		2	3a Boys	3b Girls.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
High	Government	5	1,307	145	42,134	...	...	44,679	...	86,813	...	145	...
	Aided	5	204	293	7,180	...	...	8,914	8,895	24,889	...	293	...
	Unaided	43	14,629	...	...	...	...	2,59,971	47,617	8,07,568	...	...	...
	Total	53	16,100	438	49,314	...	...	3,13,464	56,512	4,19,290	26.3	438	...
Middle English	Government	2	273	...	6,024	...	...	2,459	...	8,483	...	...	...
	Aided	9	1,753	...	1,012	...	133	15,186	2,237	19,168	...	...	...
	Unaided	5	758	2	...	...	...	5,749	376	6,125	...	2	...
	Total	16	2,784	2	7,036	...	...	8,208	2,613	14,676	...	2	...
Middle vernacular	Government	1	209	...	3,524	...	...	2,556	...	6,080	...	...	...
	Aided	11	1,040	223	2,989	...	408	8,948	7,986	20,331	...	223	...
	Unaided	8	241	...	...	...	...	1,349	614	2,003	...	...	...
	Total	20	1,490	223	6,513	...	408	12,851	8,600	28,414	...	223	...
Upper primary	Stipendiary	2	148	...	416	...	124	473	...	1,482	...	...	...
	Aided { Paid by results	15	69	1,025	7,000	...	275	3,658	26,547	37,540	...	1,025	...
	Mixed	15	1,104	...	1,617	...	72	6,522	...	8,208	...	...	...
	Unaided	3	348	...	...	...	...	1,659	57	1,719	...	...	...
Lower primary	Stipendiary	67	1,085	421	2,801	...	48	7,608	3,016	13,568	...	421	...
	Aided { Paid by results	147	3,708	4,163	9,863	...	1,673	12,458	35,711	56,767	...	...	...
	Mixed	35	1,787	13	1,934	...	...	5,179	288	7,401	...	13	...
	Unaided	10	235	26	...	...	...	574	4	878	...	...	...
Special	Training	5	88	271	20,636	...	...	1,543	14,063	36,840	...	271	...
	Industrial	2	62	...	300	...	...	252	3,777	4,329	...	...	...
	Other	11	1,764	26	63,245	...	1,300	34,853	14,041	1,33,339	...	26	...
	Total	18	1,914	297	1,04,183	...	1,300	36,648	32,486	1,74,517	44.6	297	...
Inspection		...	...	...	6,854	...	...	...	...	6,854	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)		...	...	...	13,823	...	141	59,587	37,796	1,11,347	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		393	31,716	7,308	2,12,116	...	4,074	4,84,402	2,04,169	9,04,761	...	7,308	64.7
Total for 1896-97		381	30,161	...	2,10,053	...	4,079	4,46,787	1,98,424	8,59,845	...	...	65.7

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

High	{	Government ...	7	Boys. 2,020	Girls. ...	Rs. 23,324	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 40,097	Rs. 852	Rs. 64,173	...	...	...
		Aided ...	12	1,727	...	6,292	...	440	19,027	12,767	38,526	...	...	...
		Unaided ...	7	1,019	...	...	...	...	10,549	10,334	20,683	...	...	...
		Total ...	26	4,772	...	29,516	...	440	69,673	23,953	1,23,582	25.8	...	...
Middle English ...	{	Government ...	6	522	3	...	704	801	2,822	870	5,197	...	3	...
		Aided ...	74	5,048	5	2,089	12,943	396	21,357	25,172	61,957	...	5	...
		Unaided ...	17	1,062	4	...	...	...	2,213	8,273	10,486	...	4	...
		Total ...	25	1,368	5	238	5,222	...	3,721	722	10,003	...	5	...
Middle vernacular ...	{	Government ...	96	4,218	154	1,435	11,544	420	12,932	13,277	39,608	...	154	...
		Aided ...	11	557	...	...	...	...	1,015	2,785	3,800	...	...	...
		Unaided ...	229	12,785	171	3,702	30,513	1,617	44,000	61,099	1,31,051	10.1	171	...
		Total ...	23	767	268	1,934	1,014	576	1,642	3,913	9,079	...	268	...
Upper primary {	{	Stipendiary ...	224	7,809	164	145	7,416	...	12,070	5,025	24,556	...	164	...
		Aided { Paid by results ...	179	6,006	184	1,344	12,504	431	9,636	3,104	28,019	...	184	...
		Mixed ...	9	299	...	...	...	...	306	511	817	...	...	...
		Unaided ...	315	5,476	1,093	9,127	4,027	2,069	4,716	4,398	24,937	...	1,093	...
Lower primary {	{	Stipendiary ...	2,123	55,342	2,021	580	29,163	672	80,402	13,984	1,34,680	...	2,021	...
		Aided { Paid by results ...	256	6,083	300	3,522	7,234	531	7,863	1,469	20,983	...	300	...
		Mixed ...	484	10,444	468	...	...	...	9,139	2,081	11,220	...	468	...
		Unaided ...	3,623	62,426	5,175	16,702	72,857	4,779	1,25,773	34,135	2,53,796	2.6	5,175	...
Total ...	{	Training ...	2	81	...	7,996	...	...	...	3,127	11,135	...	...	...
		Industrial ...	3	152	...	1,500	5,725	...	1,463	2,253	10,970	...	...	...
		Other ...	4	230	...	2,417	660	20	1,092	240	5,738	...	...	...
		Total ...	9	469	...	12,975	6,575	20	2,584	5,789	27,843	59.2	...	...
Inspection ...	{	...	...	...	38,905	35,512	165	...	...	72,492	...	...	...
		Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	12,126	6,047	1,261	10,663	17,903	52,900	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,942	110,428	5,346	1,12,906	1,58,604	8,993	2,22,633	1,22,879	6,61,114	5.7	5,346	17.9
		Total for 1896-97 ...	3,942	112,428	5,188	96,007	1,54,688	8,903	2,22,645	1,22,925	6,47,438	5.3	5,188	19

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the expenditure (direct and indirect) on different classes of schools for general and special instruction for Indian boys and girls during the year 1897-98—continued.

DACCA DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of girls in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
				4	5	6	7	8	9			
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High { Government ...	5	1,487	133	Rs. 18,772	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 33,133	Rs. 1,039	Rs. 50,944	...	133	...
{ Aided ...	23	4,726	...	9,136	...	360	57,456	11,498	78,439	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	25	6,334	...	...	...	...	71,816	24,107	95,923	...	...	...
Total ...	53	12,547	133	25,907	...	360	1,61,905	36,634	2,24,806	17.7	133	...
Middle English ... { Government ...	1	153	...	681	...	...	768	...	1,449	...	...	...
{ Aided ...	129	10,396	23	1,980	33,311	330	49,683	32,168	97,372	...	23	...
{ Unaided ...	63	4,723	21	...	...	...	12,963	17,482	30,444	...	21	...
Middle vernacular ... { Government ...	16	1,318	4	265	3,380	...	5,413	321	9,379	...	4	...
{ Aided ...	237	10,721	206	15,161	10,649	456	33,889	13,192	73,847	...	206	...
{ Unaided ...	43	2,800	87	...	...	...	8,567	4,437	13,004	...	87	...
Total ...	478	30,114	400	18,087	37,340	686	1,10,402	37,580	2,24,065	7.3	400	...
Upper primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	354	11,595	655	3,887	13,486	1,346	21,306	4,312	43,238	...	655	...
{ Paid by results ...	417	14,198	297	...	9,430	317	25,526	6,918	42,101	...	297	...
{ Mixed ...	123	4,465	230	1,727	6,022	448	7,487	3,835	18,519	...	230	...
{ Unaided ...	46	1,334	163	...	...	...	1,240	1,369	3,009	...	163	...
Lower primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	297	5,315	2,175	2,478	5,526	2,040	7,333	2,543	19,220	...	2,175	...
{ Paid by results ...	3,165	70,989	6,764	253	35,025	673	90,206	28,858	1,64,814	...	6,764	...
{ Mixed ...	79	2,101	327	1,848	1,331	343	2,707	1,987	8,106	...	327	...
{ Unaided ...	3,413	59,678	4,438	...	...	...	61,448	32,393	94,041	...	4,438	...
Total ...	7,894	1,69,885	15,009	9,192	69,710	5,376	2,24,353	82,706	3,93,337	2.1	15,009	...
Special { Training ...	1	71	...	14,465	...	...	41	...	14,506	...	...	...
{ Industrial ...	2	43	...	...	1,864	...	356	1,573	4,693	...	...	...
{ Other ...	4	862	9	29,311	...	...	11,008	14,225	55,144	...	9	...
Total ...	7	976	9	43,776	1,864	...	11,905	16,798	74,343	75.4	9	...
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	45,938	44,373	274	...	...	90,485	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	11,476	15,397	241	28,637	29,140	84,791	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,432	213,522	15,551	1,54,376	1,68,584	6,937	5,39,102	2,22,828	10,91,827	4.7	15,551	28.4
Total for 1896-97 ...	8,807	219,155	17,147	1,43,052	1,67,440	7,417	5,23,099	2,08,213	10,40,221	4.7	17,147	29.1

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of girls in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
				4	5	6	7	8	9			
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High { Government ...	4	1,022	...	Rs. 12,194	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 17,946	Rs. 242	Rs. 30,382	...	...	...
{ Aided ...	8	1,841	...	3,112	360	...	25,002	3,522	30,886	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	4	954	...	...	...	...	11,358	559	11,917	...	...	...
Total ...	16	3,797	...	15,306	360	...	53,206	4,323	73,195	19.2	...	...
Middle English ... { Government ...	...	3,291	3	455	8,400	175	12,597	4,959	26,566	...	...	...
{ Aided ...	20	1,803	2	...	...	...	5,751	4,207	9,958	...	2	...
Middle vernacular ... { Government ...	10	763	...	2,893	...	...	2,440	23	5,366	...	...	...
{ Aided ...	111	6,118	115	10,341	6,340	163	17,493	3,042	37,404	...	115	...
{ Unaided ...	10	708	1	...	...	...	1,800	1,066	2,866	...	1	...
Total ...	121	12,683	121	10,796	17,633	363	40,091	13,297	62,170	6.4	121	...
Upper primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	268	11,408	206	4,989	11,231	1,029	19,689	3,678	40,876	...	...	...
{ Paid by results ...	143	5,343	66	180	3,337	5	9,385	2,397	15,884	...	...	...
{ Mixed ...	9	893	4	...	558	...	686	24	1,268	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	40	2,176	15	...	...	...	3,074	623	3,756	...	...	...
Lower primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	219	4,851	1,196	6,677	4,862	829	4,651	892	17,911	...	...	...
{ Paid by results ...	1,832	41,519	4,905	962	21,090	53	62,725	23,694	1,09,424	...	...	...
{ Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	1,318	30,170	2,521	...	...	...	25,599	10,237	35,866	...	...	...
Total ...	3,829	95,960	9,215	12,763	42,578	1,915	1,23,789	41,634	2,27,685	2.1	9,215	...
Special { Training ...	1	46	...	7,323	...	...	18	...	7,246	...	...	...
{ Industrial ...	1	46	...	800	4,840	...	1,287	2,065	8,929	...	...	...
{ Other ...	7	985	...	...	...	...	3,954	14,886	18,940	...	...	...
Total ...	9	1,077	...	8,023	4,840	...	5,259	16,961	35,076	32.5	...	...
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	15,342	22,659	...	...	...	38,001	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	10,364	3,384	102	5,423	14,599	38,771	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,048	113,417	9,236	72,004	96,354	2,381	2,32,787	90,804	4,94,900	4.0	9,236	36.0
Total for 1896-97 ...	4,739	127,717	11,554	68,195	1,04,316	2,385	2,40,880	80,462	4,96,238	3.9	11,554	40.8

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the expenditure (direct and indirect) on different classes of schools for general and special instruction for Indian boys and girls during the year 1897-98—continued.

PATNA DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of girls in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		3a Boys.	3b Girls.	Provincial revenues.	District Board's.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High	{ Government ...	7	2,618	...	15,809	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...	...
	{ Aided ...	9	1,553	58	6,245	...	180	57,157	3,645	76,614	...	...
	{ Unaided ...	23	5,567	...	...	...	...	22,175	6,744	35,344	...	58
		...	...	...	...	...	...	61,501	31,911	93,475	...	...
Total ...		34	9,738	58	22,054	...	180	1,40,893	42,300	2,05,433	20'0	58
Middle English ...	{ Government ...	3	233	...	...	406	21	702	1,300	2,519	...	...
	{ Aided ...	25	2,045	...	2,057	4,080	327	8,590	9,033	24,087	...	...
	{ Unaided ...	16	192	1	...	...	...	4,061	4,917	8,968	...	1
	
Middle vernacular ...	{ Government ...	38	2,049	...	977	9,788	370	4,345	1,195	16,679	...	...
	{ Aided ...	4	395	...	542	321	300	630	1,215	3,004	...	...
	{ Unaided ...	11	706	...	...	...	...	121	3,730	3,851	...	...
	
Total ...		97	6,300	1	3,576	14,085	1,024	18,497	21,390	50,172	9'3	1
Upper primary {	{ Stipendiary ...	130	6,033	24	815	9,612	3,222	6,033	2,075	22,657	...	24
	{ Aided { Paid by results ...	16	702	39	...	370	...	1,058	811	2,239	...	39
	{ Mixed ...	68	3,633	173	1,102	5,445	1,206	3,003	1,550	12,906	...	173
	{ Unaided ...	7	335	...	...	...	...	286	202	488	...	...
Lower primary {	{ Stipendiary ...	208	5,807	447	1,135	4,866	1,060	6,571	2,114	16,346	...	447
	{ Aided { Paid by results ...	4,020	1,04,124	5,440	420	60,578	6,030	1,24,804	59,175	2,52,907	...	5,440
	{ Mixed ...	130	3,039	500	440	5,902	303	4,601	3,330	14,645	...	500
	{ Unaided ...	1,502	27,435	1,019	...	...	...	32,208	10,011	40,219	...	1,019
Total		6,081	1,52,008	7,651	3,021	86,773	13,321	1,84,154	83,228	3,71,397	2'3	7,651
Special ...	{ Training ...	2	75	...	12,384	438	...	...	...	12,822	...	...
	{ Industrial ...	18	1,140	4	43,270	55	115	6,233	14,587	64,260	...	4
	{ Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
Total		20	1,215	4	55,654	493	115	6,233	14,587	77,083	63'2	4
Inspection		...	...	...	50,088	43,065	1,292	...	...	95,345	...	...
	Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	10,232	21,525	1,807	1,035	21,948	65,637	...	...
	
	
GRAND TOTAL		6,236	1,62,411	7,714	1,51,825	1,70,441	17,829	3,50,812	1,83,459	8,74,066	4'9	7,714
Total for 1896-97		6,431	1,70,344	7,667	1,44,250	1,87,179	18,725	3,41,776	1,63,000	8,44,930	4'7	7,667

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

			Boys.	Girls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
High ...	{	Government ...	5	1,500	11,352	1,100	950	27,557	1,539	42,499	...	...	...
		Aided ...	7	1,119	5,440	48	192	14,244	8,798	29,722	...	...	...
		Unaided ...	8	1,272	...	...	...	12,541	14,408	27,039	...	...	...
Total			20	3,981	16,792	1,148	1,142	54,342	24,835	98,259	24'0	...	...	
Middle English	{	Government ...	3	171	...	1,471	...	535	378	2,384	...	}	3	...		
		Aided ...	24	1,702	2,862	3,350	868	7,353	7,447	21,899	...					
		Unaided ...	8	414	3	...	...	658	2,306	2,964	...			
Middle vernacular	{	Government ...	21	1,420	1	1,021	4,217	500	4,360	487	10,585	...	}	48	...	
		Aided ...	24	1,547	47	1,540	3,453	430	5,277	3,067	14,376	...				
		Unaided ...	3	213	...	...	...	...	308	319	627	...	
Total			87	5,407	51	5,432	12,401	1,818	18,490	14,604	52,835	9'5	51	...		
Upper primary	{	{	Stipendiary ...	75	3,351	137	1,492	4,378	737	4,383	4,350	15,340	...	}	591	...
			Paid by results ...	68	2,003	109	1,214	1,275	...	4,056	5,284	12,489	...			
			Mixed ...	126	5,252	341	6,788	6,254	1,309	8,203	5,663	26,217	...			
			Unaided ...	3	75	4	...	...	...	86	27	113	...
Lower primary	{	{	Stipendiary ...	245	5,899	611	3,400	5,180	1,130	8,500	4,645	21,855	...	}	4,667	...
			Paid by results ...	2,158	46,594	3,215	7,108	26,547	774	83,399	15,984	1,33,873	...			
			Mixed ...	106	4,985	573	6,943	4,366	550	5,637	15,123	32,639	...			
			Unaided ...	1,071	17,232	408	...	...	...	20,341	7,745	37,086	...
Total			3,941	85,973	5,158	26,005	48,000	4,500	1,44,225	56,881	2,79,551	3'0	5,438	...		
Special	{	Training ...	1	7	600	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...
		Industrial ...	3	74	367	...	...	...	...	832	1,199	...	...	
		Other ...	4	285	300	...	...	...	...	3,823	4,125	...	...	
Total			8	366	...	1,267	4,657	5,924	16'1		
Inspection			...	...	...	41,479	23,577	175	...	65,531	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)			...	...	...	19,209	9,286	367	4,865	10,390	44,227	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL			4,056	93,787	5,509	1,10,274	94,802	8,023	2,21,923	1,11,307	5,46,387	5'3	5,509	15'		
Total for 1896-97			4,073	95,203	5,897	1,03,983	1,02,500	8,411	2,30,406	1,04,878	5,48,718	5'3	6,897	14'9		

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the expenditure (direct and indirect) on different classes of schools for general and special instruction for Indian boys and girls during the year 1897-98—continued.

ORISSA DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupils.	Number of girls in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		3a	3b	Provincial revenue.	District Boards' funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
1	2	Boys.	Girls.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High	{ Government	3	628	...	Rs. 9,588	...	Rs. ...	Rs. 12,230	Rs. 50	21,868	...	...
	{ Aided	7	1,000	...	3,802	1,200	624	10,302	3,342	10,420	...	...
	{ Unaided	1	139	...	...	...	...	1,125	2,304	3,424	...	...
	Total	11	1,767	...	13,430	1,200	624	23,747	5,696	41,717	25'3	...
Middle English	{ Government	2	179	...	315	512	...	850	...	1,683	...	...
	{ Aided	34	2,214	13	2,461	6,522	...	6,310	8,646	23,939	...	12
	{ Unaided	1	74	1	...	...	...	...	885	885	...	1
Middle vernacular	{ Government	17	702	55	1,188	3,824	411	653	7	6,081	...	55
	{ Aided	29	1,116	200	2,319	3,415	150	1,654	6,144	13,682	...	200
	{ Unaided	3	132	2	...	...	...	107	510	626	...	2
	Total	86	4,417	330	6,251	14,273	561	9,580	16,201	46,806	9'8	330
Upper primary {	{ Stipendiary	186	6,191	558	2,638	8,796	1,703	8,063	2,573	23,863	...	558
	{ Paid by results	3	116	9	...	35	...	191	206	432	...	9
	{ Mixed	76	3,064	122	1,352	2,062	353	3,010	784	8,407	...	122
	{ Unaided	13	463	24	...	...	...	525	102	627	...	24
Lower primary {	{ Stipendiary	90	1,142	1,034	1,733	2,033	355	805	2,945	8,171	...	1,034
	{ Paid by results	2,883	45,337	2,174	1,700	15,824	634	1,03,067	19,608	1,40,836	...	2,174
	{ Mixed	148	1,074	887	3,623	1,342	362	2,134	1,510	8,977	...	887
	{ Unaided	2,584	32,830	1,050	...	...	...	60,347	14,521	83,868	...	1,050
Total	5,983	91,117	5,868	11,145	30,996	3,797	1,87,148	42,155	2,75,241	2'4	5,859	
Special	{ Training	2	67	...	10,498	...	...	43	...	10,541	...	...
	{ Industrial	1	24	...	...	120	...	17	523	660	...	...
	{ Other	2	170	4	12,564	100	...	2,867	500	16,061	...	4
	Total	5	270	4	23,062	220	...	2,867	1,113	27,263	99'4	4
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	23,494	23,170	168	...	...	46,832	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ... ..	...	...	...	13,063	9,004	85	760	1,304	24,276	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	6,085	97,571	6,192	90,495	78,923	5,235	2,24,104	66,469	1,65,224	4'5	6,192	32'7
Total for 1896-97	6,358	103,350	6,720	84,198	84,055	5,752	2,26,707	63,514	1,66,316	4'2	6,720	31'7

ORISSA TRIBUTARY STATES.

				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High	Government Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	304	...	...	...	...	151	6,485	6,636	21'8	...
Middle English	Government Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	6	497	26	...	...	...	20	4,516	4,536	8'6	26
Middle vernacular	Government Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	13	674	1	...	...	...	107	4,607	4,714	6'9	1
	Total	19	1,171	27	...	...	...	127	9,123	9,250	7'7	27
Upper primary	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stipendiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Paid by results	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	56	1,836	105	...	...	...	1,153	5,838	6,991	3'5	105
Lower primary	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stipendiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Paid by results	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	1,189	13,304	538	...	...	...	43,794	7,507	51,361	3'7	538
	Total	1,245	15,140	643	...	...	...	44,947	13,405	58,352	3'7	643
Special	Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	113	113	28'2	...
	Total	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	113	113	28'2	...
Inspection	...	...	...	2,759	...	...	...	...	3,563	6,322	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	736	...	...	...	...	4,588	5,324	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,267	16,619	670	3,495	...	...	45,225	37,277	85,997	4'9	670
Total for 1896-97	...	1,192	15,720	602	3,724	...	...	43,841	35,134	81,699	5'008	602

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concluded.

Return showing the expenditure (direct and indirect) on different class of schools for general and special instruction for Indian boys and girls during the year 1897-98.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of girls in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High { Government	5	1,101	...	Rs. 14,214	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 19,178	Rs. 530	Rs. 33,917	...	...	...
	3	485	...	2,510	...	...	2,670	11,280	16,236	...	...	...
	1	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	1,700	...	16,630	21,843	11,780	50,153	29.5	...
Middle English ... { Government	38	2,396	2	10,503	...	475	3,854	17,632	32,464	...	2	...
	3	100	2	...	...	...	106	708	904	...	2	...

Middle vernacular ... { Government	24	1,504	2	5,905	...	374	1,492	787	8,558	...	2	...
	9	541	2	1,750	...	252	1,546	689	4,228	...	...	...

Total ...	74	4,610	6	18,167	...	1,101	6,098	19,686	46,152	9.9	6	...
Upper primary { Stipendiary	75	3,003	613	6,874	...	334	2,508	9,300	10,102	...	613	...
	1	29	...	7	...	...	24	54	65	...	...	...
	60	2,594	78	4,301	...	337	1,689	2,411	8,888	...	78	...
	4	139	47	...	...	...	93	46	139	...	47	...
Lower primary { Stipendiary	975	23,825	2,368	52,857	...	668	17,350	9,011	50,076	...	2,358	...
	442	9,275	400	3,897	...	...	7,753	2,756	14,396	...	400	...
	428	11,632	1,220	18,425	...	451	8,689	2,055	30,520	...	1,220	...
	305	5,008	514	...	...	...	3,750	4,164	7,014	...	514	...
Total ...	2,200	56,555	5,305	65,641	...	1,800	41,806	30,763	1,40,070	2.3	5,305	...
Special { Training	5	58	...	4,818	...	...	...	...	4,818	...	...	...
	7	126	...	2,845	...	...	...	940	3,785	...	...	...
	1	10	3	...	...	...	...	443	443	...	3	...
Total ...	13	194	3	7,663	...	...	...	1,383	9,046	46.9	3	...
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	48,617	...	...	...	158	48,775	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, etc.) ...	...	...	...	17,122	...	71	4,257	40,094	61,544	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,380	63,059	5,314	1,73,740	...	2,972	74,964	1,04,044	3,55,740	5.2	5,314	18.4
Total for 1890-97 ...	2,674	68,587	6,523	1,73,786	...	3,895	77,948	1,03,724	3,59,303	4.6	6,523	20

SUMMARY.

Return showing the expenditure (direct and indirect) on different classes of schools for general and special instruction for Indian boys and girls in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1897-98.

		Boys.	Girls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
High { Government*	56	16,083	279	1,90,717	1,250	1,590	3,36,328	8,608	5,45,103	...	278	...
... .. { Aided	183	29,895	351	93,211	1,041	7,141	3,08,266	1,10,669	5,51,228	...	351	...
... .. { Unaided	159	38,282	...	...	...	...	4,97,116	1,94,812	6,91,927	...	...	...
Total	398	84,260	629	2,80,928	3,191	8,740	12,02,309	3,14,089	18,18,267	21.4	629	...
Middle English { Government*	23	2,259	3	8,439	4,550	1,045	19,984	2,980	29,867	...	3	...
... .. { Aided	654	50,106	112	31,500	1,12,040	5,011	2,36,280	1,66,190	5,51,021	...	112	...
... .. { Unaided	266	19,043	81	...	...	...	58,900	71,286	1,30,186	...	81	...
Middle vernacular { Government*	184	11,604	77	13,383	36,875	1,967	33,009	4,674	50,708	...	77	...
... .. { Aided	819	44,248	1,356	50,835	62,319	5,077	1,44,536	84,446	3,47,213	...	1,356	...
... .. { Unaided	148	9,189	123	...	...	...	21,008	26,961	48,569	...	123	...
Total	2,084	135,400	1,751	1,04,057	2,15,793	13,100	5,07,297	3,56,517	11,96,564	8.7	1,751	...
Upper primary { Stipendiary	3,003	74,458	5,848	37,682	77,451	15,080	1,16,831	64,310	3,11,354	...	5,848	...
... .. { Aided	1,291	47,390	2,847	8,893	23,899	1,185	85,114	53,634	1,32,515	...	2,847	...
... .. { Mixed	733	30,323	1,270	18,321	37,263	4,931	46,558	18,200	1,23,873	...	1,270	...
... .. { Unaided	948	9,542	522	...	...	...	14,224	12,190	26,414	...	522	...
Lower primary { Stipendiary	3,254	67,947	19,352	78,934	86,149	16,058	72,590	67,695	3,08,066	...	19,352	...
... .. { Aided	26,545	6,50,373	42,815	27,059	2,89,717	2,89,717	9,91,881	2,49,563	15,78,961	...	42,815	...
... .. { Mixed	1,424	36,812	4,740	37,894	23,586	4,653	43,334	37,381	1,36,197	...	4,740	...
... .. { Unaided	14,877	2,50,662	14,074	...	...	...	3,59,056	1,08,722	4,67,778	...	14,074	...
Total	60,577	11,67,307	91,862	2,06,603	4,97,394	63,319	17,29,378	5,99,594	30,95,348	2.4	91,862	...
Special { Training	29	785	497	97,648	498	...	3,024	31,738	1,32,848	...	497	...
... .. { Industrial	23	613	...	6,532	12,241	372	3,551	15,488	41,484	...	...	...
... .. { Other	59	5,669	46	1,91,189	1,005	1,480	60,913	66,970	3,21,502	...	46	...
Total	111	7,047	543	2,95,369	16,684	1,792	67,493	1,14,196	4,95,324	63.3	543	...
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	(a) 3,59,328	2,79,708	2,333	...	3,781	6,45,400	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, etc.) ... ..	...	...	...	1,61,575	1,00,970	10,533	1,46,551	2,41,368	6,62,622	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	122,970	13,98,963	94,265	14,17,460	11,12,010	99,123	36,55,028	16,29,305	79,12,925	5.3	94,265	25.5
Total for 1896-97	125,597	15,32,190	...	13,51,963	11,72,411	1,08,933	36,91,517	15,53,120	77,71,974	5.0	...	26.1

* Government schools include those under the management of District and Municipal Boards.

† Excludes private institutions.

(a) This does not include inspection charges of Rs. 7,101 incurred by the Inspectress of Schools.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 16TH DECEMBER 1898.

RESOLUTION No. 3747.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1897-98.

Dr. C. A. Martin was in charge of the Education Department as Director of Public Instruction throughout the year, and has submitted the report with most commendable punctuality. In accordance with the orders of Government, that details should be entered into only in alternate years, Dr. Martin has, in the report under review, discussed certain matters at some length, but at the same time conciseness has not been lost sight of. He has, however, introduced into the body of the report and solicited the orders of Government on other matters involving changes of considerable administrative importance which should have formed the subject of separate references.

2. *Number under instruction.*—The following table shows the number of schools and colleges in Bengal, and the number of pupils in them, at the end of the years 1896-97 and 1897-98:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1		2	3	4	5
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—					
University	Arts Colleges	38	6,384	38	6,440
	High English schools ...	393	83,010	400	80,009
Secondary	Middle English schools ...	942	69,058	948	72,467
	Do. vernacular schools ...	1,140	66,441	1,129	65,371
Primary	Upper primary schools ...	4,038	162,371	4,113	165,192
	Lower ditto	45,812	1,081,432	43,482	1,030,635
Special (including Madrasahs and institutions for professional training).		216	10,248	129	9,574
Female		3,261	60,419	2,801	63,147
Total ...		55,640	1,548,593	53,100	1,504,803
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—					
(1) Advanced teaching—					
(a) Arabic or Persian		1,219	14,014	1,201	13,348
(b) Sanskrit		1,703	17,827	1,641	16,598
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—					
(a) With 10 pupils and upwards		598	9,428	605	9,377
(b) With less than 10 pupils		3,607	21,403	3,452	21,693
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only		4,717	59,790	4,348	55,840
(4) Other schools not conforming to the Departmental standards.		303	3,920	166	2,474
Total ...		12,207	126,143	11,413	119,923
GRAND TOTAL ...		67,847	1,674,735	64,513	1,624,815

Compared with the figures for 1896-97, the total number of institutions decreased in 1897-98 by 3,334, or 4·91 per cent., and the pupils attending them by 49,960, or 2·97 per cent. The number of colleges remained stationary, but there was a slight increase in the number of pupils attending them. There was some increase in the number of high English, middle English, and upper primary schools and in the number of pupils attending them, but there was a falling off both in the number of, and attendance at, all other classes of schools. The lower primary schools decreased by 2,130 and the pupils attending them by 44,797. The Lieutenant-Governor observes this with much regret. Similarly in private institutions there was a loss of 794 schools and of 6,259 pupils. The falling off has been in both cases attributed generally to the scarcity, and no doubt this must have been an important factor in the very large decrease which has taken place; but the subject merits further examination than has been bestowed on it by the Director in his report. It is difficult to believe that so large a decrease can be solely attributed to the famine, which at the commencement of the year had already almost reached its zenith, especially when it is remembered how surprisingly quick and complete was

the return to prosperity, and that in the previous year the loss of pupils attributed to famine was only 2,227.

Turning to results by divisions, it would appear from the figures in Table VIII that in Patna, where the famine was severest, there was only a decrease of 886 pupils; while Chittagong shows a decrease of 16,518 pupils, Dacca of 7,229 pupils, the Presidency of 6,442, Orissa of 6,307, and Chota Nagpur of 3,464. It is hoped that the decreases in Dacca and Chittagong may be largely attributed to distress caused by the earthquake and the cyclone, and that they are temporary in nature; but the decrease in all five divisions seems larger than can fairly be attributed to the national calamities for which the year 1897 is so memorable; and Government awaits from the Director of Public Instruction further information as to the causes which led to this decrease and the arrangements that have been made for recovering lost way.

3. *Ratio of pupils to population.*—The population of Bengal, excluding Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, the schools of which are not included in the educational returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. Of the pupils on the educational returns 1,520,000 were boys and 104,815 were girls. Thus of all boys of school-going age 27·8 per cent. and of all girls of school-going age 1·9 per cent. were at school in 1897-98. The percentages in the previous year were 28·5 and 2·0 respectively. As has been before remarked the percentage of pupils at school to the number of boys of school-going age varies enormously from district to district. Progress has, however, been made in the more backward districts. Thus where there were ten districts in 1894-95 that showed a percentage of less than 15, there are only seven now. Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga and the Sonthal Parganas have risen out of this class; and it is hoped they will maintain their improved position. On the other hand, Champaran has descended in the scale, and the percentage in Saran has also decreased. It is on the most backward districts that the Department's most fostering care must be bestowed, and the Director is requested to ensure this being done.

4. *Schools classified according to their management.*—The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

1	1897.		1898.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
2	3	4	5	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
<i>Under public management.</i>				
Managed by Government	252	25,044	171	24,757
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	200	13,097	195	13,495
<i>Under private management.</i>				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	41,172	1,202,292	37,270	1,117,662
Unaided...	14,016	308,160	15,404 (a)	348,950
Total	55,040	1,548,593	53,100	1,504,892
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Of indigenous instruction	12,207	128,182	11,413	119,923
GRAND TOTAL	67,247	1,674,775	64,513	1,624,815

(a) Including schools maintained by Native States.

The decline in the number of schools managed by Government, from 252 to 171, is due chiefly to the abolition of the guru-training classes attached to middle schools. The schools managed by District Boards decreased by five. The number of aided schools diminished by 3,902, while the number of unaided schools rose by 1,448.

5. *Financial results.*—The total expenditure during the year under report was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 26,140. The expenditure from Provincial revenues fell off by Rs. 2,09,176, from District funds by Rs. 59,326, and from Municipal funds by Rs. 3,811. The decrease under the first head is

solely due to the fact that much less was expended on buildings, the reduction on this account alone amounting to nearly two lakhs and a-half. The total income from other sources on the other hand increased by Rs. 2,46,173, and betokens, on the part of those for whom education is provided, a satisfactory appreciation of the advantages offered, and an increased readiness to avail themselves thereof. The increase of Rs. 29,818 against superintendence was due mainly to the appointment of two Inspectors to the Bhagalpur-Chittagong and Rajshahi circles which have been newly formed.

6. *Inspection tours.*—The Director of Public Instruction was on tour for 51 days outside Calcutta, and visited the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Singhbhum, Patna, Cuttack, Dacca and Chittagong. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware of the heavy office duties that chain the Director to head-quarters, but the importance of inspection by the head of the Department is so great that it seems to His Honour essential that some adjustment shall be made to enable the Director to make more frequent tours. It is not by statistical tests and correspondence that the Director can best inform himself of the character of the work that is being done, and of the efficiency of the subordinate staff, or compare the relative results in different parts of the province. No one can make these comparisons with such experience and authority as the Director himself, and it is on his judgment that in all such matters the Government itself must expressly rely. The subject will be taken up separately, but the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Director will give it his early consideration. The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of the Province is shown and compared with that of the preceding year in the following statement:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	5	176	7	146
Inspector, European Schools	1	74	1	69
Inspectress of Schools	1	67	1	40
Assistant Inspectors	10	161	10	153
Deputy Inspectors	48	174	48	177
Sub-Inspectors	210	221	210	218

The increase in the number of Inspectors has been alluded to in paragraph 5. The work done by these officers is reported to have been satisfactory, though the large decrease in the number of days devoted to inspection can scarcely be compatible with the maintenance of the very high standard of supervision that has heretofore obtained, and the Lieutenant-Governor must ask that orders be issued to ensure that the period of inspection tours be restored to its former level. The Inspector of European Schools and the Inspectress of Schools have heavy inspection duties at head-quarters, and are not expected to go as much into the interior as their brother officers do. The Assistant Inspectors, who have very little office work to do, are expected to show a higher average than only 153 days touring in the year. Some of them have, indeed, exceeded 180; and there is no reason why others should not do the same. Four Deputy Inspectors failed to put in the prescribed minimum of 150 days touring, but in only one case was the explanation unsatisfactory. The prescribed minimum of 200 days' touring for Sub-Inspectors has on an average been exceeded in all Divisions though there have also been individual short-comings in all. The proposal to allow District Boards at their option to substitute for Inspecting Pandits a limited number of "Assistant Sub-Inspectors," who would be drawn, to a great extent, from the same class of men as the present Sub-Inspectors, is under the consideration of Government.

The principle of Dr. Martin's recommendation that Inspectors of Schools should be convened to attend quinquennial conferences at which matters relating more closely to inspection work should form the chief topic of discussion; and that Inspectors of Schools should hold similar biennial or triennial conferences with their Assistant and Deputy Inspectors appears to the Lieutenant-Governor worthy of consideration; but the present proposals are of course mere suggestions, and before sanction can be given to any final action being taken in the matter, a definite programme of work and a list of the subjects which require more thorough discussion should be drawn up and submitted for the approval of Government.

7. *District Boards*.—It is satisfactory to notice that the relations between the District Boards and the Educational Department continued on the whole to be harmonious.

8. *Municipal Boards*.—Most municipalities are merely called upon to supply the money required for the provision of primary education to one-half the number of boys of school-going age. This they do, but as they to a great extent act without guidance from any one experienced in educational matters, it is feared that the best use is not made of the money so provided. Dr. Martin thinks it would be very desirable that the Deputy Inspector should be *ex-officio* a member of each municipality in his district, and that, as in the case of District Boards, the Commissioners should appoint an Educational Sub-Committee, of which the Deputy Inspector should be a member. This suggestion will be referred to the Municipal Department for consideration.

9. *University education*.—The number of Arts Colleges open during the year was 38, the same as in the previous year. The Uttarpara College has been transferred from the aided to the unaided list. The Harendra Lal College, at Munshiganj, and the Hetampur College in Birbhum (both unaided) appear in the list for the first time, while the Calcutta Boys' School, College Department, and La Martiniere for Girls, disappear from it. Eleven colleges are supported by Government, 1 (at Midnapore) by Municipal funds, 6 are aided and 20 are unaided. The total number of college students increased from 6,384 to 6,440.

10. *Cost of College education*.—The total expenditure on colleges rose from Rs. 7,47,764 in 1896-97 to Rs. 7,71,372, or by 3·1 per cent., as against an increase of 5·7 per cent. in the preceding year. This increase was mostly in unaided colleges, while both in the Government and the aided colleges the cost decreased by over Rs. 10,000. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on Government colleges declined from Rs. 2,69,884 to Rs. 2,49,710, due to the transfer of certain officers from the head "Government colleges" to that of "Inspection." There was a decrease of Rs. 9,610 in the Presidency college, Rs. 6,231 in the Hooghly College, Rs. 8,431 in the Patna College, Rs. 3,283 in the Ravenshaw College, and Rs. 3,134 in the Rajshahi College, while there was an increase of Rs. 6,729 in the Krishnagar College and Rs. 3,631 in the Bethune College. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on aided colleges remained nearly the same as in the preceding year, the small reduction being chiefly due to the reduced grant to the Victoria College, Narail. The annual cost per student under collegiate instruction declined from Rs. 113-13-7 to Rs. 111-8-5 and the Government share from Rs. 45-2-0 to Rs. 39-11-6.

11. *Success at University examinations*.—Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four candidates appeared at the First Arts Examination held in March 1898, as compared with 2,631 in 1896-97. The percentage of successful candidates increased from 38 to 46. In Government colleges the percentage was 55, in aided colleges 49, in the Municipal College at Midnapore 47, and in unaided colleges 43. All Government colleges, with the exception of those at Hooghly, Patna and Rajshahi, passed more than half the candidates, the Presidency College having passed 76 per cent. Of the aided colleges, the General Assembly's Institution passed 55 per cent. of its candidates. Among the unaided colleges the Loretto House passed all its three candidates, and the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal, and the Hetampur College passed 66 per cent., the Century College 65, the Arya Mission Institution 62, and the Bangabasi College 53 per cent. of their candidates.

The total number of candidates for the B. A. degree rose from 1,521 in 1896-97 to 1,588, or by 4·4 per cent., and the number of successful candidates

increased from 386 to 391, or by 1·2 per cent. The percentages of successful candidates in both courses together were 35·2 in Government, 22·3 in aided, and 19·9 in unaided colleges. Of 991 candidates in the A course, 26·3 per cent. passed as against 26·1 in 1897, while of 597 candidates in the B course, 21·7 per cent. passed as against 23·9 in 1897. In the A course the Government colleges passed 39·4 per cent., the aided colleges 24·2, and the unaided colleges 20·2 per cent. In the B course the corresponding percentages were, respectively, 29·3, 18·3, and 19·4. Among Government colleges, the highest place, as usual, was taken by the Presidency College, which passed 46·8 per cent. of its candidates—62 per cent. in the A and 31·8 per cent. in the B course.

Though the number of candidates for the M.A. degree declined from 194 in 1897 to 172, the number of those successful was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 83. Of the successful candidates, 51 belonged to Government colleges, 21 to aided colleges, and one only to an unaided college; while of the remaining ten, 9 were private students and one a teacher. The Presidency College again shows by far the best results.

12. *Secondary Education.*—The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	EXPENDITURE.		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398
1895-96 ...	2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089
1896-97 ...	2,451	215,131	6,01,526	22,95,876	28,97,402
1897-98 ...	2,453	220,159	5,99,672	23,46,117	29,45,789

Secondary schools of all classes taken together increased slightly in the last year from 2,451 to 2,453, and the pupils attending them from 215,131 to 220,159. High schools showed an increase of seven in number and of 2,264 pupils. Middle English schools increased by six and their pupils by 2,835, while middle vernacular schools decreased by 11 and their pupils by 71. The expenditure from public funds decreased by Rs. 1,854, while that from private funds increased by Rs. 50,241. The total expenditure on secondary education increased from Rs. 28,97,402 to Rs. 29,45,789.

13. *High schools.*—The number of Government high schools increased by one, owing to the Uttarpara Collegiate School (returned in the previous year as aided) having been separated from the Uttarpara College and taken over as a Government school from 1st April 1897. The number of schools under the management of District or Municipal Boards remained the same, *viz.* five. Though the number of aided schools decreased by one, there was an increase of 516 pupils. The number of unaided schools increased by seven and the pupils attending them by 996. At the University Entrance Examination 2,658 boys passed out of 4,754 candidates (55·8 per cent.), against 2,792 out of 4,667 candidates (59·6 per cent.) in 1896-97. The Hindu School, the Hare School and the Dacca Collegiate School also each gained over 50 in merit marks.

14. *Drawing.*—In conformity with the orders of Government, that the marks obtained by candidates in drawing at the Entrance Examination in 1897 and subsequent years, should be taken into consideration in the award of junior scholarships, arrangements for teaching this subject have been made in all Government high schools (except Rangamati) and in many of the schools under private management. The number of candidates who took up this subject in Government schools rose from 589 to 655, but the number who came out successful fell from 217 to 199, due, it is believed, to the test being more difficult in 1897-98. The University, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see,

contemplates making the drawing examination a greater test of merit than it has hitherto been.

15. *Middle schools.*—The middle English schools increased from 927 with 67,769 pupils in 1896-97 to 933 with 70,604 pupils. The number of schools under public management remained unchanged, but the pupils attending increased by 102, or 4·7 per cent. The aided middle English schools decreased from 657 to 654, but their pupils increased from 48,956 to 50,218, or by 2·5 per cent. The number of unaided schools increased by nine and the pupils attending them by 1,471.

The number of middle vernacular schools fell from 1,140 with 65,441 pupils in 1896-97 to 1,129 with 65,370 pupils. The schools maintained by Government rose from 37 to 39, owing to the establishment of two schools in the Chota Nagpur Division. The number of schools managed by District or Municipal Boards decreased by five. The aided schools declined from 811 with 45,035 pupils to 799 with 44,547 pupils. The unaided schools rose from 143 with 8,782 pupils to 147 with 9,234 pupils.

The following table shows in a condensed form the results of the Middle Scholarship Examination from the two sets of schools (Middle English and Middle Vernacular) for the last two years:—

		PASSED AT THE			Total.
		Number of candidates.	Middle English examination.	Middle Vernacular examination.	
Middle English schools	...	3,315	988	1,080	2,081
" Vernacular schools	...	3,452	81	2,018	2,099
Total	...	6,767	1,019	3,098	4,117
1897-98.					
Middle English schools	...	3,483	858	901	1,759
" Vernacular schools	...	3,428	96	1,494	1,590
Total	...	6,861	954	2,395	3,349

The Lieutenant-Governor desires further enquiry regarding the causes of this serious retrogression, being unable to accept as a complete explanation the reason given by the Director, viz., that it is due to a year of disaster.

16. *Discipline and moral training.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has read with regret the list of cases of breach of discipline mentioned in paragraph 90 of the Director's report.

Happily, there has been a considerable reduction both in the number and the degree of gravity of the more serious offences: but much remains to be done. Three cases of assault with violence on masters are reported, while at one school two boys were expelled for bringing a courtesan into the school-house at night. There are still cases of boys and masters tampering with school registers and certificates: while punctuality and regularity in attendance are both on the part of masters and pupils often not even aimed at or expected; and are almost always poor. The Director of Public Instruction fully recognises the gravity of the whole question. A power of maintaining discipline and imbuing his pupils with a good moral tone is the first essential in a school-master, the absence of which will be held an insuperable barrier to promotion, or to the holding of positions of responsibility which necessitate its exercise.

17. *Boarding-houses.*—The number of hostels or boarding-houses for boys and girls, and the number of their inmates at the end of the year, were, respectively, 195 and 5,475, as compared with 170 and 4,483 in the previous year. The growing recognition of the value of these institutions and the growing generosity of the public in providing them have the Lieutenant-Governor's warm appreciation. The total expenditure in these boarding-houses also increased from Rs. 2,23,123 to Rs. 2,42,845, and the results of the year under this head are most satisfactory.

18. *Physical training.*—Cricket and foot-ball are reported to continue in undiminished popularity, and to be extending to many places in the mufassal. Country games, too, have been increasing in favour, specially among boys who cannot afford to buy any expensive article for the play-ground. The question of the introduction of physical drill in schools with a view to eventually

making it compulsory to all is one which might receive the consideration of the Director and his subordinates. In addition to the benefit to health that is derived therefrom, the habit of prompt obedience and orderliness it develops is certainly useful as a factor in improving the standard of discipline.

19. *Primary education.*—The number of primary schools and their pupils during the past five years is shown in the following statement :—

YEAR.	UPPER PRIMARY.		LOWER PRIMARY.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
1893-94	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745
1894-95	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356
1896-97	4,029	162,102	45,612	1,081,432
1897-98	4,107	165,057	43,482	1,036,635

The steady increase in the number of upper primary schools notwithstanding many exceptionally adverse circumstances is a sign of healthy development, since it takes years for a lower primary to develop into one of the upper class. As regards the lower primary schools, Dr. Martin expresses his surprise that a much larger number did not collapse during the last two years. As regards the decreases shown in the various divisions, that in Chittagong is, as was surmised in paragraph 2, attributed to the cyclone, the storm-wave and the cholera epidemic which succeeded it: while in Noakhali and Tippera floods and failure of crops are held to be responsible. No specific reasons other than the scarcity are advanced for the other decreases.

20. *Cost of primary schools to Government.*—The expenditure incurred by Government and by District Boards on account of primary schools for native boys and girls for the last two years is compared in the following table :—

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS AND EXPENDITURE.	From Provincial revenues.		From District funds.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools ...	1,27,359	1,27,769	1,80,915	1,71,137	3,08,274	2,98,906
Non-stipendiary schools	26,847	20,919	3,69,066	3,21,989	3,95,913	3,42,908
Subordinate inspecting agency.	13,326	14,196	90,572	88,628	1,03,898	1,02,824
Lower primary scholarships.	2,873	2,202	23,274	24,047	26,147	26,249
Buildings and furniture	5,723	5,067	1,402	978	7,125	6,045
Charges for abolished schools.	3,339	4,541	12,588	9,538	15,927	14,079
Examinations, prizes and rewards.	4,759	5,828	38,153	32,596	42,912	38,424
Miscellaneous ...	13,170	9,058	22,194	24,348	35,364	33,406
Total ...	1,97,396	1,89,580	7,38,164	6,73,261	9,35,560	8,62,841
Allotments ...	2,01,428	1,97,470	7,53,245	7,46,616	9,54,673	9,44,086
Savings ...	4,032	7,890	15,081	73,355	19,113	81,245

The above table does not include the expenditure on primary schools which are aided from the grant-in-aid and circle funds. Nor does it include a sum of Rs. 1,73,616, which represents 80 per cent. of the charges on account of Sub-Inspectors, and under Government orders is chargeable to the cost of primary education. The expenditure on primary education came to Rs. 8,62,841 as against Rs. 9,35,560 in the preceding year. The allotments from District funds were Rs. 7,46,616 as against Rs. 7,53,245, but the savings effected came up to very nearly 10 per cent. of their allotments in 1897-98. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that as District Boards recover from the severe strain that has been put on their finances by the famine, the earthquake, and the cyclone they will at all times be mindful of the primary claim elementary education has to being helped from the funds at their disposal. The Municipal expenditure on primary schools for boys and girls was Rs. 62,319 as against Rs. 63,095 in 1896-97.

21. *Comparison of cost of upper and lower primary schools.*—The apportionment of the grants from Provincial revenues and District funds between upper and lower primary schools and the relative cost of both classes are shown division by division in the following table, which has been condensed from that in paragraph 103 of the report:—

DIVISION.	Allotment.	EXPENDITURE.		NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS.		COST PER SCHOOL IN RUPEES.		COST PER PUPIL IN ANNAS.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan	1,00,075	28,670	56,644	765	6,854	28,921	179,452	37'4	3'2	15'8	5'05
Presidency	1,21,852	18,811	55,080	420	3,532	18,057	111,464	44'07	15'57	15'87	7'28
Calcutta	11,000	1,617	6,541	15	177	1,104	7,569	107'8	36'9	23'4	13'8
Rajahmahi	1,38,881	23,570	63,666	430	2,639	15,237	68,979	56'1	24'1	25'4	14'7
Dacca	1,47,343	32,719	40,144	875	3,537	31,163	87,476	37'4	13'9	16'7	8'9
Chittagong	1,01,764	20,612	34,491	407	2,033	16,704	51,723	50'6	16'9	19'6	10'6
Patna	1,81,444	16,781	73,350	178	3,949	8,650	106,429	94'2	18'5	31'04	11'08
Bhagalpur	1,13,299	17,108	48,140	244	2,473	10,366	58,134	70'0	19'4	26'3	13'0
Orissa	87,538	15,054	25,588	243	3,002	9,200	49,975	66'4	8'5	24'7	8'1
Chota Nagpur	82,393	9,050	54,225	124	1,835	5,741	48,259	72'9	29'5	25'2	17'9
Total for 1897-98 ...	11,43,489	1,83,687	4,66,809	3,691	30,030	145,832	769,459	40'7	15'5	20'1	9'7
Total for 1896-97 ...	11,41,998	1,89,575	5,37,708	3,691	33,909	140,780	854,036	51'3	15'8	20'6	10'0

The annual cost of each pupil in an upper primary school has fallen from 20'6 annas in 1896-97 to 20'1 annas, and in a lower primary school from annas 10 to annas 9'7. The Director remarks:—

“The comparative advancement of different districts explains the wide variation in cost in the different divisions. The strange divergence which appears in the cost of educating each pupil in districts which adjoin each other, and which are apparently similarly circumstanced, is to be found in the extent to which the stipendiary system is followed in them. Thus, in Birbhum, where the stipendiary system is wholly abolished, the annual cost of an upper primary school was only Rs. 27'4, whereas in the adjoining district of Burdwan, where the stipendiary system is more in favour, it was Rs. 42'2. The average cost of upper primary schools is heavy in the Patna Division, owing to stipends being given on a more liberal scale than in the districts of Bengal Proper. This is also the case in the Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Purnea districts of the Bhagalpur Division.”

The Lieutenant-Governor has read with much interest Mr. Pedler's remarks on the comparative merits of the stipendiary and payment-by-result systems and Dr. Martin's remarks thereon. The discussion of such an important matter is perhaps hardly within the scope of an ordinary Annual Report, but Sir John Woodburn welcomes so thoughtful an examination of our methods, and will be glad to consider any proposals Mr. Pedler may wish to make on the subject. There is, however, no concealing the fact that in the present state of Provincial finances any scheme, however good in itself,

which involves a heavy increase of expenditure, is beyond the range of practical consideration, and upon the merits it is open to question whether the time is not yet far distant when considerations of the quality of our primary schools can supersede the supreme and imperious necessity of providing elementary instruction to the children of the poor. As Dr. Martin says, England is not India, and the lessons of English experience India is not sufficiently advanced to assimilate. In the practical application of their respective theories, however, the Director and his highest officer do not appear to reach very different results; and if the outcome of the discussion is to be the necessary improvement of the inspecting gurus and the establishment of a single stipendiary model school in each subdivision, the Lieutenant-Governor ventures to hope that it may be possible to meet their united conclusions without a material opposition from the Financial Department of this Government.

22. *Relative position of districts.*—In paragraph 104 of his report, the Director has given the usual table showing the number of pupils in each district and division in the different stages of primary instruction, and comparing its relative position with reference to the progress made in this

Divisions.	Merit marks.
Burdwan	132.5
Chittagong	98.0
Presidency	80.97
Orissa	75.4
Dacca	74.4
Rajshahi	50.1
Chota Nagpur	41.6
Bhagalpur	35.7
Patna	32.4

respect. The principle on which the table has been compiled is the same as in previous years, and the divisional figures showing the percentage of merit marks to the male population of school-going age are reproduced in the margin. The order of the divisions arranged by this standard remains the same as last year. Patna and Bhagalpur continued to show the worst results.

23. *Primary Scholarship Examinations.*—The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, including candidates from upper primary schools and private students for the last four years, are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1894-95	2,484	1,613	5,866	2,761	65	46.8
1895-96	2,637	1,942	6,162	3,466	73	56.2
1896-97	2,682	2,037	6,518	3,824	75.9	58.6
1897-98	2,647	2,115	6,113	4,051	79.9	66.2

The yearly increase in the percentages of successful schools, and of successful candidates, indicate a most satisfactory improvement in the progress of education.

In the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination the number of competing schools increased from 13,326 to 13,725, and the number of successful schools from 10,063 to 10,460. The number of successful candidates advanced from 27,088 to 28,761 and the number of successful Muhammadan candidates from 5,235 to 5,884.

24. *School Post Office.*—There were 745 school post offices during 1897-98 as against 697 in the preceding year. The system is generally working well, but a complaint comes from one district that schools suffer greatly by this arrangement, since during school hours teachers are interrupted when the mail is received and despatched. It was a condition of the experiment that postal work was to be considered subordinate to educational duties, and where such a practice prevails the Deputy Inspectors of Schools should address the Inspectors of Post Offices with a view to the removal of the hindrance.

25. *Training Schools.*—The number of training schools for teachers of both sexes was 29 as against 118 in the previous year, and the pupils in them decreased from 1,770 to 1,262. The guru-training classes attached to middle schools were, with the exception of three schools in the Chota Nagpur Division, abolished

during the year. As in the previous year, there were 9 aided training schools for mistresses, but the pupils attending them increased by 26. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on all these institutions increased from Rs. 97,055 to Rs. 97,648, or by Rs. 593, while the total expenditure from the District funds, fees and fines, and other sources declined by Rs. 49, Rs. 2,853 and Rs. 9,668, respectively, the net result being a decrease of Rs. 11,977. The average cost of each pupil per annum in the Government training schools increased from Rs. 137-7 to Rs. 154-7, chiefly on account of the poor attendance in the English classes which were opened in 1896 in connection with the training schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Patna and Cuttack for the training of English teachers for secondary schools. The experiment has not yet been given a long enough trial to warrant any final opinion being passed as to its want of success. It will be time enough to consider the proposal of stopping it if after three years no greater measure of success is obtained.

The results of the English Teachership Examination show that 12 certificates were granted; seven in the second grade and five in the third grade. The total number of candidates that appeared at the Vernacular Mastership Examination held in 1898 was 420 as against 412 in the previous year; but the number of successful candidates was only 275 as against 292. A common examination for a special certificate in drawing was held for the training schools, and the results are shown in the following statement:—

					Total.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	4
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	6
Dacca	...	...	...	...	3
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	2
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	2
					—
			Total	...	17
					—

26. *Law Classes.*—The number of law schools was the same as in the preceding year, viz. 16, but the number of pupils attending them increased by 83. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the law departments of the Government colleges was nearly Rs. 52-4-5 as against Rs. 51-6 in 1896-97. The number of pupils reading for the degree of Bachelor of Law fell off by 32, while the students attending the pleadership classes increased by 115.

The total number of candidates who appeared at the last examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law was 468 as against 400 in the previous year, while the number of successful candidates also increased from 204 to 239, of whom the Ripon College passed no fewer than 120.

27. *Medical schools.*—The total number of medical institutions fell off from 11 to 9, and the number of students attending them from 1,950 to 1,815. The total strength of the Medical College at the beginning of the session was 583 as against 588, 511, 484 and 419 of the four preceding years. Of the students that competed at the various examinations 44 per cent. were successful against 53·2 per cent. in the previous year.

The number of students in the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah on the 31st March 1898 was 229, of whom 15 were females. Sixty-eight male and 10 female students appeared at the second or final diploma examination, 56 of the former and 9 of the latter being successful. All the female students, excepting one, who is married, were boarders in the Lady Elliott Hostel. The number on the rolls of the Dacca Medical School on the 31st March last was 145, of whom 9 were females. Thirty-eight students (one female) succeeded in passing the final examination. The number attending the Temple Medical School at Patna on the 31st March 1898 was 136, of whom four were females. Twenty-eight candidates passed at the final examination. In the Cuttack Medical School the number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st

March 1898 was 99, of whom 4 were females. Thirty-one students passed the final examination.

28. *Sibpur Engineering College*.—In the Engineering Department, which is affiliated to the University, there were 118 students, all of them, with the exception of 5 Europeans and Eurasians and two Muhammadans, being Hindus. In the Apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, there were 184 students, of whom 153 were Hindus, 30 Europeans and Eurasians, and one a Muhammadan; while the Artizan class had 11 students. An Agricultural Department was opened in connection with the college in June 1898. There was an increase of 20 pupils in the Engineering Department and a falling off of 21 pupils in the Apprentice Department. The Artizan class gained four pupils. The total strength of the college on the 31st March 1898 was 313 as against 310 in 1896-97. At the L. E. Examination, two candidates appeared, both of whom failed. At the B. E. Examination, 13 candidates appeared, of whom six passed—two in the first division and four in the second division. Of the 15 candidates for the B. E. and L. E. Examinations of the University, 10 were students of the college, and five ex-students, who had failed previously. Three Overseers' and 20 Sub-Overseers' certificates were granted to students leaving the college without going through the full course. The results of the annual examination of the Apprentice Department were satisfactory. The mining scholarships are reported to be unpopular, only one student having elected, since the scholarships were established, to undergo a mining course. The attempt to induce B. E's. to undergo a special training in electricity, so as to pass the Honours' examination in Engineering in this subject, has not met with success. The electric light installation was in working order in July 1897, and on the whole the plant has been successful. Of the high merit and value of this college there can no longer be any doubt. Its students got employment as fast as they are declared qualified. It so clearly meets a great want, under the conditions of the time, that it is entitled to and will receive all the help the Lieutenant-Governor can give it. He considers it of such importance that the 23 industrial schools in the mufassil, which are affiliated to it, should be brought to a useful standard and enabled to supply well-trained students to the higher instruction of the college itself, that Mr. Slater, the Principal at Sibpur, has been deputed to examine each one and report in detail on the character of the instruction and the sufficiency of the necessary appliances.

29. *Survey schools*.—The number of pupils in the three Government survey schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, on the 31st March 1898, was 190, 182 and 84 respectively as compared with 324, 194 and 73 the previous year. The large decrease in the Dacca School is attributed to a rumour that vernacular students were not qualified for admission, and to the enforcement of the rule that only those who had some knowledge of English should be allowed to join the second year class. The latter proved a bar to the progress of 60 out of the 113 pupils who appeared at the annual examination. Practical training receives much attention at the Dacca and Patna Survey Schools, especially in cadastral survey with plane-tables and theodolites. The number of pupils from these schools who appeared at the final examinations was 235, the number who passed being 158.

30. *School of Art*.—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1898 was 226, of whom 206 were in Division I, the practical art side; and 20 in Division II, the fine art side of the school. The course in Division I includes, besides the general classes for drawing, classes for architectural and mechanical drawing, lithography and wood-engraving and modelling. Division II affords an ordinary artistic training in drawing, painting and sculpture, similar to that given in art academies in Europe. The intention of the new regulations was, on the one hand, to develop the practical side of the school, especially in the direction of decorative art and, on the other, to give a higher aim and better training to those who entered the school to become painters or sculptors. In Division I special attention is given to fresco decoration for walls; the designing and making of stained glass windows; and lacquer work and stencilling. Under the new regulations specially low fees are charged to those actually employed in any branch of industrial art. The number of pupils admitted in the Artizan class under these rules at the close of the year was 12, most of whom were the sons of silversmiths.

31. *Female education.*—The main statistics of female education, *i.e.*, the attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls, are shown in the following table :—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					Total.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government	2	278	259	194	Rs. 19,864	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,406	Rs. 720	Rs. 24,090
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	3	147	131	73	...	...	891	20	...	911
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,370	51,380	48,380	30,671	65,303	34,680	10,046	25,616	1,72,249	3,07,984
Unaided	442	7,002	6,368	4,085	..	...	...	832	8,453	9,285
Total for 1897-98	2,817	58,807	55,138	41,023	85,257	34,680	10,937	29,964	1,81,422	3,42,260
					1,30,874			2,11,388		
Total for 1896-97	3,218	65,313	60,418	46,105	93,207	39,174	11,216	31,222	1,80,589	3,55,406
					1,43,597			2,11,811		
Total for 1895-96	3,366	68,974	61,444	46,450	1,48,940			2,31,462		3,75,402
Total for 1894-95	3,216	64,647	59,603	45,098	1,46,682			2,58,796		4,05,478
Total for 1893-94	2,990	61,034	56,047	41,749	1,30,786			2,46,708		3,86,490

There was a large falling off both in the number of schools for girls and of the pupils attending them during the year under review, which is ascribed to the great agricultural distress which prevailed during the year 1897. Besides the girls shown in the above table, there were also 36,806 girls in boys' schools, as against 38,530 in the previous year. The net result of the year is a loss of 401 schools and of 8,125 pupils, including the girls in boys' schools. The decrease in the number of schools was largest in the Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions, and was considerable in the Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions. On the other hand in Calcutta, there was an increase of more than 11 per cent. in the number of schools, and of more than 3 per cent. in the number of girls. There was a decrease of Rs. 12,723 in expenditure from public funds, and of Rs. 425 from private funds. The net decrease in expenditure during the year under review as compared with that of 1896-97 was Rs. 13,148. The only two girls' schools maintained by Government are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School in Dacca. The Bethune School sent up seven girls at the last Entrance Examination, of whom three passed, while in 1897 all the six candidates sent up passed. The total number of girls who passed the modified middle English, middle vernacular, upper primary, and lower primary examinations for boys was 4, 13, 82, and 899, respectively;—figures which show a very material advance on those of 1896-97, and fully justify the Director's contention that if the quantity of female education has decreased, its quality has improved. The question of unifying the standards for girls' examinations over the whole Province is still pending, and practically nothing further in this direction has been done in the year under review. The question must not be considered as disposed of, however, and it is trusted that the Director will see a way to overcoming the difficulty. The question referred to by the Director of substituting prizes for scholarships in the cases of Hindu and Muhammadan girls will be separately considered on receipt of definite proposals on the subject, should he consider a change advisable.

32. *Education of Europeans.*—The following table shows the number of Government, aided and unaided, schools for European education for Bengal, and the number of pupils attending them for the last two years:—

					31st MARCH 1897.			31st MARCH 1896.				
					Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	{	Government	...	...	1	109	...	109	2	143	55	198
		Aided	...	...	42	2,788	2,796	5,544	41	2,753	2,749	5,502
		Unaided	...	...	10	1,108	277	1,385	11	1,275	209	1,574
		Total	...	...	53	4,005	3,073	7,078	54	4,171	3,103	7,274
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	{	Aided	...	...	20	411	548	959	17	353	501	854
		Unaided	...	...	4	35	58	93	3	31	61	92
		Total	...	...	24	446	606	1,052	20	384	562	946
Government schools					...	...	...	...	2	143	55	198
Aided schools					...	...	...	...	58	3,106	3,250	6,356
Unaided schools					...	...	...	...	14	1,366	360	1,686
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL SCHOOLS					...	...	...	...	74	4,555	3,065	8,220

During the year a new Government school for girls has been opened at Kurseong. The number of schools fell from 77 in 1896-97 to 74, while the number of pupils attending them increased from 8,130 to 8,220. The total cost of European education was Rs. 13,84,365 as against Rs. 13,56,392 in 1896-97, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,07,346 as against Rs. 2,27,579. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance Examination was 20 as against 100 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates was 24 as against 66. Of this number, three pupils gained scholarships, the corresponding number last year being two. The Inspector of European Schools explains that this falling off in the number of candidates for the Entrance Examination is due mainly to the majority of schools adopting the High School Pass Examination, in the belief that the proposed High School Honour Examination will be shortly established as the test of students wishing to qualify for entrance into Government service.

The proposals made by Mr. Peake regarding the professional training for teachers in European schools, the provision by Government of funds to assist the establishment of Kindergartens, and the affiliation of the Victoria School and others to the Sibpur Engineering College, on which the Director has requested the special orders of Government, are not matters that can be satisfactorily dealt with in this Resolution, the necessary details not having been furnished. The Director is desired to make each the subject of a separate correspondence.

33. *Muhammadan education.*—The total number of Muhammadan pupils decreased from 477,019 to 445,179, i.e., by 1·0 per cent. In public institutions there was a decline of 25,614 Muhammadan pupils, and in private institutions of 6,226 Muhammadan pupils. With the exception of the lower primary schools, training schools, and Madrasas, all classes of public institutions gained pupils of the Muhammadan persuasion. Arts colleges, middle English schools, middle vernacular schools, upper primary schools, professional colleges, and technical schools showed an increase both in the number and in the percentage of Muhammadan pupils, while high English schools showed an increase in the number of pupils only as compared with the previous year. On the other hand, both the number and the percentage of Muhammadan school-going pupils, decreased very much in lower primary schools, which were the first to feel the effects of the calamities of the year. The loss in private institutions, mainly due, it is said, to the above cause, was shared by all classes of schools, the *Koran* schools and elementary schools having suffered most. There was a decrease of Muhammadan pupils in all divisions, with the exception of Burdwan, in which there was a slight increase. In Chittagong the loss of Muhammadan pupils reached the enormous total of 20,119, owing to the cyclone and tidal wave which swept away almost all the school buildings in the parts chiefly affected by these calamities. There were heavy losses in the Presidency,

Rajshahi, Patna, and Dacca Divisions, and everywhere the causes are alleged to have been the scarcity and the agricultural depression which affects Muhammadans more than the rest of the community.

There was a slight increase in the number of successful Muhammadan candidates at the B. A. and F. A. Examinations, but a heavy decrease in the number who were successful in the Entrance Examination. The total number of successful candidates at these and the M. A. examinations was 267, as compared with 308 in the previous year.

The number of candidates at the central examinations of Madrasas declined from 261 to 205, and that of successful candidates from 155 to 123. This decrease is shared by all the Madrasas, except those of Dacca, Sasaram, and Sitakund. The total number of pupils in the Madrasas under Government management was 1,570 as against 1,667 in the preceding year. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 32,129 and Rs. 69,021 respectively, as against Rs. 24,455 and Rs. 54,877 respectively in 1896-97. The increased expenditure is due to a great extent to the increased salaries which several officers draw under the system which came into force when the Department was reorganized.

34. *Education of aborigines.*—The number of pupils of aboriginal races decreased from 37,848 in 1896-97 to 33,708 in 1897-98, or by 4,140. The decrease is shared, more or less, by upper and lower primary schools for boys', and by girls' schools. The loss of aboriginal pupils in the lower primary schools was 2,992. Upper primary and girls' schools lost 385 and 1,022 respectively, while high schools gained 7 pupils, middle English 37, middle vernacular 163, and special and private schools 52. The decrease of these pupils is found in all the divisions of Bengal, except Orissa, where there is an increase. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 192 schools with 6,323 pupils in 1897-98, as against 203 schools with 6,271 in the preceding year. This year no aboriginal pupil passed the last Entrance Examination, but 683 pupils, as compared with 627 in the previous year, passed other Departmental examinations, and the increase in the middle scholarship examinations was very marked.

35. *Private institutions.*—There are a large number of private institutions scattered throughout the Province which do not conform to any particular departmental standards of instruction, and submit to no public test, but adhere to indigenous modes of teaching. They include the elementary schools for reading and writing, Sanskrit *toles*, and *maktabs* for teaching the *Koran* or Arabic and Persian. The number of these schools and that of the pupils attending them during the last two years are shown below:—

		1896-97.	1897-98.
Schools	...	12,207	11,413
Pupils	...	126,182	119,923

36. *Sanskrit.*—The number of Sanskrit *toles* decreased by 122 and their pupils by 1,034. With reference to this the Director writes:—

"The education imparted in the *toles* has been rendered methodical, and their standard of teaching and general tone have been elevated since they have been brought under the rules and regulations prescribed by Government. Two separate examinations for *toles* are now conducted with the same examiners and the same set of questions prepared under the general supervision of the Principal of the Sanskrit College. The standards for these examinations were so arranged as to lead up eventually to the Sanskrit Title examination, which has been annually held since 1878. Now that regular courses are prescribed for these institutions and their progress is tested by examinations held under the auspices of the Department, it appears that the time has come when those which appear on the books of the 'Registrar of the Examinations for Sanskrit *toles*' should be transferred from the class of private institutions conforming to no departmental standards to the class of institutions for special instruction."

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the opinion expressed above and desires that steps may be taken to effect the transfer. At the Sanskrit First examination 463 candidates passed in 1898 as against 411 in 1897: at the Second examination 178 passed as against 187 in 1897. At the Sanskrit Title examination 87 out of 217 candidates passed in 1898 as against 61 out of 168 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year under review from Provincial revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in *toles* amounted

to Rs. 21,270, exclusive of Rs. 700 spent on the conduct of Sanskrit Title and Sanskrit First and Second examinations.

37. *The Central Text-book Committee.*—The Central Text-book Committee now consists of 20 members, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerjea as President and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* member and Secretary. All the members, with three exceptions, are Fellows of the Calcutta University, and 11 are unconnected with the Education Department. During the year under review the Committee dealt with 283 new books, of which 64 were approved for various purposes, 97 were rejected, and upon the rest no opinion had been recorded before the close of the year owing to the fact that no less than 164 were submitted for examination in the last month of the year. Besides the Central Text-book Committee, sitting at Calcutta, there is a Branch Committee at Patna for the selection of Hindi and Urdu books, and another at Cuttack to consider Uriya publications. The Patna Committee dealt with 43 books, and prepared during the year a revised list of books approved as text and prize-books. The Orissa Committee reported on 12 books during the year, of which 3 were approved.

38. *Conclusion.*—Dr. C. A. Martin has administered his Department with an enthusiasm and assiduity which the Government and his subordinates alike appreciate, and the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to him and to the Principals, Professors, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and other officers who have been specially mentioned.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Circular No. 19.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and for communication to all Magistrates and District Boards.

No. 3839.

Copy, with copy of the Report, forwarded to the Municipal Department of this office for information, with the request that the suggestion contained in paragraph 8 may be considered by that Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

FRANK LYALL,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 21st December 1898.

